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about one-half the price.

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tra sizes, made in

objection would be taken on denominational

The Times considers this is a plain intimation to the Catholics to get their University first and

ask for money afterwards. This opens a pros-pect of the settlement of the University ques-

tion within the lines of the Intermediate Educa-

LONDON, July 9 .- The revolt in the House of

HARTINGTON.

SALISBURY'S SENTIMENTS.

LONDON, July 9 .- Lord Salisbury, in a speech

at a banquet given to the Conservative members of Parliament for the City of London, said

the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty had been carried out, and that the frontier of India had

carried out, and that the frontier of India had been secured by the Afghan war. The positions in the Mediterranean, he said, must be held by the Turks for the sake of the peace of Europe. The British Government had done all it could for Turkey and the peace of the world.

Lord Salisbury added that England must always be prepared for war, owing to the armaments maintained by other nations.

RUSSIA.

COSTLY WAR.

that the cost to Russia of the war with Turker

amounted to £150,000,000, and that the deaths

MORE NIRILIST TRIALS.

St. Perensburg, July 9.—Another series of trials for political offenses will begin at Kieff

IGNATIEFF.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

St. Petersburg, July 8.—Gen. Ignatieff has

een appointed Governor of Nijni-Novgorod,

one, and at the annual fair an immense con course of people assembles there from all quarters. It has long been looked upon as a

centre for the recoption and transmission of news. Ignatieff's appointment, however, is but little more than an honorable exile from the

THE CORN-BERTLE PLAGUE

threatens the destruction of the entire grain crop in the important Government of Kherson, from which a large proportion of the annual exports from Odessa are derived. The farmers are in great distress, and 50,000 roubles have been voted for their assistance. The Government of the control o

ment has again applied for the advice of Ger-

MERV.

LONDON, July 9.—A Berlin dispatch to the

Times reports that Gen. Losoreff, commanding

the Russian expedition from the cast shore of the Caspian, is commissioned to capture and de-

FRANCE.

JULES FERRY'S BILL.

jected the amendment to Jules Ferry's Educa-

tion bill, introduced by Madeer de Montjau

siming at the prohibition of all religious orders

REFUSED.

Paris, July 9 .- The request of Marshal Mac-

Mahon to be permitted to attend the funeral of

President Grevy will shortly pardon 1,468

PASSED. The Chamber of Deputies has passed the Edu-

PARIS, July 9 .- M. Clement Duvernois, the

PRINCE JEBOME.

LONDON, July 9 .- A Paris correspondent of

the Times states that everything tends to show that Prince Jerome Napoleon intends accepting the position of the deceased Prince Imperial.

UNTRUE.

PARIS, July 9.—The Temps says the report of

the sinking of a steamer on the River Doubs in a hurricane with great loss of life, reported on the 7th instant by the Journal de Jura, is untrue.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

MADRID, July 9.—In Congress yesterday the
Minister of Marine stated that the Government

war to Chilian waters, as Spain had no connec

CASTELAR'S SPEECH.

Castelar, continuing his speech in advocacy of the punishment of the authorities at Puerto Piata for insulting the Spanish flag, urged that the public press be permitted to discuss freely all important questions, and he incidentally characterized the Government of the restoration

as reactionary. He said he knew of no restora-tion which had prevailed against revolution, for

it was impossible to govern against the wishes of the people.

SOUTH AFRICA.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

LONDON, July 9.—A dispatch from Cape
Town, June 24, via Madeira, reports that Gen.
Crealock reached Fort Chelmsford June 19. A
general advance was made on the 20th, and

general advance was made on the 20th, and the Umlalazi River was bridged on the 21st. Gen. Newdigate has reached the Upoko River. His advance guard is near Ibabanango. Col. Wood was expected to join Gen. Crealock in a

It is rumored that Cetewayo has withdrawn

the regiment which was watching the first division, in order to defend Kraal. The Amatongas are prepared to the first that the

Amatongas are prepared to enter into an alliance with the British.

THE CHOLERA.

ITS BAVAGES EXTENDING IN BURMAE.

Dissaich to Cincinnati Enquirer.

CALCUTTA, July 8.—The cholera, which first appeared three weeks ago in British Burmah, is spreading. Hitherto but very few Europeans have been attacked, but the most stringent canttary regulations have been enforced in all

the garrisons, which are larger now than they have been at any time since the last Burmese

BULGARIA.

THE NEW PRINCE'S RECEPTION.

war. Further reinforcements have been co

tew days.

the Prince Imperial has been refused.

ational bill by a vote of 852 to 159.

ell-known journalist, is dead.

VERSAILLES. July 9 .- The Chamber of

onties vesterday, by a vote of 381 to 78, re-

triumph for Prince Gortschakoff.

ary power. The city is a large and bus

the Russian army numbered 200,000.

tion act passed last year.

VOLUME XXXIX.

Prior to Inventory. August 1.

Great Bargains throughout our entire establishment

TO-DAY LADIES'

ORGANDIE and LAWN SUITS.

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At \$5.00, Former Price, \$10.

5,000 CHILDREN'S LAWN SUITS.

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**Dolmans and Capes** AT HALF THE COST OF MATERIAL.

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### WASHINGTON.

The Law Officers Still Puzzled About the Judicial Act.

Practical Solution Furnished Away Down in Texas,

Where Marshals Pay Their Own Expenses or Release Their Prisoners.

Treasury Decision as to the Drap d'Ete Suits Five-Per-Cent Redemption Fund.

The New Silver Dollar Cannot Be Applied to That Pur-

Or any other man who wants to dress up and keep cool. The above District Authorities Waking Up to the Crying Need of Sanitary Reform.

> The Potomac Plats, with Their Sickening Odors, to Be Cleansed.

> > THE JUDICIARY ACT.

ITS CONSTRUCTION.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9 .- First-Comptro ler Porter has not yet decided what his ruling will be as to the language of the Judiciary act which makes the appropriations for United States prisoners. Commissioner Raum is to have another consultation with him. It is already agreed that the Government can undertake to feed the prisoners, but the Comptroller greatly doubts whether he can so construe the law that the expenses for the arrest of criminals and for their transportation after arrest can be paid out of the Judiciary funds. The language was intended to apply only to convicted prisoners. If that construction shall prevail, it will of course not be possible for the United States Marshals to proceed to make arrests during the period of six months, and to furnish from their period of six months, and to furnish from their private funds the necessary costs of transportation and the main business of prisoners. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue seems to be of opinion that if the law is construed as Comptroller Porter now appears likely to construe it, United States Marshals cannot make arrests in revenue cases. For, while these officials might forego their own fees, it would not be within the financial ability of many of them to advance at the risk of loss the money necessary to carry on the criminal business of the United States Courts.

Make SHIRTS to order from New HOW IT WORKS. York Mills or Wamsutta Muslin

HOW IT WORKS.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., July 9.—A Special Agent of the Post-Office Department arrested in New Mexico a mail-robber belonging to a gang of Texas highwaymen. The Judge granted an order of removal to Texas for trial, but the United States Marshal had no money to pay the necessary expenses. He telegraphed the Marshal of Texas, but the latter was in the same condition. The Post-Office Agent thereupon started for Texas with the prisoner, the stage companies carrying him on trust, and the Agent providing provisions for the 800-mile journey, and guarding the desperado night and day himself.

PESTILENCE-BREEDER.

RESULT OF DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY. Special Dispatch to The 2 ribune.

Washington, D. C., July 9.—Another illustration of the false economy of Democratic Congressional methods is shown in the appropriation for the the great intercepting sewer now in process of construction which is exton. It was known that the minimum cost of the sewer would be \$00,000. The Democratic Congressmen refused, however, on the ground of economy, to appropriate more than \$65,000. The consequence is that the appropriation will expire in September, with the work but twothirds done, leaving a large tract of land in the central part of the city open to distribute main-ria and sewer-gases until Congress shall be disposed to complete the appropriation.

INVESTIGATION. The Health Officers to-day visited the Potomac flats, in the vicinity of Long Bridge, where there are acres of putrid and decaying matter, from which an intolerable atench arises that is per-ceptible throughout South Washington. The result of the investigation is thus described? There were found to be about five acres covered with a thick scum of green and brown, and at first it was supposed it was composed of decaying vegetable matter, but the odor of feecal ing vegetable matter, but the odor of feecal matter was clearly perceptible, and finally they came to the conclusion that both vegetable matter and sewage were component parts of the deposit. In the cove below Long Bridge was found much of the same kind of a nuisance, but this is out of the jurisdiction of the Health Officer. It is probable that temporary relief will be given by the use of disinfectants, and, if possible, the surface will be hauled to the channel, where it may be floated off.

All this happens in a city over which Congress, under the Constitution,

HAS EXCLUSIVE CONTROL. The Democratic managers knew what the conditions of these flats were last year. They were informed what they would be this year, but nothing was done to remedy the evil. If the efforts to keep the courts open should fail, owing to a construction of the Judicial Appropriation act, which the accounting officers may be compelled to give, and Congress should be called here again this summer, these same Democratic managers will then perhaps repeat their folly. The National Board of Health appears not to concern itself at the condition of the river flats.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The suit of Miss Horton against the son of United States Senator Morgan for breach of promise has many sensa-tional features. The defendant is a son of United States Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and is atting as the private secretary of his father, and the plaintiff is the daughter of Senator Morgan's deceased law partner, and her mother and herself are residents of Dayton. She is now about 18 years of age, a handsome brunette, graceful and modest-looking. It ap-pears from her statements that after the death of her father the two families, well acquainted before, were more intimate than ever, and Morgan became very attentive to her, but the court-ship was only of a few months' duration. She charges that, under the promise of marriage, he seduced her, and afterwards attempted to he seduced her, and afterwards attempted to keep up his improper relations with her, but she refused. She also states that, having failed to keep his contract to marry her, she charged him with seduction, and he is now under indictment for that offense at Selma, Ala., and that before the time approached when the case would be called for trial several attempts were made by parties who she believes were in the interest of Morgan to kidnap her to keep ner from appearing at the trial, and on one occasion an attempt was made on her life, a man shooting at her. Fearing that if the case was called for trial in Alabama justice would

not be done her, a few months ago she came here to avenge her wroogs, and went to the office of Morgan with the intention of shooting him. Her intentions had, however, been communicated to Morgan, and when she appeared he was on his guard, and, seizing her, he got the pistol from her hand. Since then she has concluded to seek redress through the civil courts, and has therefore filed the above suit. Mr. O'Neal, of the Marshal's office, served the papers on Mr. Morgan last evening, and he remarked that he had been expecting it.

\*\*DENIAL\*\*

To the Western Associated Press.\*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—J. H. Morgan, son of Senator Morgan, denies the charge of seduction made by Miss Horton, of Alabama.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1879-TWELVE PAGES

THE TREASURY.

THE TREASURY.

TEN-POSITIES.

Special Dissiple to Los Pribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The great bulk of the ten-forties deposited as security for the circulation of National banks matures to-morrow, after which these bonds will not draw interest. There still remain on deposit as security for the circulation of National banks \$25,000,000 in ten-forty bonds and all of it matures between now and July 21. The Treasury authorities, however, do not think that the banks will all immediately substitute the 4 per cents for this large substitute the 4 per cents for this large amount. It is believed on the contrary that some of the banks will for the present forego the three months' accumulated interest forego the three months' accumulated interest which they cannot receive until the bonds are surrendered, and will submit to still further loss of interest by leaving the callod ten-forties as security for circulation. The law it appears will be fully satisfied so far as the security goes by leaving the ten-forties. The only disavvantage to the banks will be the loss of

THE FIVE PER CENT FUND. The Secretary of the Treasury is reported to have decided that the silver dollar cannot be re-ceived on account of the 5 per cent redemption fund from National banks. One portion of the law provides that this fund shall consist of law law provides that this fund shall consist of lawful money. Another requires that redemption shall be made in legal-tenders. It is on the basis of this latter provision, doubtless, that Secretary Sherman rules that the sliver dollar shall not be permitted to constitute part of that fund. The sliver men will doubtless not neglect to finquire whether Secretary Sherman would make the same distinction if the banks should propose to offer gold as a portion of the 5 per cent fund, and the law would still require that the bank notes should be redeemed in legal-tender. It will be seen that the distinction between legal-tender and lawful money is still maintained as to the 5 per cent fund.

NOTES AND NEWS. THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.
Washington, D. C., July 9.—N. G. Summ field, of Chicago, will be Acting General Super intendent of the Postal Railway Service during the temporary absence of General Superintendent W. B. Thompson with Postmaster-General Key on his New England trip.

The following new postal money-order offices were to-day ordered established in the States named: In Illinois, Bear Mound, Brown Mill, Chebanse, Clement, Coultersville, Danforth Station, Edinburgh, Eiliett, Ellsworth, Lawn Ridge, New Mark, New Holland, Unida, Robinson, Sidney, Sadours, Sparn, Tentapolis, Maynesville, Wellington, Wright's Grove, Yates City.

In Iowa, Arcadia, Carlisle, Clayton, Canwa, Drein, Gamer, Gilman, Gidden, Grand Junc-tion, Hillsdale, Hamerton, Milburn, Redfield, Riverton, Rockwell, Sac City, Searsborough,

Riverton, Rockwell, Sac City, Searsborough, Stony City, Uniocville, Waukee, and Wilham.

THE MAINE CAMPAIGN.

The Democrats are looking around for some one to go to Maine and reply to the financial speeches that Secretary Serman proposes to make in that State. Thus far they have not succeeded in securing the lesired individual, but it is believed that the choice will ultimately fall on Tom Ewing, although that gentleman is delicate and difficult duty.

THURMAN. The statement made by certain journals that Senator Thurman's summer trip northward was indicative of his indifference to the Ohio campaign is emphatically denied by his friends here. They say that, so far from such being the case Mr. Thurman's principal object in retiring a few weeks from public affairs is to seek the strength and vigor necessary for the arduous duties which he proposes to take upon himself in the ap-proaching contest. He intends, they assert, to participate in the thickest of the fight.

GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES
is in the city, and is holding numerous consultations with prominent Government officials.
From this fact the story is started that his
friends are proposing him as a capdidate for
Secretary of War.

GONE TO TENNESSEE. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—Assistant Attorney-General Freeman has gone to Tennessee.

POSTAL DECISION. The Post-Office Department decides that pack-ages of tobacco bearing an internal revenue stamp can go through the mails as tourth-class

QUININE. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the act exempting quinine from duty, which took effect July 1. did not affect importa-tions made before that date.

NO MORE "SUBS."
Secretary Sherman has stopped the practice of clerks employing substitutes. DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Franklin, Ind., making in all dividends amounting to 65 per cent. Also a dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Winchester, Ill., making in all dividends of 60 per cent.

POLITICAL. COLUMBUS, O., July 9.—The leading men of he Pomeroy branch of the National party held meeting with closed doors this afternoon address was prepared, but, on account of the absence of Gen. Piatt, it is withheld. It is un-

absence of teen. Fist, it is withheld. It is understood to severely denounce the Sam Cary crowd, and charges them with following Ewing into the Democratic camp. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we invite all who can approve our platform and support our ticket to join with us in our fight against the money power, as represented and upheld by the Republican and Democratic parties. sented and upheld by the Republican and Demo-cratic parties.

Resolved, That the men who called the Toledo Convention, who led and organized it, and now uphold the action of that so-called Convention, are wolves in sheep's clothing, and unworthy the support of honest men.

Y. M. C. A. CINCINNATI, July 9.—At the German Young Men's Christian Association Convention this morning, after prayer, a special committee on business was appointed. The report of the Bundesbanner was read. H. Thane Miller, of the Internationnal Executive Committee, adaddressed the Convention, after which the following subject was discussed: "The Blessings of the Young Men's Christian Association for Individual Churches; for Christians at Large, and for Christian Youth."

MINERS' STRIKE. ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 9.—The miners at Eckley and Buck Mountain collieries struck this morning for an advance in their wages. A general strike in the Hazleton region is ex-

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July &-Part of the miners n the Big Mountain and Sterling coiliers at shamokin went to work to-day on a compro-mise of five cents on a wagon.

THE ADVENTUROUS NAVIGATORS.

HALIYAX, July 9.—The little bost Uncle Sam, with its crew, Capt. Goldsmith and wife, arrived at Sydney yesterday. She left Halifax a fortnight ago for England.

### FOREIGN.

in the German Par-

Arrival of the Prince Imperial's is open to all comers. He said he was quite sure that if the Senate of the proposed Irish University were to come to Parliament and say that, in order ro advance education, it would be advisable to offer exhibitions and rewards, no Remains on the English Coast.

Preliminary Funeral Arrangements Made by the Authorities

Over \$750,000,000.

Commons Monday night of a small radical sec-tion of Liberals, about thirty-six in number, the English Parliament.

GERMANY.

SILVER IN GERMANY.

The Berlin Borsen Zeitung understands that, at the sitting of the Inner Committee of the Reichbank, the question of the silver circ

silver coin in its coffers. THE DEBATE CONTINUED. BERLIN, July 9.—The debate on the Tariff bill was continued in the Reichstag to-day. Wind-thorst defended Frankenstein's motion to distribute the surplus revenue among the Federal

Benigsen declared if that motion passed h would vote against the Tariff bill.

Friedenthal declared that his resignation

It is believed the views of Dr. Falk, late Min-ister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, are the same as those of Friedenthal on this question. BISMARCK'S SPEECH. Bismarck said the Liberals, by their negative

attitude, had destroyed his hope of effecting an understanding with them. He had resolved to support Frankenstein's motion, because he could not follow the course proposed by the other parties in the Reichstag, as that course was but little removed from the Social Democracy. He denied that the constitutional right of Parliament to vote supplies had been shaken. He said he had felt himself abandoned more and more by the National Liberals, but he had stant endeavor was to maintain German unity. He considered that the financial pressure had been greatly alleviated, and he believed the present financial work would produce great

Bismarck concluded by stating that he would pursue his work to the end, whether he reaped

Windthost stated that the Centre party ha neither asked nor obtained concessions. Their co-operation with the Conservatives depended on the conclusion of the Kulkurkampf, but they hoped, with the Conservatives, to effect a revison of the May laws.

metals, shall be free.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

BERLIN, July 8.—The National Liberals, led in the debate by Lasker, have at length won a par-tial victory in the debate upon the new tariff. A supplementary bill was introduced, imposing a retrospective duty upon tobacco, but after a strenuous fight it was defeated. The whole nercantile interest opposed it, each importer fearing that his turn was coming next. Here Windhorst, the Ultramontane leader, supported Lasker in his opposition to the bill. Measures, however, have been taken providing an immediate provisional imposition of the new import duties on sobacco and petroleum, which, by the terms of the original bill, were not to come into force until January next. The proposal to provide for heavy duties upon imports from countries discriminating against Germany led to a keen discussion, based chiefly upon technica grounds. The Government at last agreed to a compromise of 50 per cent, instead of 100 per cent, inserted in the original draft. The new tariff on certain preparations from flour is to be applied at once, on grain and wood in October, and upon other articles on the first of January, as previously determined upon.

THE FUNERAL SHIP. LONDON, July 9.—The troop-ship Orentes having on board the body of the Prince Imperi al, was sighted off Endystone Light at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and is expected at Spithead at nidnight, when the body will be transferred to the Admiralty yacht for conveyance to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. THE PRINCE'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, July 9.—A. G. Fordyke, colliery proprietor, London, has failed. Liabilities, £100,000.

Irith University bill was read a second time. The debate tended to show that the Government may hereafter consent to additions to the bill tending to satisfy the claims of the irish Catholics in regard to endowments. Thus Lord Cairns, while still opposing the direct endowment of denominational institutions, pointed out that the University of London received some thousands yearly for the purpose of rewarding those who pass the examination, which is open to all comers. He said he was quite Incidents of the Tariff Debate liament.

The Cost of the Late War to Russia

Debate on the Irish University Bill in

against the Marquis of Hartington's authority as leader of the Liberals, caused a counter dem-onstration last right, when the Marquis, on ris-Concessions Granted to Satisfy the Demands of the Oatholics. ing to support a motion of the Government rela-tive to a question of privilege, was received with loud and prolonged cheers from the Liberal

THE TARRIPP.

Berlin, July 9.—The adoption of increased duties upon grain and cattle, so strongly demanded by the agricultural interest and supported by Bismarck, seems to be assured, a compromise having been effected with protectionist

of the country was discussed, and it was unani-mously agreed that an increase in the amount of this was desirable. The same paper estimates the value of the thaler pieces in the public treas uries at £12,500,000, and the whole value of silver held at £21,500,000. The former amount is probably made up of the £1,000,000 silver sometimes spoken of as being in thair pieces, and by Lord Odo Russell as being in hands for sale, together with the bar silver which has accumu-lated with the Reichbank. With more than 200 branches, it is presumable that the Reichbank most always hold a considerable quaptity of

finister of Agriculture was not caused by

CLAUSES ADOPTED.

LONDON, July 9.—The Standard's Berlin special announces that the Reichstag has passed the motion that 130,000,000 marks from the annual proceeds of the tariff shall be handed over to the Empire, and the rest distributed among the States. The Reichstag also resolved that the duty on tobacco shall not be retrospective, and that materials for shipbuilding, excepting

A LIBERAL VICTORY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HONDON, July 9.—The following are the offi-cial arrangements so far made for the Prince's funeral: The Euchantress will reach the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich between 5 and 7 o'clock Arsenal at woolwich between 5 and 7 o'clock Friday evening. The coffin will be carried ashore by seamen to so isolated octagonal dome-roofed structure used as an armory by the Kent Rifle Volunteers. The interior of the building, which is only twenty feet in diameter, will be draped in black. The coffin will be opened im-mediately when it arrives here, and the corpse formally identified. There will be a few watchers. Sentries will remain in the Armory all night, with a strong guard of honor of the Royal Artillery outside. At about 5:30 Saturday morning the coffin will be placed on a gun-carriage, drawn by eight horses, and conveyed to Chiselhurst, escorted by the Royal Horse Artillery.

£100,000.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

LONDON, July 9.—The House of Commons last night, despite some objections by the Government, voted 76 to 56 in favor of the establishment of a department of agriculture and commerce, under a special Cabinet Minister.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, the Government's

### PRICE FIVE CENTS.

the 3,000,000 france to the St. Gothard Tunnel Company which have been hitherto withheld on account of the terms of contract not being observed. The tunnel will be completed in a

### AUSTRIA.

LIBERAL DEPEAT. VIENNA, July 8.—In the election for the representation of the great landed proprietors of Moravia, in the Reichsrath, the Liberals lost six out of nine seats which they formerly held. The blow is much felt by the party.

THE PRONTIES QUESTION.

ATHENS, July 9.—In consequence of the delay of the Porte in appointing Commissioners for the delimitation of the Greek frontier, the Deputies have been convoked in extraordinary ses

sion on the 22d inst. LONDON, July 9.—A Vienna dispatch to the Times announces that the Porte has officially notified the Powers of its readiness to appoint Commissioners on the Greek boundary ques-

PETER'S PENCE.

ROME, July 9.—The contributions of Peter's pence for the first half of the present year increased £25,000 compared with the correspond-

BY MAIL.

moment has arrived for the Powers to take the matter in hand, and congratulates the French. Cabinet on its having assumed the initiative in the question. The Austrian Cabinet, therefore, accepts with satisfaction the proposal to inform Greece that her demand is complied with, and

and pursuing the same object would, in the opinion of the Austrian Cabinet, testify just as well as a conference to the concert of the Powers in the matter; while if this failed, it might still be possible to revert, and with greater advantage, to the idea of a conference.

In his answer, M. Waddington explains the motives directing him to propose a conference. As a combination based on historical precedent, a conference seemed best to correspond with that idea of common interest which led to the Berlin Congress. That the mediation may conduct to the desired end unity of action is necessary. Otherwise, the Pienipotentiaries of the two Powers interested would naturally employ to the advantage each of his own side every difference, however slight, in the declarations of the representatives of the different Powers. It is, in the opinion of the French Cabinet, of importance that there should not only be a thorough understanding among those who mediate, but that Turkey and Greece should see this unanimity and be able to discover no difference among them. In proposing the conference, the French Cabinet had no intention of giving it a solemn form, but only desired to give the representatives of the Powers the means of more clearly manifesting the unanimity of their opinions. To keep a protocol recording the opinion of every one would be useless—nay, dangerous. Only the resolutions unanimously taken should be communicated to the parties interested. The diplomatic agents of the six Powers might meet at the house of one of them and deliberate in the simplest manner as to the advice they ought to give. A wide margin should be left in respect of the

RUNAWAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 9.—Yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Catherine Fern, a widow lady living at Rockdale, was severely, if not fatally, injured by being thrown from a buggy. The harness broke while going down a hill, and the horist ras away. She was picked up and brought to this city, where she lies in a very critical condition.

DROWNED.

Special Disputed to The Tribuna.

Dunuque, Is., July 2.—Paul Tries, an old resident at Dyersville, was drowned there this morning by falling into an open sewer near the railroad track. Mr. Tyley was about 70 years of age.

BURSTING OF A GRINDSTONE.
CINCINNATI, July 9.—While John Kortman
was working a grindstone at Schroeder Lock
Works to-day, the stone burst, breaking Kortman's thumb and arm, and inflicting a serious
wound in his abdomen.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

DATTON, O., July 9.—Thomas C. Kidd, a prominent attorney of Dayton, and a member of the City Council, mysteriously disappeared on Monday morning. He left his home without having given any previous intimation to his wife and family, and it is feared he has become deranged through financial troubles. Wide search is being made by his friends, with whom he is very popular, and who would readily lend their aid to help him in any business difficulties.

SHEEP SHIPMENTS.

Bosrox, Mass., July 9.—The Advertiser as of the mouth and foot disease found in the sheep sent to England, that shipments have it creased very largely of late. The Victoria, as ing to-day, takes out 1,000, and it is not believe the action of the English authorities in alaurate engig the animals will disturb the business event temporarily, as the meat can safely go into market.

ROME.

THE GREEK PRONTIER.

VIENNA, June 25.—The Fremdenblatt publishes the text of the notes exchanged between Vienna and Paris respecting the mediation of the Powers in the Greek question. The Cabinet of Vienna, the Austrian note says, quite agrees with that of Paris in thinking that the moment has averaged for the Powers in the Powers of th

Greece that her demand is complied with, and to invite simultaneously the two parties interested to name Pienipotentiaries with a view to resuming negotiations in Constantinople. The representatives of the Powers at the Porte would be instructed to mediate. The Austrian Cabinet is, however, of opinion that, instead of prescribing to them to meet at once in a conference, it would be more to the purpose to allow them freely to discuss among themselves the steps to be taken, as any difference of opinion which might arise would frustrate every action of the conference; and if once the collective action failed, the single Powers could with far less authority exert their influence. Separate action on the part of the representatives inspired by the same intentions and pursuing the same object would, in the opinion of the Austrian Cabinet, testify just as well as a conference to the concert of the Powers to the matter.

ner as to the advice they ought to give. wide margin should be left in respect of the form in which the communications of their decision should be made to the Plenipotantiaries of Turkey and Greece, it being understood that these communications be made by common accord. In one word, whatever the mode of proceeding adopted, all valuable result in the opinion of the French Cabinet is likely to depend on the unity of views, and the French Cabinet considers it an essential condition of the mediation that the representatives of the Powers in their relations with the Plenipotentiaries of Greece and Turkey act collectively in the name of their Governments, which, by the Berlin Congress, have been invested with the mission of establishing peace in the East by the regulation of the question of the Greek frontier.

frontier.

The French note is dated the 19th of May, and at the end a desire is expressed that the negotiations begin in the first half of June.

### CASUALTIES.

THE DEADLY CROSSING.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Brighton Beach,
Coney Island, train to-day killed Lewis W.
Enderman and daughter. It is understood that
W. E. Dorwin, Superintendent, is about to retire from the direction of trains, not, however,
because of these or previous casualties, which
are attributed to the long cuts, curves, crossings,
and tunnels, rather than to any mismanagement. Locally, Brighton Beach is known as the
underground road.

POSTMASTER.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

CLINTON, Ill., July 9.—Richard Butler, itor of the Public, has been appointed Post ter in this city. Mr. Porter, the present in bent, has been promoted to the position Special Agent in the mail service. The appment of Mr. Butler gives general astisfaction the Republicans.

London, July 9.—A Times correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that soon after the arrival of Prince Alexander in Tiraova, a fire broke out near the Prince's palace and destroyed forty houses. Five soldiers were killed. SWITZERLAND.

ST. GOTHARD TUNNELL.
LONDON, July 2.—The Standard's Paris corsuppondent says the Swiss Government has paid

ARKANSAS EDITORS.
St. Paul, Minn., July 2.—The Arkanses ed torial excursion party arrived here this morning they looked over the city to-day, and will least to-morrow morning for Milwaukee.

### CRIMINAL NEWS.

Execution of Davidson. Murderer, at Warrensburg, Mo. HARRIST THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

Beginning of the Trial of the Slayer of the Kentucky Judge.

One of the Rarest Crimes in History Committed Near Rock Island.

A Brother Advised, at the Last Moment, of His Sister's Muptials.

He Euters the Chamber of the Coming Bride and Kills Her and Himself.

### Patal Termination of the Festive Sports of Two Butcher-Boys at Buffalo.

DAVIDSON EXECUTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WARRENSBURG. Md., July 9.—Frank Davidon, who killed William Haggerty Sept. 21, 1878, and who was sentenced to be hanced to-day, bent a very restless night, and only slept a lite after 2 o'clock until 5 this morning. He was aptized this morning at 8:45 by Elder Foy, of the Christian Church.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., July 9 .- Davidson left the hotel where he was guarded at 11:30 o'clock, ruarded by a detachment of Holden Guards. After prayer at the gallows and speeches by sider Foy and the Rev. Shockley, he bid all arewell. The black cap was put on and the seck was broken, and in fifteen minutes he was lead, and was cut down. Ten thousand people were present. The body will be sent to his fa-her at Linwood, Kan.

On the 14th of last September a picnic was tiven at Mason's school-bouse, six miles northeast of Warrensburg. Like all country picnics, twas composed of farmers and their wives, heir sons and daughters, and the stranger with-

song those who attended were William rerty and his wife. He was a young farmer, are old, and had been married less than two Byears old, and had been married less than two ears. Both were raised in the vicifity.

Frankler Tavidson attended that picnic, and, five Haggerty, was a farmer, but only in the apacity of a hired man. He was about the same ge as Haggerty. He had worked around for ears in the neighborhood, and was well acquainted with Haggerty and his wife. In fact, is had formerly worked for the latter's father, and had been an inmace of the same household. The night previous Davidson had spent at a

he had formerly worked for the latter's father, and had been an inmase of the same household. The night previous Davidson had spent at a farmer's house in the neighborhood. The next morning he and a boy rode into Warrensburg and purchased a quantity of cartridges for a pistol, and had a boot mended. From there they went to the pienic grounds, and particles to the previous of the day. But the inmocent amusements were not enough for these young men. They craved something more exciting, and a pony purse was made up to purchase liquor. Davidson was the one selected to go to Warrensburg after it. He went to the town and purchased a jug of alcohol.

As he approached the grounds he heard some parties riding behind him. He immediately turaed into the woods and hid his jug, after which he rode on to the picnic grounds. He told his companions of his success, and together they went to the place where the poison was concealed. The fiery liquid was freely partaken of, and soon mounted to their brain, destroying their reason, and making them more like maniaes than men. Under this influence Davidson approached Haggerty's lemonade stand, and, while he was busily engaged, Davidson went to Haggerty's wife, who was standing by, and made indecent proposals to and grossiy insulted her. After he had gone she began to cry, and informed her husband of what Davidson-had said. Haggerty lamediately asked where Davidson was, and exturned and ordered some refreshments for his wife's horse got loose.

returned and ordered some retreatments for the wife.

A little while after his wife's horse got loose, and Haggerty went after it. On his way he met Davidson, and, taking him to one side, accused him of insulting his wite. They were observed to be engaged in a spirited conversation, and loud words were heard, during which Davidson was seen to draw and flourish his revolver in the utr. After firing it in the air, William Queener, a bystander, took hold of Davidson and endeavored to induce Haggerty to go away. Haggerty toid Davidson in he would put down his pistol he would whip him in a fair light. Davidson, however, pushed Queener away, and shouting "Pil do it!" shot Haggerty through the breast. The latter pressed both hands to the wound and recled, but before he fell to the ground a lifeless corpse he had three bullets in his body. Davidson was then wild with race, and as several parties approached to disarm and secure him, he fired twice, but fortunately missed his aim. The next instant he was knocked down and secured.

He was taken to Warrensburg and placed under guard, and, after waiving examination, was brought to the Sedalia Jall for safe keeping. He was duly indicted for murder in the first degree, and on May 21 Judge Rogers sentenced him to be hanged on July 9 following.

BUFORD, JUDGE-SLAYER.

CINCINNATI, O., July 2.—Col. Tom Buford, the Kentuckian who slew Judge Elliott, of the Court of Appeals, for rendering an adverse decision in the case in which the Buford family cision in the case in which the Buford family was interested, was removed from Louisville Jall to-day to Owenton, and his trial for murder finally begun. Owenton is the county-sent of Owen County, and lies a short distance south of the Ohio River. It is fifteen miles from the nearest railroad or telegraph-station, and, in order to furnish the press with the means of transmitting news, a system of telephones has been established, connecting with Sparta. Owen is the only county in Kentucky in which a white man has been hanged by the law since the enactment, several years ago, of the statute providing that the puntament for murder shall be imprisonment instead of hanging. There was a general belief that, by some means, another postponement of the case would be secured, but Judge McMa-nama announced yesterday at the conclusion of the roll-call of witnesses that all who did not respond would be fined. He said the Court had the roll-call of witheases that all who did not respond would be fined. He said the Court had from now until Sept. I to hear the case, and he proposed that it should proceed. The prisoner, who arrived at noon to-day from Louisville, was brought into court by a Deputy-Sheriff, unaccompanied by any of his friends. He walked up the aiale erect and collected, and was welcomed by his friends and counsel. Capt. P. B. Thompson arose to make a motion for a certiorari to bring up the records from the Franklin Circuit Court. The Court ruled that the defense was entitled to the records. The object of the motion was understood to be to prepare the way for a reversal in the event of a conviction. The Court announced that po one would be accused from serving on the jury, and those who had intimated that they had friends who would serve might assure such friends that the Court did not want men who sought a place in the jury-box. About 200 witnesses have been summoned for the defense, and the trial is likely to last six or eight weeks. The detense will attempt to show emotional insanity. The Court-House to-day was jammed, and interest is in rense.

ANOTHER THE REGRAM.

ANOTHER TELEGRAM.

Deside Dispute to The Tribuna,
LODISVILLS, July 9.—A correspondent telepage from Owenton, Ky., where the trial of
J. Thomas Buford, charged with the murder
Judge Elliott, is in progress, as follows:
The Court met at 10 z. m., Judge McManama
esting. The attorneys for Buford, Judge
urts, of New York, John A. Prall, and Phil
Theorems, Sr. were aware as members of B. Thompson, Sr., were sworn as members of the Bar. The Commonwealth is represented by Warren Montfort, State's-Attorney, and Gen. John Rodman. W. C. P. Breckenridge will join the latter gentlemen to-day. Heyond reading a lat of witnesses for the defense, numbering care 100, and foculding persons from all of Central Kentucky, nothing was

done, as the Sheriff had not arrived with Buford, and the Court adjourned until 2 o'clock. The State is said to be ready for trial, and, it is intimated, will simply prove the killing and rest there. The defense will not answer "Ready," but may be forced to trial, in which event, it is said, they will demand a jury to pass upon Buford's present mental condition before going into trial of the real issue. But these are rumors only, the attorneys being singularly reticent. The Sheriff arrived with Buford in the midst of a heavy rainfall, very much to the disgust of a large crowd of curious people assembled to see the noted prisoner. Buford looks as calm as a morning in May, and is the mildest consumer of the many in the many in the way when I have seen. He is now in juit awaiting the as-May, and is the mildest-mannered or have seen. He is now in jail await sembling of the court. The chances sembling of the court.

Schlagter, whereupon he

to his feet, apparently in rage, and, taking hold of a butcher-knife on the counter, flung it with much force at Miller, who, imme-

diately after throwing "lights" at Schlagter

his stall. Schlagter's butcher-knife struck Miller in the calf of the right leg, cutting a ter-

rible wound and severing the main arteries. The wounded man fell, and instantly there was great excitement. Blood gushed from the

ound in streams. Schlagter, seeing what

had done, took off his apron and said he would run for a physician himself. In the meantime

Miller's wound continued to bleed fearfully, and when Drs. Diehl and Storck, who were notified

when Drs. Diehl and Storck, who were notifled, arrived, it was evident that the unfortunate man was dying from loss of blood. Schlarter returned to the market a moment, saw the condition of Miller, and then, horrifled at the appearance of his victim, fled precipitately. The Third Precinct police were notified, and Capt. Wolfe and other officers were quickly upon the scene. Search was immediately instituted for Schlagter, but he could not be found. The wounded man all this time was growing weaker, and in half an hour from the time he received the wound he was dead, the arteries having been cut by the point of the knife. Miller's death was undoubtedly caused by loss of blood. Though the police made every effort to arrest Schlagter, keeping a close watch of his house, etc., they did not capture him, but about half-past 12 o'clock this afternoon Schlagter himself appeared at Police headquarters, spoke to Detective Morgenstein, and sat down and waited until Supt. Phillips arrived from dinner, when he surrendered himself to that official. He said that he meant no harm when the knife was thrown, and it was done on the spur of the moment. He was affected greatly and cried continually. He was locked

the spur of the moment. He was affected greatly and cried continually. He was locked

WORTHY OF A PLACE IN HISTORY

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 9.—A terrible an

distressing tragedy occurred in Edgingto

brother planting a bullet in a beloved sister's

another pullet sent by his own hand. The par

ties to the tragedy were Lee and Melinda .

Robbins, the eldest son and daughter of wealthy farmer named W. W. Robbins. A few

weeks ago the young woman formed the acquair

whom she soon after became engaged, contrar

finally gave their unwilling consent t

the marriage, which was appointed for to-day

riage till this morning, and when he heard of it he swore it should not take place. He procure

a revolver and went out to hunt for Richards

returned home and went up to the room in which his sister was dressing for the wedding.

What passed between them is not known, but soon the family down-stairs heard the report

of a pistol, quickly followed by another

shot, and, rushing up stairs, Mr. Robbins found

young lady dead, and the son unconscious and dying. Both were shot in the forebead. In the

case of the girl the bullet passed clear through

speaking a word, and, as no paper was left, this

is probably all that will ever be known of the

GARROTING IN A NEW FORM.

Dispatch to New Fork Sun.

NEWARK, N. J., July 7.—Mrs. Fuller, wite of
the manager of A. T. Stewart & Co.'s Chicago
house, and the daughter of Mr. Beekman, a

well-known real estate agent in fine street, New York, was chloroformed and robbed in one

of the principal streets in Montclair, N. J., last evening. The lady is a summer boarder at the

Hillside House, a fashionable private boarding house at the foot of the Orange Mountain. At

11 o'clock last night a reporter for the Sain called at the house. Mrs. Fuller could not be seen. A gentleman boarder said that as the was returning from Dr. Butler's office in Church

street at 614 o'clock, she saw a well-dressed man

THE BAKER CASE.

Gen. John McDonaid, the ex-St. Louis whisky crook, closed to-day. The charge was assault with intent to mutilate and do great bodily injury. The jury found him guilty of assault on-

ly, and to-morrow Judge McLean will assess a nominal fine. Gen. McDonald will go from

horn to Oshkosh, where he and Sylph will be tried for resisting—he with a drawn pistol and Sylph with a knife and pistol—the Deputy United States Marshal.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Special Dispatch to Tan Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 9.—At half past 6 o'clock this morning James Craig, a store-keeper, assaulted the janitor of the building, named Joseph Long, and inflicted fnjuries from which the man may die. Craig says Long in-

the head. Lee died in thirty minutes, with

nce of a young man named Thomas Rich

his sister, was not advised of the

Township, Rock Island County,

turned round and started to run back beh

BURGLAR SHOT.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 9.—A burglar entered the store of George Mausfield, at Johnson's Creek, about 3 o'clock this morning, and in doing so awoke two-clerks who slept in the store. One of them, named Manafield, had a large Colt's revolver, and while the burglar took a survey of the store by lighting a march, Manafield, striking him in the stomach, and inflicting a mortal wound. The burglar said his name was Edwards, and that he was from Fond du Lac. TIGERS AT PLAY. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—A singular as well CONCORD, N. H., July 5 - After a long dis as melancholy affair occurred in one of the city markets this morning, resulting in the death of a young butcher named John Miller. It seems that the deceased and a brother butcher, Louis Schlagter, kept stalls cussion in the House to-night, a motion to re-consider the vote by which the motion was lost to suspend the rules and allow the introduction

of the bill for the commutation of the death-sentence of Joseph B. Bazzell was decided in the negative. nearly opposite each other. They had been dur-ing the forenoon amusing themselves by throwing the forenoon amusing themselves by throw-ing bones, etc., at each other. About 3 o'clock o'clock Schlagter was sitting behind his stall, PLEA OF NOT GUILTY.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 9.—In the Fourt District Court, Dr. Samuel P. Chaifant pleaded when Miller came out from behind his stal Not guilty " of the murder of Josiah Bacon into about the centre of the market, and playfully, as supposed, threw a piece of "lights" at Schlagter. The missile

ent, abusive man, while Long berion of being quiet and peaceable.

BURGLAR SHOT.

BUZZELL.

at the Baldwin Hotel. The Court ordered a Commission to take evidence in the Eastern CHARGED WITH BURGLARY. NEW YORK, July 9.—Police Officer Francis J McCarthy, who states that he went into a store

orietor with committing a burglary, and is HORSE-THIEVES. Jolier, Ill., July 9.—A valuable Mess

pare and harness were stolen last night frem

the Rev. A. N. Axiell's barn, and a buggy from William Watkins' premises. A reward of \$35 is offered for the recovery of the mare. HELENA, Mon., July 9.—The Heredd's Lincoln Gulch, Montana, letter of the 7th says the Indians killed a man named J. Eagelson, and se

### THE WEATHER.

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, July 9.—The scenes enac his time each year at the city's Medical De artment were again to be seen. To-day was coreper, the wind which was y seeming to waft the heat against Thermometers told different tales, out every record was above shade at 3 p. m., at which time the mean temperature in the business portion of the city was bout 96. In the residence portion it was from one to two degrees lower. Nine clearly defined cases of sunstroke, four of which proved fstal, have been recorded. The worst fears are entertained by all parties, and a special dispatch to the Glob at from Memphis reporting a fatal case of vellow fever will to-morrow morning cause ion. The first case of yellow year occurred on Aug. 2, so the fell disease has much last year. Nothing short of a remarkable and sustained change in the weather can avert a alamity which most people seem to think un svoidable, as the city here is in a terribly filthy

here will have full sway. To the Western Associated Press.
St. Louis, Mo., July 9.—The weather has been intensely hot and sultry to-day, the mercury ranging as high as 99 in the shade. Six cases of sunstroke were treated at the City Dispensary, and four others resulted fatally. The latter warm Americk Meigher Julia Nugert degrees. were August Malcher, Julia Nugent, derman lluss, and Edward Thompson. Fear of a repetition of last summer's experiences is making the people very cautious.

condition, and the yellow fever if it once reache

DENVER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DENVER, Col., July 9.—The weather is intensely hot. Thermometer 99 in the shade today. No rain for several weeks.

# VARIOUS.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 9 .- The heat in Georgia s intense to-day, the thermometer having reached 100 in many places. A carpenter, John Archer, fell off a building here to-day with sunstroke and died from its effects. In Macon the Judge had to adjourn court in the midst of the trial of Gibon for murder, because of intense heat. At 4 o'clock no other cases of sunstroke had been reported, but the weather was almost intolerable.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 9.—J. Hofferman, a

springfield, ill., fully 9.—1. Holferman, a railroad employe, was sunstruck this morning, and died in a few moments. He was a German, about 55 years of age, and unmarried, but has relatives living near Virden.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. July 9.—Two deaths from sunstroke occurred to-day.—Thomas Collins, porter of Guain & Oo., and Thomas Clark, a night-watchman.

IDDICATIONS. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10-1 a. m.-Indications: For the Lower Lake region, south and west winds, cloudy weather, and numerous light rains, followed by warmer, clear weather, rising

followed by failing brometer.

For the Tennessee, Ohio Valley, and Upper Lake regions, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or falling barometer outherly winds, slightly warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.
The rivers will gradually fall, except rising in Upper Mississippi and possibly at Little Rock.
Local OBSERVATIONA.
Unidado, July a.

Time. Bar. The Ha. Wind. Fel. Rn. Neuther

street at 6% o'clock, she saw a well-dressed man approaching her. She noticed that he cast quick glances around and behind him. When she stopped aside to let him pass he caught her around the neck with one arm. Then he took her pocketbook from her dress pocket and said: "I want your bracelets. I must have them, and I will."

He grasped her by the wrist and then held a damp cloth to her mouth. Then as in a dream she saw him take a roll of bills, \$25, from her pocketbook and then throw her pocketbook at her feet.

When Mrs. Fuller recovered consciousness, she was sitting on the sidewalk. He head was dizzy, and there was a bruise on the back of her head. She walked to the Hillside House. At the time of the robbery persons were at supper in a house within a few yards of the spot where it took place. The robber, Mrs. Fuller said, ran in the direction of Orange. She described him as a handsome young man, with black side-whiskers, black clothes, and black Derby hat. His hands were white and soft. 

Fair.
Clear.
Clear. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., July 9.—The examination in the Baker case before the Coroner was re-sumed at 10 a.m. to-day. Mrs. Pugh, a sister of Mrs. Baker, and Mrs. Baker were examined. No evidence was elicited that throws any light on the question of who is responsible for the on the question of who is responsible for the poisoning. Mrs. Baker said Mr. Baker complained of feeling unwell when out riding the Sunday before his death, and Monday morning before 7 ate a light breakfast, and drank one cup of coffee. In relation to her employing counsel, she understood she was suspicioned of having poisoned her husband, and had employed Col. Debart, Col. W. C. Wilson, John L. Miller, and J. A. Wilstaip as her advisers, and not to administer on the estate.

The will of Lewis Baker was to-day read in court. He leaves his widow what the law allows and no more, bequeaths seven-twelfths to Carrence, a son by his second wife, and five-twelfths to Lewis Clifford, a son by the present wife. The estate is variously valued from \$75,000 to \$100,000. Pembins 25.05 67 Calm.

Picole. 71 W fresh.
Picole. 71 W fresh.
Picole. 71 W fresh.
Perr Huren 26.62 72 S. W fresh.
Cochester 26.73 6 W fresh.
Saoramento. 26.07 77 W light.
Saoramento. 26.07 77 W light.
Saoramento. 26.07 77 W light.
Sandrancisco 26.06 6 W fresh.
Sandrancisco 26.06 6 W fresh.
Shreveport. 80.06 86 Calm.
St. Louis. 26.91 85 W fresh.
St. Louis. 26.91 85 W fresh.
St. Paul. 25.09 60 S. E light
Toledo 25.85 7 W fresh.
Virginia City 36.70 60 Fresh.
Winnemmecs 30.02 66 W fresh.
Winnemmecs 30.02 68 W fresh.
Fankton. 26.05 82 S. Fresh.
Springfield. 29.92 86 Calm. Special Disputch to The Pribune.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 9.—The trial of

A Chapter of Rorrors.

Here is a chapter of horrors from Germany:
A peasant named Bandsleben, living near
Konigsberg, sold a cow and received as part of
the purchase money a hundred-mark bank note.
His little son pulled the note from his pocket,
and in playing with it tore it into pieces. The
caraged father dragged the child to a choppingblock and cut its head off with an ax. Then he
returned to the house and told his wife what he
had done. The woman, who was bathing a
younger child, fell down in a faint, dropping the
infant into the bathtub, where it was drowned.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best. A Chapter of Borrors.

THE RAILWAYS.

Resumption of the Investigation of New York Railroads.

Monstrous Discriminations Made by the New York Contral.

Enormous Sums Yielded Up by the People in Aid of the Monopolies.

Attempt of a Discharged Employe Erie to Estimate That Property.

Denial of His Charges of Official Falsification of Reports.

### A New Suburban Road to Be Built by the Illinois Central.

THE INVESTIGATION

New York, July 9.—The Select Committ the Assembly charged with the investigation of the abuses and defects of the railway syste of this State reconvened to-day. Some extrao dinary facts were developed in testimony, show the enormous drawbacks and rebates which the New York Central pays to other lines and to shippers. A little sensational evidence was given, also, with reference to Erie's system of accounts, and the serious charges against Mr. Jewett, which led to his arrest for perjury a year ago. Mr. Rucker, General Traffic Agent of the New York Central Railroad, testified that the earnings or mileage paid by the New York Central to th Merchants' Despatch Company in 1878 amounte to \$283,290. The total freight traffic of the road for that year was 7,424,318 tons. Among numer ous instances of the drawbacks on freigh charges paid to shippers in the three years ending July 1, 1879, Mr. Rucker mentioned the foi owing: To the Standard Oil Company, \$66,574 to the Keystone Oil Company, \$11,673; to the Boston Refiners' line, \$32,367; to Annah, Chapin & Co., \$789,880; to the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, on account of sundry shippers there were also paid, in the same period, rebate Standard Off Company, \$47,801; to the Acme Oil Company, \$40,178. The amount paid to Eastman, Allerton & Morris, as cattle "eveners." by the New York Central Road, was \$351.

Chamber of Commerce sent out circulars to the various County Treasurers of the State, with riew of ascertaining what aid had been given to the railroads. From the replies received, it ap peared that the total county, town, and village aid extended to the raffroads of the State wa \$30,978,905.78, and the State aid was \$9,060. 591.04, or a total of \$40,039,498. Of this there remained unpaid by the railroads, or, rather the bonds were outstanding, for \$29,958,115 on George T. Balch, formerly assistant to the

Construction Department of the Eric Railway

Company, was next examined. He testifie that, in the latter part of his service, he pro pared the statutory reports of the Company for New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvanta. continued: "The reports made by me for 1874 to the State Engineer of this State, under Mr. Jewett's instruction, are misleading as to the payments. The report is misleading, confining the effoating debt to loans and bills payable.

The new administration of the road had choses to assume the obligation of perpet ating the misrepresentations and falsifi-cations, year after year, of Jay Gould and Jim Fisk, with this difference: that they still more mislead the public than Fisk and Gould had done, by means of the greater faith of the Mr. Balch explained the plan under which he made in 1875, 1876, and 1877 the inventory of the Company's property for the Receiver. The aggregate valuation of the property so taken was about \$40,000,000, based on values as they were at that time, and the aggregate valuation of the remaining groperty of the Company, as of the remaining groperty of the Company, as represented by stocks and bonds of other corporations, was about \$18,000,000 on its face. Allowing for fluctuations of value, the grand total valuation of all the Company's property would not exceed \$65,000,000. The report of the Company to the stockholders in 1878 purported to fix the valuation of the road at \$152,585,000."

Mr. Shipman said that this was a gross attempt to deery the value of a property with large interests that was dealt in every day on the Stock Exchange, and would, perhaps, affect many persons unforturately. He desired to say that the witness was a discharged employe, who, during and since the reconstruction, had done all he could to injure the Company, and his testimony was worthless. The witness asked to be allowed to explain, and his request was granted. He said he was discharged by Mr. Jewett on May 8, 1878, but had honorably and uprightly discharged all his duties to the Company.

pany. BAST-BOUND FREIGHT BUSINESS Mr. J. N. McCullough, Vice-President and General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company and Mr. H. B. Ledward, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad, were in the city vesterday and during the afternoon held a conference at the office of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad to discuss freight matters. It had been proposed by the Eastern trunk lines to make a still further advance in freight rates, but the managers of the roads leading east from this city do not think that such an advance is practicable at this time. Messrs. McCullough and Ledyard, after talking the matter over vesterday, came to the conclusion that and advance would not only be impracticable, but would severely injura the interests of the properties under their charge. They were of the opinion that the present rates—30 cents on grain and 25 cents on fourth class from Chicago to New York—were already higher than they should be when lake competition was in full blast. Since the last advance was made the business of their roads has greatly fallen off, and the yards of their roads in this city are filled with empty cars, and if a further advance was made they might just as well "shut up shop," for they would get no business at all. They think a reduction of five cents should be made from Chicago to compete in a measure against lake competition. Michigan Central Hailroad, were in the city ves-

A MODEL SUBURBAN ROAD. The Illinois Central Railroad Company has just now decided upon improvements of its road between the Central Depot in this city and Grand Crossing that will undoubtedly stop the clamor for elevated roads, as far as the South Division is concerned, as the improvement will make this road far superior for rapid transit to the suburbs, to what any elevated railroad can possibly be, while it will have none of the objections urged against the latter. The principal complaint against the Illinois Central suburban trains were based upon the grounds that they did not run fast enough, and were often delayed by the regular trains of the various roads entering on the Lake front. Now, to overcome all these or any other objections that can be made the Illinois Central will build an entirely new the Illinois Central will build an entirely new road for suburban traffic only from the Central Depot at the foot of Lake street to the Y leading to Oakwoods Cemetery. Two extra tracks for the entire distance will be put down in the most substantial manner with heavy steel rails and white oak ties, and ballasted with stone. Work looking to the removal of all encroachments on the right of way has already been commenced. Some of the station-house between the depot and the terminus will need to be moved further west to make room for the extra track. The elegant little station at the foot of Van Buren street is in the right position now and need not be removed. A new station-house will be erected at Waldon, where the Company has recently acquired additional grounds. At Twenty-secon street the station-house will be moved either east of the track and set on piles driven for that purpose or will be placed on ground adjoining the

t will be necessary to move the station a few set south of Douglas Monument, the entrane it will be necessary to move the station a rewfeet south of Douglas Monument, the entrance
to which will be from Lake avenue, as no land
can be had at this point on the west side of
the track. At Oakland a lot has been
obtained upon which the station-house
will be placed. If the patronage warrants
it, the number of trains will be
increased night and morning, and probably
during the day. Lighter engines will be used
and modern cars of light construction will be
gradually introduced to accommodate this business. These will be most welcome improvements, particularly to the people of Hyde Park,
and will render the city more accessible to all
living in the South Division. No other railroad
in the country will have such facilities for
suburban traffic as the Illinois Central. The
road runs all the way along the beautiful suburban traffic as the Illinois Central. The road runs all the way along the beautiful shore of Lake Michigan, and is entirely free from dust and the many other objections urged against the elevated railroads. It has no streets to cross and does not infringe upon the rights of property-holders. The enterprise shown in this instance by the Illinois Central will no doubt be appreciated by the people of the South S. Hyde Park, and the increased traffic will

THE WESTERN UNION. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railron is continually throwing out its tentacles and absorbs one Western railroad after another, and before long it will be one of the most gigantic institutions of the kind in the country. It has now fully absorbed the Western Union Railroad. which runs from Racine, Wis., west to Rock virtually under the control of the Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad, but lately it has purchased the stock and bonds held by the Bank of Gias-gow, Scotland, and thus obtained full posses-sion of it.

cion of it.

Circulars were issued vesterday appouncing that the Western Union Railroad will bereafter be operated by the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Panl, and will be known as the Racine & South-western Division of this road. Mr. D. A. Olin, heretofore General Superintendent of this road, will hereafter occupy the position of Division superintendent of the Racine & Southwestern Division, and Fred Wild, General Freight and Passenger Agent, will be Assistant Freight and Passenger Agent, with headquarters at Racine, It is stated that the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Panl has also acquired control of the Minnesota Southern, and this road will also soon be made a division of this road.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN. ARBON, O., July 9 .- In the Summit County Common Pleas to-day, Judge Tibbets made the order asked by France, Egypt, the Paris Bank, lantic & Great Western Railroad, but not before lantic & Great Western Railroad, but not before February next. He also overruled the objection to the consolidated mortgage bonds issued by the Trustees just after the organization, holding that the presumption is that no road would have sufficient accumulation from its carnings to pay cash for the great line it had purchased, and hence the issuing of the mortgage bonds would be an inevitable step. The storneys of Bischoffscheim & Goldsmith, of London, expect this to be around hereafter. expect this to be are

### A MICHIGAN ROAD.

East Saginaw, Mich., July 9.—At the annua meeting of the stockholders of the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad, held to-day, formal transfer of the management of the road and the following Board of Directors elected Nathaniel Thayer, H. H. Hunnewell, A. Hardy, J. Merriam, N. Thayer, Jr., G. C. Shattner, C. S. Young, and J. E. Burnham, of Boston; J. B. Milliken, of Detroit; J. H. Jerome, B. Hanchett, and A. W. Wright, of Saginaw; H. L. Holcomb, of St. Louis, Mich.

THE DENVER FIGHT. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DENVER, Col., July 9.—Nothing important transfered in the United States Court to-day on the Santa Fe and Rio Grande fight, Thursday the injunction matter enjoining the Rio Grande from estopping the Santa Fe employes from building the Leadville Road will be settled. Fri-

day Judge Miller has designated to hear the mo-tion relative to dismissing Receiver Risley. Counsel upon both sides are busy preparing for the fight in court, while the public are consid-erably exercised over the fast-approaching THE LIVE-STOCK POOL Sr. Louis, July 9.—The decision of the arbitrators in regard to the percentages of the five roads in the Eastern live-stock pool was received to-day. The arbitration is in regard to the division of tonnage. The apportionment is:

### Vandalia, 22 per cent; Indianapolis & 8t. Louis, 22 per cent; Wabash, 32 per cent; Chicago & Alton, 22 per cent; Ohio & Mississippi, 12 per cent. Isaac H. Knox is made Commissioner. INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 9.—Freight rates, both East and South, are badly cut from this point. Cuts of from three to five cents were given East to-day.

### TEMS.

Information was received here yesterday that the St. Louis roads had agreed upon percentages on the East-bound cattle business, and there are good prospects that within a day or so the percentages on all other East-bound business will be settled. It is also stated that the regular rates, which have been cut since the 1st of July, are now maintained.

It is stated that the Chicago & Alton intends to put the United States Express Company off its line on the 1st of August, and after that its express business will be done by the new Union Express Company, which was lately established to run on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The Chicago & Alton is said to have an interest in this new Express Company.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad, since the com-pletion of its new line to Kansas City, is pros-pering beyond the most sanguine expectations. The increase in earnings for the third week in June was over \$30,000, and nearly as much for the last week in June. The increase is keeping weil up, for the balance-sheets show that for the first week in July the increase was \$38,600. the first week in July the increase was \$38,600.

Improvements seem to travel Westward. Of this the official. "Railway Guide of Colorado," published by Johnson & Clark, Denver, gives abundant evidence. Besides giving the timetables of all the Colorado roads, it has a valuable sketch of all the towns, with their hight above the sea, the hights of the mountains, routes of travel, best notels, and almost everything a tourist or prospector may want to know. It is not only valuable while traveling, but it will be preserved for future reference. Those who desire to be posted before visiting the Becky Mountains—it is best to be so—would do well to inclose a few stamps to the publishers, and, with a map before them, consult this excellent guide, while their plans are making for the mining and mountain regions.

The lawsuit of the heirs of Pius IX. threatens to be a most complicated ecclesiastico-legal problem. The Mastai family have no intention The lawsuit of the heirs of Fus IX. threatens to be a most complicated ecclesiastico-legal problem. The Mastai family have no intention of putting forward merely a claim to the valuable property of which the three Cardinals are administrators; they even assers their right to the yearly stipend of 3,600,000 lire which the Italian Government, by the provisions of the Guarantee law, covenanted to pay to the Pope, but which Plus IX. steadily refused to handle. The law provided that the accumulated annual sums, five years after the date of the payment, if not claimed by the Pope, should revert to the coffers of the State. The sum for the first five years following the promulgation of the Guarantee law thus became null and void, and if the Pope had repented of his obduracy at the close of his life he could only have claimed the payment of the sam accumulated since the sixth year following his deposition as secular ruler. This sum would have amounted to about 18,000,000 lire, and the Mastaf claimants demand that it shall now be paid to them, as the late Pope's legal heirs. Even if the Italian Government should admit that Pins IX. died as the reditor of the nation, the case of heirship would be hard to sottle, for there is absolutely no precedent on the Papal side.

Vernet, the grandiather of the late famous French nainter of the same name, relates that

ed the picture to strangers he said: "Here; have a picture by Vernet, with St. Jerome the care." "But we cannot see the saint." visitors would reply. "Excuse me, ren men," the possessor would answer; "he there; for I have seen him standing at the trance, and afterwards further back, and therefore quite sufe that he is in it!"

### THE BEREAVED EMPRESS.

Religious Ceremonies at Chiselhurst—The Grief of Eugenic.—The Visits of Sympathy—Eugenie's Fortitude.

Loudon Daily Nose, Jule 23.

Testerday was the first Sunday since the news strived in England of the death of the Prince, consequently the event was made the subject of special observances in the religious ceremonies at Chiselburst, both at Camdem House and at the Roman Catholic Chapel. At the Camden House mass was celebrated at half-past 9 in the morning by Monsignor Goddard. None but intimate friends of the Imperial family were, of course, admitted to this ceremony, iscluding, we are informed, the Princess Maria, the Duc de Bassano, M. Rouber, the Prince de la Moskowa, and the Countess Clary. The Empress was present, and it is understood she bore up bravely for the oc-casion. At the modest little chapel at which Moneignor Goddard officiates, and where the Monsignor Goddard officiates, and where the remains of the late Emperor lie in the sarcophagus presented by her Majesty the Queen, a numerous congregation assembled in the expectation of hearing the right reverend gentleman make some remarks upon the sad event. Facing the altar, upon the raised platform, was the arm-chair formerly occupied by the young Prince, now tenantless and completely draped in black. Monsignor Goddard, in preaching the sermon, took for his test the lat Epishe of St. Peter, Chap. 5: "Be your humble, therefore, under the mighty hand of God, that: He may exait you in the time of visitation, casting all your solicitude upon Him, for He has care of you." He said that the words of the apostle were peculiarly appropriate. It would readily be understood that it was he sad duty that morning to ask his hearers to pray earnessly for the Prince and the Empress—for the dead son and the widowed mother. Monsignor Goddard, who was the friend and aphritual adviser of the Prince, was evidently greatly affected, uttering his words with deliberation and between painful pauses. "The young Pince was good, and generous, and brave, and we loved him well," said the preacher. God, in his wisdom, had again shown us that no man is necessary to His work, how incomprehensible were His judgments, and how unscarchable are His ways. He would have liked to speak of the young Prince's life, and of all that was noble in his heart and soul; but for the present he could not do so. All he would do would be togread perhaps the very last letter which Prince Louis Napoleon wrote before he started for Natal. Knowing that the time immediately preceding his departure was a period of the year at which every Catholic had to perform a sacred duty, Mgr. Goddard had written to him, exhorting him not to let the hurry and anxiety of the preparations interfers with the accomplishment of that duty. To this the Prince replied as follows in a letter read by the preceder: "I thank you, sionaled le Cure, for the letter which you have been kind e chagus presented by her Majesty the Queen, a

he was an only son, and sne was a wigow. What was there left for her in the world but to die! The discourse of the reverend gentleman was listened to with profound attention, many of the ladies present being visibly moved to tears.

Amongst the many persons of distinction who called during Saturday and yesterday at Camden House to express their sympathy and regret are Princess Maria (cousin of the Empress), the Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Count Karolvi, Earl and Countess Granville, the Marquis and Marchioness of Landowne, Earl and Countess Stanhope, Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale, the Marchioness of Tweeddale, Earl and Countess of Derby, Dord and Lady Odo Russell, Lord and Lady Dorchester, Gen. Haukey, Gen. Stewart, Gen. McMurdo, Gen. Sir Hastings Dovle, the Turkish Ambassalor, the Persian Minister, the Langess chapter d'affaires. Earl and the Turkish Ambassator, the Fersian antister, the Japanese charge d'affaires, Earl and Countess Amberst. Viscount Hinchingbrook, Viscount Torrington, Lord and Lady Rendlesham, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Childers, and two members of the Comedie Francaise, who are now performing in London. M. Rouber had been one of the first of the visitors to arrive in

been one of the first of the risitors to arrive in the morning.

The condition of the Empress, we were glad to learn, is no longer of a kind to cause serious anxiety. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, her courage has not deserted her, and she bears up with exemplary resignation. Up to a late hour last evening the only bulletin issued by Baron Corvisart was couched in the following terms: "Her Majesty the Empress has slept a little, but the great grief still continues. The Empress heard mass this morning in the orivate room (la chambra meme) of the late Prince Imperial." As Father Goddard cloquently and feelingly expressed it, the Empress Engenie prays for fortifude, and not for that consolation which for the present is impossible.

### STRANGER THAN ROMANCE.

The Bemarkable Story of James H. Wheat-ley; of Brooklyn—A Once Wealthy Manu-facturer Fails. Becomes Insane, Disap-pears, and Is Married on His Deathbed by a Lady in the South. New York Sun, July 8.

A paragraph printed in Sunday's Sun afforded

the sequel, hitherto a secret, of the strange disappearance of Mr. James H. Wheatley, for many years a rich sugar refiner in Brooklyn, hying in a fine house in Remsen street, on the Heights. He was a millionaire at 40, although at 17 he was a poor Western lad. A prominent ing in a fine house in Remsen street, on the Heights. He was a millionaire at 40, although at 17 be was a poor Western lad. A prominent member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in State street, Brooklyn, he gave liberally to the church of his means, and contributed chiefly to the cost of building the chapel and rectory in which Dr. Paddock, brother of Bishop Paddock, now resides. In 1873 Mr. Wheatley's firm was forced into bankruptry. After that he tried to regain his lost fortune by speculations in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the business of manufacturing water-proof cloth, and in this city, where he started a shirt manufactory, but in both he failed. He preserved his integrity so choroughly while his misfortunes crowded in upon him that, although he was trustee for large sums, the trust funds in his hands were not disturbed. Mr. Wheatley was regarded as being in many ways a succeiror man and possessed of a striking nobility of character. He was one of the most popular manufacturers in Brooklyn, for when any of his men were sick, even with a contagious disease, he would put on an old suit and go into the factory and take the sick man's place. Although he contributed over \$20,000 to St. Peter's Church and rented a pew in the church, he disliked to walk up the aisle during service to his seat, for fear that he would be pointed out as a proud and rich man, and he was usualy to be seen back at the door in the sexton's seat.

On Tuesday night, Aug. 27, 1878, Mr. Wheatley was found dying at Charles and Morton streets, this city, on the sidewalk, crying for help. His clothing was disarranged and his collar crushed. He told an officer that he would be pointed out as a proud and rich man, and the was leady in an ambulance to his not station \$15,000 in money, a gold watch and chain, and a set of dismond studs were found on him, and the police discredited his story. He, however, insisted that he had been robbed, and his family now believe that he was. He became till in the Charles Street Police Station, and he was ta

Vernet, the grandfather of the late famous French painter of the same name, relates that he was once employed to paint a handscape with a cave and St. Jerome in it. He accordingly painted the landscape with St. Jerome at the entrance of the cave. When he delivered the picture, the purchaser, who knew nothing of perspective, said: "The landscape and the cave are well made; but the saint is not in the cave." "I understand you, sir," replied Vernet. "I will alter it." He therefore took the painting, and made the shade darker, so that the saint seemed to sit further in. The purchaser took the painting; but it again appeared to him that the figure was not in the cave. Vernet then obliterated the figure and gave the picture to the purchaser, who now at last seemed perfectly satisfied. Whenever he show-

hefited a fortune from an grandmother. Mindred L. Wheatley. It was discovered that Mr. Wheatley brad used up all of this money, but, ander the power of attorney which he held, be had a right to use it as his own. There was no discrepancy comptained of in the other trust

The house in Remsen street was sold to prevent foreclosure, its equity being almost noting, and the wife and son from a condition of great presperity were reduced almost to want. The son went to live with an uncle, on a carrie ranch in Texas, and the wife went to live with an area friends.

ranch in Texas, and the wife went to live with some friends.

In the latter part of March last Mr. Gidding learned that a man answering Mr. Wheather description was living in the Village of Hendersonville, in the mountains of North Carolina eight miles from any railroad, and that passed under the name of G. H. Carter, of New York. Hurrying thither Mr. Giddings found in friend on his deathbed, and by his side was a rined woman of 35 years, who said that she was Mr. Carter's wife. A discreetingdry informed Mr. Giddings that she was Mr. Carter's wife. A inquiry informed Mr. Giddings Mr. Wheatley had wandered in town a few weeks after his disappearane his home. He was weary and seemed sit as he appeared to be a gentleman, the bie Southerners received him kindly, at they could not solve the mystery of his ance or his mission among them. He strangely, and was often seen in the wood on a fallen log, with his face buried hands. Miss Josephine Bond. a maide ed on a fallen log, with his face buried in his hands. Miss Josephine Bond, a maiden hely, who lived over the mountains, hearing that Northern man was sick in a boarding-house is the tows, carried nim delicaties and took an interest in him. Mr. Wheatley was extremely ill with asthma and Bright's disease, and was plainly on his deathbed. Miss Bond tried in vain a learn his history. His friendless condition appealed strongly to her sympathies, and several nights, when the snow was deep on the mountains, she remained all night in the house. This set the village goasips to talking, and feeling that her character was being assailed, Miss Bond told Mr. Wheatley that if he concented she would marry him and take him to her own home to nurse. He was proposed up by Miss Bond told Mr. Wheatley that if he consen-ed she would marry him and take him to her own home to nurse. He was propped up by pillows, and she stood by his side and held his hand while the ceremony was performed. The she took him to her home, where Mr. Giddlugs found him. Mr. Giddlugs concluded not to re-veal that Mr. Wheatley was passing under an assumed name, and was already married, as he knew his friend was on his deathbed. Mr. Gid-dings returned home, and soon received word of Mr. Wheatley's decath. Then he learned that Miss Bond had discovered the deception from a new Bond had discovered the deception from a news paper found among Mr. Wheatley's papers, which gave an account of the assault upon him. Miss Bond had tenderly nursed him up to his death, and had buried him in the village churchyard. She learned with grief the true story of Mr. Wheatley's life, as she had become affectionstely attached to him. Mr. Giddings told her that for four months before his disappearance Mr. Wheatley had been pronounced deranged, and that all of his acts since had evidently been the acts of an inssue man. the acts of an insane man.

When the widow in Brooklyn learned by degrees of her husband's second marriage about

and:

"Poor man, he was not responsible!"

The body was returned to Brooklyn and deposited in a Greenwood vauit, whence, in the inter part of April, it was buried in the family plot. Mr. Wheatley left an estate worth only \$100, on which Mrs. Elizabeth Wheatley took out letters of administration. The widow feels kindly toward Miss Bond, and both she and Mr. Giddings think that Miss Bond was self-sarrifeing in her attentions to Mr. Wheatley, and in marrying him. They had agreed with her to bury the secret of the second marriage with the body.

### SARAH BERNHABDT.

Row. London Truth, June 26. On Seturday afternoon a representation of "l'Etrapere" had been advertised, and for a month before no seat could be bad for money and still less for love. About half an hour before the curtain went up, Mile. Bernhardt, who was to play Mistress Clarkson, sent a curt notice to the theatre to announce that she could not appear, as she was not well. When M. Coquelin informed the audience that there would be no performance there was at first a dead silence, performance there was at first a dead silence, for few of the votaries of the French drama understood enough of the language to realize what he had said. By degrees, however, the fact dawned upon them that "l'Estrangere" was not to be performed. Then ensued a scene that beggars description. In vain M. Got came forward and amounced that "l'Estrangere" would be replaced by "Tartuffe." The audience scoffed as Molter and flocked to the tiscat-office, where they clamored for their money. To make confusion worse confounded, footmen charged through the crown looking for their masters and mistresses, while at the door the officials of the theatre endeavored to stem the current of those who were trying to enter. o were trying to enter.

and mistresses, while at the door the officials of those who were trying to after.

But on the stage there was also a scene. If the audience was anery so were also the actors and actresses. Mr. Hollingshead had arranged the "behind the scenes" like a sort of drawingroom, for it is needless to observe that what is good enough for English actresses is not good enough for our august Franch guests. The floor is carpeted over, and officials go about calling upon every one who has the entree into these sacred precincts to remove his hat from hir head. Mile. Croixette and Mile. Brohan had already drassed for their parts. "Cette saltimbanque!" was the mildest expression used it reference to the tascinating Sarah, whilst M. Got, M. Febrre, and other artists were more solemnly indignant at her upprofessions caprice. Sarah, it would appear, had been giving a private representation at Mrs. Ralli's of the previous night, and she had remained there until nearly 3 in the morning. Now, these private representations are not viewed with fayor by the rest of the troube. They regard them as beneath the dignity of a societairs of the Theatre Franciss. It is, indeed, obvious that £120 are not paid by the wealthy amohitryons who hire Sarah from any love of art, but rather as a means to attract "society" to their houses. Sarah is merely the decoy-duck mho the scholited to socure the presence of "society." For Sarah, therefore, to be unable to keep faith, with the public because she had on the previous night been decoy-ducking Duchesses and other social grandees to a private party was felt—and justifiably felt—to be an insult alike to her comrades and to the public. I am not unself an admirer of the Comedie Francise echool of acting, and fregard the almost regal honors with which the troupe has been received as ridiculous, but no one can doubt that they are honorable and high-minded ladies and granteene which has been accorded to them. It is only isir to them, therefore, that it should be known that they were as indignant last Saturday

LOUISIANA STATE DEBT. NEW ORLEANS, La., July 9.—At the Democratic caucus to-night on the State-debt question no conclusion was reached. The indications point to the reopening of the whole State-debt question.

BISHOP ODENHEIMER.

BURLINGTON, N. J., July 9.—Bishop Odenheimer is seriously ill. There is said to be little or no hope of his recovery.

An Account.

Sort Lans (London) Express.

The following account was presented the other day to the Edenbury Board of Guardians:

"The Patrick Grogan, debtor, to esting and drinking a relieving officer with a can of paste and brush, while traveling to put up advertisements in eight electoral divisions of the union 21."

The charge was for posting notices relating to the Contagious Diseases (Animals) act. Why it was necessary to eat the relieving officer with a can of paste and brush deponent sayeth not; but the charge for so great a feat appears very small. Very few people, even in Ireland, wand have done it at the price.

The Ex-West Town Coll to Chicago

AVERY MO

The Indictment Against from the Doc

And an Arrangement Ma Town Bo

Is Was the Only W.

Hearing that Avery Moo West Town Collector, who years ago, was in the city, years ago, was in the city, yesterday called on him at h Park avenue. Mr. Moore has His long whiskers are plentife gray, so much so that scar heir original color remain nearly white. His face pres care-worn expression, and he
Mr. Moore talked freely abo of the settlement of his trot which led him into them. B being able to settle all his West Town Board immedia precautions, he said, to rema ers of this article to learn BEEN IN CHICAGO OVI

yet such is a fact, and not of the city, but he has been all conveyances, on the streetbusiness to transact. He has Board of Trade,—he said fie now; but if he had visited th probable that some of the m known him, changed as he face to face men who well, and never a lo greeted him, except in his c where the people were appria home immediately, and he to the first two weeks after the first two weeks mad gave neighbors flocked in and gave nu not one of them spread prodignl's return; they kept selves with creditable discrete sips for the nonce were silent in talking with the reporter.

THE SUBJECT OF THE Mr. Moore said that his West Town was, all told, of \$8,000; but the Board something for his services reduce the sum owed less. He said the Board less. He said the Board in the proposition made three some time ago, which we Tribune at the time, nan pay \$1.000 down in eash, a the remainder, indorsed by stallments, \$1,500 on the should take place in two year thereafter until the default should be satisfied to appreciate most vear thereafter until the widefault should be satisfied. to appreciate most shis sacrificing efforts of his and the kindness whis Derickson and others in his behalf, and he though clear to get out of his disthough he said it would him at his time of life, will having up something for a retirat he ned interests in some which would doubtless yie from \$500 to \$1,000 a yea went up or down. He diswhat other business he should he thought he should be thing to do. He intimated would not occur again parently strove to a face upon the matter a circumstances. He seemed he had taken no pains to obis return. He had visited been about town, sat at his even upon his front steps. snybody wanted to get he net know the condition in stood.

IN REGARD TO which led to the defsica that he supposed it would offer any palliation whater however, that it looked to with an amount of mo

gone away with the \$24,000 bonds which he beld in ca the proper parties in Janu ing. And then, too, he t shout \$1,500 in saiaries june, although he said tithere that he could not smouth the said that there that he could not smouth the said that there that he could not smouth the said that there that he could not smouth the said which treated him with a vie disease, and told he driven it downward, whe peet of dropsy of t months he was not able out sending his pulse up minute, and even at this heart-throbs as distinctly cumstances, as a healthy the most intense exertions was by no means well now that he used the money of ing upon the Boar lost it, along with and \$7,000 of his own in of it away with him. He made him leave as he dihad he been entirely would he would never have. He said that Mr. Derich had rendered him the greats as a said in the said that Mr. Derich had rendered him the greats as a could not be did whom he counted as his whom he looked for real him the least. He thoug a good lawyer, one wat heart, he need never he but S. K. Dow, to whom he could not bein feeling. Dow, he said, in view of He told him that the mis for \$250, and promised to but not the alightest res

MR. B. was next sought and i dence, No. 613 Hubbar Avery Moore's bondsmes ly interest in securing he thought the matter withe Board this week. The settlement hinged upon should pay the whole of be out down in cash. Boay half of it, but he under Moore's—Mr. Derie agreed to pay something agreed to pay something "I want to talk with ing Avery Moore,

anid a TRIBUNE reporter the attorney for the To-the matter of the civi I Town Collector. "Well, what can I Boysan." MR. B

"Well, what can I Boyesen.
"What do you know turned to Chicago!"
"Don't know anythin "Do you not know this "No. First I've hear "He's here, then, if being here, what's he he "Probably came back discrepancy. The matte oughly talked over between extremely anxious been extremely anxious. the West Town people, been extremely anxious We learned some things ture that showed us n were we to press the cry worsied in the end. The money back would suit would not be all the Supreme Court. made, and it was Mr. Moore consent the suit would not thermore, that the undoubtedly be alllow What the West Town if this is forthcoming criminal proceedings.

ne from his grandmother. Muley. It was discovered that Mr. used up all of this money, but, er of attorney which he held, be use it as his own. There was no emptained of in the other trust

Remsen street was sold to pro-e, its equity being almost noth-ife and son from a condition of were reduced almost to want, to live with an uncle, on a carrie and the wife went to live with

and the wife went to live with part of March last Mr. Giddings man answering Mr. Wheatley's living in the Villare of Hender's man any railroad, and that he he name of G. H. Carter, of New g thither Mr. Giddings found his athbed, and by his side was a reciof 35 years, who said that Carter's wife. A discreet med Mr. Giddings that y had wandered loto the eka after his disappearance from was weary and seemed sick, and, to be a gentleman, the hospitato be a gentleman, the hospitatobe and was often seen in the woods seemed, was often seen in the woods seemed, with his face buried in his osephine Bond, a maiden hady, the mountains, hearing that a was sick in a boarding-house in Mr. Wheatley was extremely til d Bright's disease, and took an in-Mr. Wheatley was extremely til d Bright's disease, and traid in was plained. Miss Roud tried in year. ry. His friendless condition ap to her sympathies, and several he snow was deep on the mount feed all night in the house. ined all pight in the house.

village gossips to talking, and,
r character was being assailed.

Mr. Wheatley that if he cousentmarry him and take him to her
nurse. He was propped up by
the stood by his side and held his
arrangly was performed.

the stood by his side and held his ceremony was performed. Then her home, where Mr. Giddings the home, where Mr. Giddings concluded not to rewheatley was passing under an and was already married, as he was on his deathbed. Mr. Gidhome, and soon received word of death. Then he learned that Misswered the deception from a newsong Mr. Wheatley's papers, which to fi the assault upon him. Missely nursed him up to his death, him in the village churchyard, the grief the true story of Mr. as she had become affectionate him. Mr. Giddings told her touths before his disappearance had been pronounced deranged, his acts since had evidently been man. nsane man. low in Brooklyn learned by de-ausband's second marriage, she

as was not responsible!"

a returned to Brooklyn and de-seawood vault, whence, in the pril, it was buried in the family Mrs. Elizabeth Wheatley took diss Bond, and both she and Mr.
that Miss Bond was seif sacrifo
ations to Mr. Wheatley, and in

### H BERNHARDT. ed Lady Kleks Up a Grand

afternoon a representation of had been advertised, and for a so seat could be bad for money or love. About half an hour bewent up, Mile. Bernhardt, who tras Clarkson, sent a curt notice to announce that she could not not well. When M. Coquelin ere was at first a dead silence, By degrees, however, the fact them that "PEstrangere" was rmed. Then ensued a scene that ption. In vain M. Got came forption. In vain M. Got came for-unced that "PEstrangere" would "Tartuffe." The audience scoffed flocked to the ticket-office, where for their money. To make con-confounded, footmen charged sewa looking for their masters while at the door the officials of cavored to stem the current of

as angry so were also the actors Mr. Hollingshead had arranged escenes" like a sort of drawing-needless to observe that what is r English actresses is not good august French guests. The floor, and officials go about calling who has the entree into these august French guests. The floor, and officials go about calling who has the entree into these to remove his hat from his roizette and Mile. Brohan had for their parts. "Cette saltime he mildest expression used in the fascinating Sarah, whilst M. and other artists were more mant at her unprofessional, it would appear, had been giversentation at Mrs. Rall'95 or the fascinating Sarah, whilst M. and other artists were more mant at her unprofessional, it would appear, had been giversentation at Mrs. Rall'95 or the fascinating. Now, these in the morning. Now, these in the morning. Now, these mations are not viewed with fest of the troupe. They as beneath the dignity of the Theatre Francais. It rious that £120 are not paid amonitryons who hire Sarah is off art, but rather as a means to ty" to their houses. Sarah is off art, but rather as a means to ty" to their houses. Sarah is off-duck who is exhibited to sonce of "society." For Sarah, unable to keep faith with the he had on the previous night fing Duchesses and other social rivate party was felt—and justice an insult alife to her comrades in I am not myself an admirer Francaise school of acting, and ost regal honors with which the received as ridiculous, but no hat they are honorable and high-and gentlemen, upholding the received as ridiculous, but no hat they are honorable and high-and gentlemen, upholding the received as ridiculous, but no hat they are honorable and high-and gentlemen, upholding the received as ridiculous, but no hat they are honorable and high-and gentlemen, upholding the received as ridiculous, but no hat they are honorable and high-and gentlemen, upholding the received as ridiculous, but no hat they are honorable and high-and gentlemen that they are honorable and high

welcome which has been it is only lar to them, it is only lar to them, it should be known that they it last Saturday afternoon at the Bernbardt as the audience that d. Talent, great talent, Sarah, and there is something that bly to the imagination in the the which she tries to excel in t of art. But it would seem aling intoxicated by the fumes into gintoxicated by her capricious entirely her fault or is it not a hare made too much of her. But we should not her to let herself out for large, on the fumes in the fumes in the first of an it who has had a lew lessons; reteasions to literature, they do of her feuilletons which is a the Hunstrated Sporting and meath contempt.

NA STATE DEBT.

NA STATE DEBT. La., July 9.—At the Demo-ght on the State-dept quewas reached. The in

ODENHEIMER. J., July 9.—Bishop Oden-ill. There is said to be little ecovery.

n Account.

Out (London) Express.

Sount was presented the other y Board of Guardians:

ran, debtor, to eating and officer with a can of paste aveling to put up advertiseoral divisions of the union

or posting notices relating to ases (Animais) act. Why it the releving officer with a rush deponent sayeth not; o great a feat appears very opic, even in Ireland, would price.

Dre equals Hill's-50 cents

AVERY MOORE.

The Ex-West Town Collector Returned to Chicago.

The Indictment Against Him Stricken from the Docket,

And an Arrangement Made with the West Town Board.

I Was the Only Way the Money Could Be Gotten.

Rearing that Avery Moore, the defaulting West Town Collector, who went to Canada two years ago, was in the city, a TRIBUNE reporter rday called on him at his residence, No. 200 pristerday canted on him at his residence, No. 220
Park avenue. Mr. Moore has aged since he left.
His loog whiskers are plentifully sprinkled with
gay, so much so that scarcely any vestige of
their original color remained, and his hair was
nearly white. His face presented a sorrowful, care-worn expression, and he was very pale.

Mr. Moore talked freely about the condition of the settlement of his troubles and the causes which led him into them. He was confident of being able to settle all his difficulties with the West Town Board immediately, and he took no presuitions, he said, to remain incognito in this city. It may be a surprise to some of the readers of this article to learn that Avery Moore has

BEEN IN CHICAGO OVER A MONTH; yet such is a fact, and not only has he been in the city, but he has been all over it in public converguces, on the street-cars, at the principal hotels, and at other places, wherever he has had hotels, and at other places, wherever he has had husiness to transact. He has not been on the Board of Trade,—he said fie had no ticket there now; but if he had visited that institution it is probable that some of the members would have known him, changed as he is. But he has met face to face men who once knew him well, and never a look of recognition greeted him, except in his own neighborhood, where the people were apprised of his arrival home immediately, and he told the writer that the first two weeks after his return his old neighbors flocked in and gave him a welcome. But not one of them spread the news of the prodigal's return: they kept the news to themselves with creditable discretion, and the gossips for the nonce were silent.

In talking with the reporter upon THE SUBJECT OF THE SETTLEMENT,

In talking with the reporter upon

THE SUBJECT OF THE SETTLEMENT,

Mr. Moore said that his indebtedness to the
West Town was, all told, in the neighborhood
of \$8,000; but the Board by rights owed him
something for his services, which, if paid, would
reduce the sum owed to about \$7,000 or
less. He said the Board had agreed to accept
the proposition made through R. P. Derickson
some time ago, which was published in The
TRIBUNE at the time, namely: that he should
pay \$1,000 down in eash, and give his notes for
the remainder, indorsed by his daughter, in installments, \$1,500 on the first payment, which
should take place in two years, and \$1,000 each
vear thereafter until the whole amount of the
default should be satisfied. Mr. Moore appeared
to appreciate most sincerely the selfsacrificing efforts of his noble daughter,
and the kindness which prompted Mr.
Derickson and others to interfere
in his behalf, and he thought he saw his way
clear to get out of his difficulty eventually,
aithough he said it would come heavily upon
him at his time of life, when he ought to be
laying up something for a rainy day. He stated
that he had interests in some oil wells in Canada
which would doubtless yield him an income of
from \$500 to \$1,000 a year, according as oil
went up or down. He did not know exactly
what other business he should engage in, but
he thought he should be able to find something to do. He intimated that "this thing
would not occur again," but he apparently strove to put as cheerful
a face upon the matter as possible under the
circumstances. He seemed hopeful. He said
he had taken no pains to conocal himself since
his return. He had visited his neighbors, had
been about town, sat at his open window, and
even upon his front steps. He had no idea that
snybody wanted to get him arrested, and did
net know the condition in which his case now
stood.

In REGARD TO THE CAUSES

which led to the defalcation, Mr. Moore said that he supposed it would be useless for him to offer any palliation whatever. He did not think, however, that it looked to any disinterested person as though he meant to leave his office with an amount of money that would enrich him. If this had been in his mind, it would have been unite natural for him to have with an amount of money that would enrich him. If this had been in his mind, it would have been quite natural for him to have gone away with the \$24,000 interest on the Park bonds which he field in cash and paid over to the proper parties in January before absconding. And then, too, he thought he paid out about \$1,500 in saisaries just before he left in June, aithough he said there was a time along there that he could not remember dates or amounts very well. He was troubled with erysipelas in his head, which struck in; his doctor treated him with a view to dispersing the disease, and told him that he had driven it downward, where it assumed the aspect of dropsy of the heart. For six months he was not able to go a block without sending his pulse up to as high as 110 per minute, and even at this time he could feel his heart-throbs as distinctly, under ordinary circumstances, as a healthy person could under the most intense exertion or excitement. He was by no means well now. He acknowledged that he used the money of the town in operating upon the Board, and said he lost it, along with between \$6,000 and \$7,000 of his own money. He took none of it away with him. He hardly knew what made him leave as he did, but intimated that had he been entirely well and right in his mind he would never have done as he did.

He said that Mr. Derickson and others who had rendered him the greatest service were only casual acquaintances of his, while the ones whom he counted as his best friends, and to whom he looked for real assistance, accorded him the least. He thought that if he had had a good lawyer, one who had his interests at heart, he need never have left the city at all; but S. K. Dow, to whom he intrusted his affairs, got \$375 from him, for which he never rendered the lesst service, and this, too, when his family were suffering for the money for their support. He could not help feeling a trifle sore toward Mr. Dow, he said, in view of these circumstances, he told him that the matter could be fixed up for \$250, and promise MR. B. GILL

was next sought and interviewed at his residence, No. 612 Hubbard street. He is one of Avery Moore's bondsmeu, and has taken a lively interest in securing a settlement. He said he thought the matter would be fixed up with the Board this week. The only thing that the settlement bined week. board this week. The only thing that the settlement hinged upon now was whether he should pay the whole of the \$1,000 that was to be but down in cash. He had only agreed to pay half of it, but he understood that friends of Mr. Moore's—Mr. Derickson and others—had agreed to pay something.

"I want to talk with you a moment concerning Avery Moore,

MR. BOYESEN," said a Tribunk reporter to Mr. Boyesen, who is the attorney for the Town of West Chicago in the matter of the civil prosecution of the ex-Town Collector.

Town Collector.
"Well, what can I tell you?" replied Mr.

"Well, what can I tell you?" replied Mr. Boyesen.

"What do you know about his having returned to Chicago?"

"Bon't know anything about it."

"Do you not know that he is in Chicago?"

"No. First I've heard of it."

"He's here, then, if it's news to you: and, being here, what's he here for, Mr. Boyesen?"

"Probably came back to settle up his little discrepancy. The matter has been pretty thoroughly taiked over between Moore's folks and the laster have been extremely anxious to secure the money. We learned some things after Moore's departure that showed us most conclusively that, were we to press the civil suit, we should be worsted in the end. The prospect of getting the money back would be jeopardized, and the suit would not be allowed to rest short of the Supreme Court. Overtures were then made, and it was agreed that, should Mr. Moore consent to refund the money, the suit would not be pushed, and, furthermore, that the criminal action would undoubtedly be alllowed to fall through. What the West Town tolks want is the money; if this is forthcoming they will not push the criminal proceedings. The arrangement was that Moore should pay down \$1,000 when the conference should pay down \$1,000 when the conference should be held, and secure the remainder by good notes."

"Then this is what he has come back for?"

"Undoubtedly,"

"It's strange you were not notified."

have risked coming without some assurance of "Ho you know whether Moore has made any payment to the Town Board?"
"I do not. My understanding was that he was to pay \$1,000 if all the arrangements were

satisfactory."

"Has there been any conference hetween Moore and the Board?"

"Have not heard of any."

The reporter next visited

STATE'S-ATTORNEY MILLS,

and asked:
"What can you tell me concerning Avery
Moore, Mr. Mills?"
"There's nothing new that I know of."
"You knew he was in Chicago?"
"I did not."
"He has been here some time."
"Headn't heard of it before," replied Mr.

"Did you know that he talked of or had proposed returning?"
"Yes; it was brought to my netice some

"Yes; it was brought to my notice some weeks ago."

"Yes; it was brought to my notice some weeks ago."

"Well, about a month ago I received a letter from the West Town Board informing me that they had been negotiating for the return of Moore, and were satisfied that the money could be recovered if he was permitted to come back to Chicago. They asked that the criminal proceedings be set aside for the time being so that be could come back safely to talk the matter over. Now, under our treaty with Great Britain I could not reach this man where he was—Canada—for the crime he had committed here. The Board were satisfied to let the matter rest, providing they could get the money. It was either no man, no money; or, man free and money. This letter, written by the Clerk of the Board, was brought me by Mr. John R. Floyd, who came to my house one evening with the Rev. Dr. Thomas. The latter geutleman also came to plead Moore's case. On the same occasion Mr. Moore's two daughters were presents and told me that they hoped to be able to square up their father's deficiency. They would see that the sum of \$1.000 was paid down and the balance properly secured. The same evening Mr. Stone, of the Daily News, was present with the other parties above named, and also urged that the criminal proceedings be stayed. The next day I met Justice Scally, one of the West Town Board, and he explained the matter more fully, and further urged the course which had been placed before me through the letter which I have referred to, and which had been written by the Clerk of the Board. Next day, in open court, I had Moore's case stricken from the docket, with leave to reinstate at any time. That's just where the matter stood, and where it now stands. If Moore is here, and does not pay up, he can be criminally prosecuted at any time."

THE TRIBUNE reporter called at the house of MR. Envirence Moore.

MR. ENFIELD MOORE,

No. 309 West Monroe street, last evening, and questioned him relative to the condition of his brother's case.

"Mr. Avery Moore has returned to Chicago, I believe?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," replied Mr. Moore. "He has been here some time, and I was under the belief that this matter had become such an old story that the newspapers would say bothing further about it."

"How did Mr. Moore come to return?"

"Why, it was all arranged some time ago. I first suggested the plan of the payment of a portion of the money and the securing of the balance by notes. The Town Board were satisfied that nothing would come of the prosecution of the civil suit, and they became convinced that the criminal proceedings would also amount to naught so long as the individual was not here to prosecute. They finally had it understood that the criminal proceeding should be set aside, and a portion of the money paid down."

"Was this money paid?"

"Yes."

"Yes."
"When ?" "Some weeks ago. It was either \$1,000 or \$1,500. The balance was secured by notes."
"How were the notes made if he was not here!"

here?"
"They were drawn up here and sent to Canads. Moore signed them and returned them,
and then they were further acted upon, that the
sums might be fully secured."
"Mr. Moore has kept himself quite secluded
since his return, has he not?"
"Yes. He has within the past few days been
down-town once or twice. But before that he
did not go out any."

### GEN. TWIGGS' SWORDS.

Gen. Butler Having Confiscated Them in the Days of His Autogracy, the Govern-ment Is Now Besieged by Rival Claimants

Augusta, Ga., July 9 .- A week or two since a resolution was introduced in Congress, asking that the swords of the late Gen. Twiggs be returned to Mrs. Joseph Guedella, of England, they then being in the Treasury Department. bravery in the Mexican War, one by Congress through James K. Polk, President, one by the State of Georgia, and one by the City of Augusta. They are magnificent pieces. The one presented by Congress is of Damascus finish, the scabbard is of pure gold, and the hilt of solid gold, set brilliantly with diamonds. It is worth \$50,000 in money. The other swords are worth probably \$40,000 more. When Gen. Butler was about entering New Orleans, Gen. Twiggs deposited these swords with a Miss Florence for safe-keeping. Gen. But-ler found them, however, seized them, and sent them to President Lincoln, ler found them, however, seized them, and sent them to President Lincoln, his purpose being, as he afterwards told Gen. Twiggs' daughter, to have them kept in the Treasury as reminders of "what base uses these glorious swords had been put," alluding to the fact that Gen. Twiggs drew them, in defense of the Confederacy. A year ago, Mrs. Myers, the married daughter of Gen. Twirgs, applied to Congress for these swords. To her surprise, Miss. Florence, now Mrs. Guedella, having married an Englishman of that name, claimed that the swords were hers, and that Gen. Twirgs had not only presented her these swords, but also a large amount of his family plate. She claimed that the presentation was bona fide and absolute. Outraged at this claim, Judge H. H. D. Twiggs, a nephew of Gen. Twiggs, a brilliant young lawyer of Augusta, and a dauntless hotblood, made public the fact that the claim was a pretense, and that the swords and silver had been solemnly devised by Gen. Twiggs to his children, and could not have been given away to a stranger, and that Gen. Twiggs valued these swords as his most precious possesious. This brought a sharp letter from Mr. Ernest T. Florence, of New Orleans, who insisted upon his sister's right to the swords and silver. The silver plate, it is said, was the property of Mrs. Myers, the daughter, and could not have been given away. To this Judge Twiggs replied in a sharp and stinging letter, saying: "We are led to the mortifying conclusion that these swords, around which clusters the dearest memories of our hearts, would be put, if you get them, to a more substantial purpose, or converted into banbles for feminine adornment." Mr. Florence has not been heard from since. And thus the war over the swords wages. The friends of Gen. Twiggs will make every effort to secure the swords and plate for his beirs, while it appears equally sure that Mrs. Guedella will claim that the articles were given to her absolutely, rather than confided to her for safe-keeping. The stranger claimants have no scrap of paper

Human Sacrifices in India.

The British Government has at last succeeded in putting down the secret society of religious murderers in India called Thugs, who, in the service of their goddess. Doorga, strangled and plundered travelers. The laborious process of hunting them out occupied thirty years, and it is only lately that some of the miscreants were brought before the Prince of Wales, one of whom boasted of having committed sixty-seyen murders with his own hand. The god Juggernant is no longer suffered by the Government to crush the devoties who fling themselves under his chariot-wheels. It is not long since a bost of human sacrifices were offered by certain non-Brahmin tribes; the villages where this took place used to purchase for the purpose men, women, and children, the so-called Merians. British officers have had the difficult task of effecting the deliverance of these Merians and the suppression of the sacrifices, partly by force and partly by gentle means. A single officer, Maj. Campbell, in the course of eighteen years, according to the Contemporary Review, rescued 1,500 men doomed to this sacrificial death. It required watchfulness and energy of the British officials to put down the practice of murdering young girls and turning widows. This prohibition of the practice of Suttee, and the law allowing widows to marry again, were denounced as an attack on the Brahminist religious system, and rekoned among the pretexts for the Sepov mutiny. The value of human life is to a Hindoo nofinitely below that of a cow; he had rather kill ten men than injure one cow.

THE COURTS.

A Case of Considerable Interest to Banks and Bankers.

The Marsh Harvester Company and Its Disputed Paper.

Brethren Who Cannot Agree-Judgments and New Snits.

trial before the Hou. A. B. Coon, of Marengo, Ill., Register in Bankruptcy. The trial is going on in the court-room of the United States Circuit Court here. The case arose in this way: A year and a

half ago L. D. EASTER & CO., heavy manufacturers and dealers in agricultural implements at Chicago, failed, and went into bankruptcy, with liabilities of over half a mill-Harvester Company (office at Chicago, manufactory at Sycamore, Iil.) failed, with liabilities at about the same figure. Each of these concerns afterwards made compositions with its creditors under the Bankrupt law. In closing up these composition proceedings, a contest has developed between the Harvester Company and certain creditors. The Company opposed the claims of the following creditors; Chatham National Bank of New York, Shoe & Leather National Bank of Boston, National Hide & Leather Bank of Boston, Merchants' & Manufacturers' Na-tional Bank of Pittsburg, Onto National Bank of Cleveland, First National Bank of Cleveland, First National Bank of Massilion, O., First Na-tional Bank of Coshocton, O., Farmers' National Bank of Salem, O., Harrison National Bank of Cadiz, O., City Bank of Akron, O., and Benjamin Bair, banker, Mansfield, O. The claims of these parties are the notes of the flarvester Company, discounted and held by said parties, and amounting to between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

The Company object to these notes on the ground that the Secretary, H. V. Smith, by

whom these notes were signed, was not authorized to sign the notes of the Company, and that the Company did not receive any consideration for said notes. The Company also claim that the Treasurer and Secretary, who were members of the firm of J. D. Easter & Co., issued said notes fraudulently, and that J. D. Easter & Co. received the whole benefit of the discounts. A great amount of testimony has been taken at Sycamore and in Chicago during the last several months, including the testimony of D. F. Fast, Treasurer; H. V. Smith, Secretary: C. W. Marsh, President; A. M. Stark, Superintendent; and Mr. Miller, bookkeeper of the Marsh Harvester Company; and James S. Waterman, a Director of the Com-pany, and President of the Sycamore National Bank; also the testimony of several of the Cashiers of the creditor banks. It appears that during the time these notes

several of the Cashiers of the creditor banks. It appears that during the time these notes were issued a majority of the stock of the Harvester Company was owned by J. D. Easter & Co., and the Treasurer, Secretary, and Vice-President, and a majority (four) of the Directors were members of that firm; and that the office of the Company and of this firm were kept together, and Mr. Fast conducted the finances of both concerns, and was allowed to run them together as he thought best for the ocuefit of each. It seems that the President, Mr. Marsh, was accustomed to sign notes in blank, ten to twenty at a time, as requested by Mr. Fast, and also that the Company's notes had for some years been signed by different officers,—President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Assistant Superintendent. A mass of canceled notes of the Company, sizned by these different officers, and running back during the last four or five years, are in evidence to show that the Company had not adhered to its by-laws. The Company is represented by Junge Charles Kellum and Cook & Upton, of Chicago, and the creditors are represented by John W. Ela, Esq. It is claimed by the attorneys of the Company that only the President has power to sign notes, according to the by-laws. On the question of who received the consideration of the notes in dispute, there are the books of the Company, and a great deal of testimony on both sides.

The questions raised here are very important, especially to banks. It involves the rights of holders of the negotiable paper of a corporation

especially to banks. It involves the rights of holders of the negotiable paper of a corporation who have discounted it, in good faith, for valuable consideration, on the market, without notice of any irregularity, and how far they are affected by what was done with the preceded.

done with the proceeds. Also, how far a corporation can, as against such holders of its paper, defend by showing that the officer who signed the paper was not authorized by the by-laws. The questions are about the same as those raised lafely in Massachusetts on the recent failure of the large manufacturing companies there.

In the claim of the Ohlo National Bank an additional question is raised. Mr. McClymonds, the President, admits in his testimony that he had not discounted the notes at the time of the failure of the Company,—they were waiting in his bank for discount,—but claims to hold them as collateral security for a debt due the bank.

The counsel for the creditors takes the position that the law in this country, or in England, permits a bank to hold any paper which comes into its hands for any purpose as security for any balance due the bank. The case will probably occupy the week.

into its hands for any purpose as security for any balance due the bank. The case will probably occupy the week.

A RATHER SINGULAR BILL,
in which two brothers figure in a very unfraternal way, was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by Jane W. Fettyplace against Charles L. Epps, Joseph F. Greer, Henry Decker, and George H. Leonard. Complainant sates that in October. 1876. C. L. Epps & Co. borrowed \$10,000 of W. F. Endicott, and gave a note and lease of Epps' malt-house as security, and also some warehouse receipts calling for 20,000 bushels of barley and malt in the malt-house. This note and the accompanying collaterals were subsequently assigned to complainant. In April, 1878, she entered up judgment by confession for \$11,380 on this note against C. L. Epps and J. F. Greer. Execution was immediately issued, but returned unsatisfied. About a month thereafter, Epps and Greer filed a bill against complainant and others to set asfide this judgment, and subsequently by an amendment they set up that they had naid \$3,82.34 on the original note to Endicott which ought to be credited to them. Myron A. Decker had been complainant's solicitor, and in the defense of this last suit be associated with him his brother, Henry Decker, but the latter was never recognized by complainant as her lawyer. She, however, paid for his services. About the 1st of the present month she learned Henry was acting as her solicitor, and she at once dismissed him. About the 7th of April last Myron A. Decker learned that an amended bill had been filed by Epps and Greer, and George H. Leonard appointed Receiver, all of which had been done by Henry's consent. Myron at once disapproved and disaffirmed the acts of his brother, and so notified the other side. He also expressiy told Henry not to settle or compromise in any way. Notwithstanding this, about a month thereafter, and in the latter part of inst May, Henry Decker did "conspire, confederate, and collude" with Epps & Co., and consented to a decree by which C. L. Epps & Co. were to pay \$750 t bly occupy the week.

abridged, met the eye of the writer of this sketch the other day, recalling to his mind an 8750 to complainant, and Leonard, the Receiver, was to collect a claim of \$2,000 due in favor of complainant under the lease and against the estate of the lessor Saborton, and pay it to her. The decree also found that Epps & Co., had raid the greater part of the note to Endicott, and ordered that on payment of the remainder the notes and warehouse receipts should be surrendered, and the judgment by confession set aside. For six weeks thereafter Henry did not say a word of what he had done, and Myron finally, a few days ago, learned it from another source. Steele and Jones, Epps attorneys, also carefully forgot to tell Myron of the compromise, though they had several conversations with him. The transaction was finally discovered through a remark of Mr. Wilson, the solicitor of the Saborton estate, who told complainant that he had heard her claim against the estate was settled. She then went to see Myron A. Decker, and great was his astonishment. He then called on Jones, but Jones referred him to Henry Decker. The latter refused to tell suything. A resort was then had to the court records, where it was discovered that a decree had been entered May 28, and the term of court had passed, so it could not be set aside. Complainant now charges Epps, Greer, Jones, and Henry Decker with conspiracy to defraud, and asks that the decree so clandestinely entered may be set aside, and the original judgment for \$11,800 may be revived and reinstated.

Inwin Vs. M'ROBERTS.

An item were refused to the same that The facts stated are true, and were told to the writer by the son of the principal engaged in it, corroboration of which can be had by consulting the records of the Horse Guards, for they are there recorded with official exactness. The late Gen. Donovan, known to almost every one some years back, in the City of Cape Town, etc., as the man with the lion's voice, for many years commanded that famous corps, the Cape Mounted Rifles. As an evidence of the strength of his lungs it is stated that he could drill his regiment with perfect ease at a quarter of a mile off. He was, at the time of the first Kaffir war, a Captain commanding a troop in the above named regiment. He was over six feet in hight, perfectly proportioned, and possessed of muscular strength rarely given to a human being. Scarcely knowing what fear meant, a consummate horseman, well skilled with his weapons, he invariably defeated—the enemy whenever they had an encounter, himself coming off scathless, so that he got to be regarded by the natives as bearing a charmed life.

The Kaffirs, then as now, fought with address and desperation, and were, and are, peculiarly cruel to their captured. If not immediately and humanely slain by inumberable state of the deadly assegal, they were usually reserved for the fearful torture of being flayed alive after suffering nameless indignities.

The Kaffirs, particularly the Zulus, made a vow that if ever the Devil Captain, as they called Donovan, or what was the equivalent in their cutterals, fell into their hands, his fate would be worse than any that had preceded him, and he knew they were men of their word.

In one of the fights that took place in the upcountry, not far from where the present trage.

IRWIN VS. M'BOBERTS. An item appeared in yesterday's paper that Judge Blodgett had overruled the motion for preliminary injunction in the patent case of Irwin vs. McRoberts, and decided that the defendant did not infrioge complainant's "tubular patent" for lanterus. This was parily an error. The Judge overruled the motion for temporary injunction on defendant's giving a

Mary Hendele filed a bill against Joseph Hendele yesterday, asking for a divorce on the ground or cruelty.

William Patch says that in October, 1874, he married one Charlotte Hill. but she left him about nine months afterward, taking with her ber 3-months-old child. And he wants the usual decree of divorce on the ground of decentions. sertion.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Aaron Klein from Cecilia Klein, on the ground of desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS William H. Hennegan commenced a suit yesterday against John B. Stelson, Laban S. Hodges, John Hoffman, and Joseph Shoeningen, claiming \$7,000 damages.

Gerhard H. Torner filed a bill against William P. Cragin. E. F. Cragin, and Charles G. Chandler, Peter Keller, and John S. Hock, to restrain them from using his patent for improvements in gas-carburators and economizers issued December, 1878, to Peter Keller.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF. Charles E. Steller began a suit vesterday against Jacobus and Nimick Manufacturing Company, claiming \$6,000.

John T. Nove & Son brought suit for \$5,000 against John Stoneken.

against John Stoneken.
CIRCUIT COURT.

Franklin and Mary McDowell filed a petition to be allowed to adopt a child 3 years old named Frank Lathrop. A decree to that effect was entered by Judge Barnum, the mother of the child consenting.

Smith, Hewitt & Co. commenced a suit in trespass against William S. Reyburn, E. A. W. Huntor, B. P. Moulton, Frank I. Wilson, David A. Price, and Charles Adriance, claiming \$25,000 damages. 000 damages.

James D. Bird sued Theodore at. Tilton for PROBATE COURT.

consultation of a newly-created council or obligatory.

Second—That feven if the election of new Counselors or Judges is done in the Synod, the election of the same properly belongs to the Bishop, and the vote of the Synod is merely consultative. If the election is done by the Synod, it belongs absolutely to the Bishop; but, if the choice is made to fill vacancies, it is becoming that the Bishop should first hear the vote of the remaining Counselors.

Third—That the vote of the Councils is always consultative, the definite necision being reserved to the Bishop. But the vote and opinion of the Gounsellors must always be inserted in the proceedings.

Fourth—That by the instructions of the Propagnals of July 20, 1878, the extra power of the Bishops to suspend a priest by reason of very The will of flenry Wessling, deceased, was proved and admitted to record. Letters testamentary were assued to Catherine E. and Gerhard Wessling, and bond of \$11,200 approved. The will of Albert Fasbender, deceased, was proved and letters testamentary issued to Magdelena Fasbender. Individual bond of \$8,000 approved. In the estate of Louis P. Winter et al.

THE CALL. JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set case, Fawcett vs. Harding, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Motions.

JUDGE MOORE—Set cases 1,880, 1,733, 1,732, 1,542.

1,542.
JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set case 3,105%, Harvey
vs. Wheeler.
JUDGE BARNUM—Motions,
JUDGE TULEY—(Oriminal Court)—Nos. 1,377,
1,080, 870, 1,477, 1,479, 1,480-81, and 1,482. JUDGMENTS.

Superior Count - Convessions - B. F. Holro S. John Schoemaker and Augustine P. Maddoo Supernion Court—Confessions—B. F. Holroyd vs. John Schoemsker and Augustine P. Maddock, \$183.38.

Judge Gary—Mihills Manufacturing Company vs. Thomas Sayles, \$148.20.—Josephine E. Wilkerson vs. Ichabod 8. Bartiett, \$91.72.—J. W. Savarge et al. vs. William N. Crane, \$306.60.—Jacob Weil vs. Rudolph Mehrli, \$1,500.—John Alberger et al. vs. Louis Morris and Scholle Goldschmidt. \$1,088.50.—August Greifenhagen vs. Charles Parmalee, \$320.50.—Alfred Oliver vs. Edward T. Sawyer, \$1.041.40.—Ann H. Manierre, guardian, vs. Lorenz J. Grosse, \$277.47.—F. A. Bryan vs. D. J. Lyon, \$90.—Emma J. Lyttle vs. Maggie P. Tewksbury, \$429.20.—J. V. Farwell & Co. vs. Abel B. Cummings and M. B. Parmeter, judgment for \$553.61 restored.—George W. Campbell, Assignee of Engs Slosson, vs. Thomas Mackin, verdict for \$285, and mouton for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Anton Engst vs. George Cook, \$304.16.

Proceedings in the Council in New York NEW YORK, July 9.—The sixth Council of the Union of American and Hebrew Congregations resumed its session to-day. The Rev. Dr. Silrestined its session to day. In each, Dr. Sirventhal, Chairman of the Special Mission on the course of study from the Hebrew Union College, presented a unanimious report on the subject, in which he said he was happy to say all differences between the clergy had been settled.

differences between the clergy had been settled. The report was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Mends, Chairman of the Committee on the Union College, presented a report recommending at once the establishment of a college and the erection of a building for such purposes in Cincinnati, and adverse to the stablishment of a branch college in New York, owing to the fact that, until the college proper in Cheinnati is fully established, no branch is permissible according to law. The report recommended an appropriation of \$1,500 for the support of a preparatory. After an amendment, to the effect that the Committee college in New York, because it was in conflict

with organic law, the report was adopted.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Sabthe preservation of a Sabbath institution, which was adopted.

Mr. Isaacs presented a report in favor of ch

Mr. Isacs presented a report in favor of circuit preaching, and appropriating \$1,000 to supply the deficiencies in the congregations unable to pay. The report was recommitted.

A letter was read from ex-Gov. Seymour, giving his views on the subject of land-culture. He said he watched with interest the plans of the Catholic Church to get its people into the country, and to have them make their homes upon farms. He deemed it a wise policy, and wise to have those of different faith so placed at the outset that they can keep up their respective places of worship. He had no idea but the Hebrews would become good farmers.

A recess was then taken.

A special committee reported that it was inexpedient now to establish a femaie seminary, for want of sufficient funds; to which Dr. Lowenthal offered an amendment that a committee be appointed to consider the advisability of appointing two self-sustaining schools, one for boys and one for girls, under the sanction of the Council, to report at the next yearly meeting. The report, as amended, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Circuit Preaching was adopted, accepting the services of voiunteer ministers to deliver addresses and to organize schools in cities and towns where the communities are good strong enough to maintain schools without assistance. Also, the an agent be designated to visit cities and towns to which ministers are not assigned.

After some discussion, the report of the Special Committee relative to the opening of avenues for employment and residence of Israelites in the agricultural districts of the country was made the special order for to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Africa, which has never before appeared in

A short paragraph on the word "assegal"

(pronounced as gutteral as the Caucasian throat can pronounce it), coupled with the information

that it was not to be found in Webster's Un-

print:

FOR SALE—SO ACRES LAND IN DUNNE COUNTY,
Mississippi; 20 acres in cultivation; 60 acres heavy
timber; one mile from railroad. Y 1, Tribune office. TO RENT\_HOUSES. try was made the special order for to-morrow.

A DARING DEED. An Incident of the First Kaffir War is

TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, SOUTH Side, good neighborhood, excellent order, furnaces, gas-fatures, large yard and barn. Rent low to good party. Inquire JOHN COVERT, 78 Bandolph-st. TO BENT-NICELY-FURNISHED 2-STORY AND basement marble front house, 156 Forest-av. Apply between 8 and 9 a. m., on premises. South Africa.

Rochester Union and Advertiser.

A reader of the Union furnishes us with the following incident of the first Kaffir war in South

To RENT-387 WEST ADAMS-ST., A LARGE Two-story and basement brick house, three rooms deep, near Jefferson Fark: all modern conveniences, large lot, and brick stable; 355 per month. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-et. North Side.

TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK-OCTAGON brick, east front. \$20: 10-room brick, gas fixtures, etc., \$20: good neighborhood, near best lines cars. HALE & SNOW, 153 Randolph-st. TO RENT-FLATS.

West Sides
TO RENT-FURNISHED FLATS, ALL CONVEniences for keeping house; for respectable parties
without children, \$2.30 per week; half the expense of
boarding. 738 Milwaukee-av. TO RENT\_BOOMS.

TO RENT-TO PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT gentlemen only at \$1.50 per week, well lighted, nicely furnished rooms. 576 State-st. TO RENT-SUITE OF PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms: housekeeping it desired. 473 Michigan-av.

TO BENT-SECOND FLOOR OF 309 MICHIGAN-av. for light housekeeping.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FLOURISHING WEEK-ly newspaper. Must have \$1,000 to \$2,000 cash. Can have full charge of mancial department. Address V co, Tribune office. Veo, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD MANUFACTURing business; capital required to add several specialities; will bear close investigation; \$5,000 needed. Ved, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE, TRUSTWORTHY man willing to work with \$600 to \$600 cash as equal partner in a very profitable wholesale manufacturing business of unlimited demand. 14t South Water, st., 1600m 2.

CAST OFF CLOTHING. CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT I.

D. HARRY HAMMER. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Under and court-room 154 and 156 Clark-st.
Unattel mortgages, etc., acknowledged. FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-CHEAP-THE FINE RED IRISH SET-ser bisch Duchess, from imported stock; pedigree and name entered in the Chicago "Field." Callas 201

dies are being enacted, the Captain's usual luck seemed to have deserted him, and he and his command fell into an ambush in a gully between two rifts of hills common in that country. His men were almost all killed or wounded, his horse shot from under him, sabre broken and pistois empty. He apparently was at the enemy's mercy.

Donovan knew that small mercy would be accorded him, and as two Zulu chiefs fauned for their strength and bravery advanced to capture him alive, he seized one literally in each hand, and with his enormous natural strength doubled by the despair of the moment brought their healistogether with a deadly crash. One of his wounded men afterward said that it was like the sound of broken bottles. One chief was killed eutright, the other so maimed that he lived but a day or two. The rest of the band fied in terror, now thoroughly convinced that he was not a man, but a demon. The survivors and the dead chiefs were shortly afterward brought in by a reinforcement of the regiment. Donovan was hardly ever again opposed during the continuance of the war. WANTED\_MALE HELP. this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per less. Back additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Cherks, &co-WANTED-TWO ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN act as salesmen in Chicago among the ger business public; salary \$30 per month to comme Address w 12, Tribane office.

WANTED-50 PLASTERERS AND LABORERS: for plasterers at \$2.50 per day, in St. Louis, Mo., in the distribution of the control of t WANTED-A VERY COMPETENT STARCH MIL WANTED-FOUR CARPENTERS, SOUTHEAST corner Monroe and Morgan etc. A. CAMPBELL.
WANTED-A PRACTICAL JEWELER TO GO into the country, one who can engrave and speak Norwegian. Address y 3, Tribune office, giving refer-

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS MECHANIC ACCUS-tomed to putting up wood-working machinery, A. H. ANDREWS & CO., Mather st., between Hal-sred and Depblages. W ANTED-A FEW GOOD BENCH-MOLDERS TO go in the country: a steady job guaranteed; none but good molders need apply. R. SCHUMAUHER, Brevoort House, Mailson st., between i and 2 o'clock. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER AT O. P. BASSETT & CO.'S. 74 and 78 Randolph st. steady work for the right party. WANTED-A GOOD BARBER AT 273 SOUTH

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Latest Outgiving of the Propaganda. 8r. Louis, Mo., July 9.—The America, a Ger-

man daily published in this city, will to-morrow contain the latest document of the Propaganda in Rome concerning the organization of the Catholic Church in the United States. This

document, the genuineness of which is vouched for by a prominent Western Bishop, declares:

for by a prominent Western Bishop, declares:

First—That the instructions of July 20, 1878,
do not apply to the transfer of priests from one
congregation to another, the decree of the second Council of Baltimore remaining intact in
this respect. The Bishops, it is true, shall take
care not to transfer priests against their will
from one mission to another without grave and
rational cause, but only in case of the final deposition of a rector from office previous to the
committation of a newly-created council or oblice.

consultation of a newly-created council or oblig

aganda of July 20, 1878, the extra power of the Bishops to suspend a priest by reason of very important cause and urgent necessity is not interfered with. It is lawful for any Bector to being before the Council another priest, subject to the approval of the Bishop, either as his assistant or attorney.

This document is signed by Cardinal Simeoni. Prefect of the Propaganda, and J. Bagnozzi, Secretary of the same congregation.

Women's Feet,

"Brown's Household Panscea" will stop any pain or ache, or heel any fresh wound. Trial size 25 cents. Avoid counterfeits.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

PERSONAL.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per in-sertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

OR SALE-MICHIGAN-AV., CHOICE LOCATION, stone-front residence with 50-foot lot; dining-residence residence with 50-foot lot; dining-foot period floor; brick barn; house new and in portect fer. Price, \$18,008. MATSON HILL, 67 Washing-ist.

ton-st.

TOR SALE—25 FEET ON CALUMET-AV., NORTH
of Twenty-ninth-st.; 170 feet deep; \$80 per foot.
GEORGE M. HIGGINSON, Room 5, 114 Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE—FINE FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE
and lot 50x145, two blocks from Lincoln Park, \$6,000,
J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

POR SALE—84,000—NORTH SIDE—HOUSE IN DE-strable locality; a great bargain. J. C. MAGILL, se Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

TOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCtion, Thursday, July 10, 1870, at half-past 3 o'clock, at
the north door of the Chamber of Commerce, Chicago,
Ill., 20 acres together, or in 5-acre tracts. This propcry is described as the west baif of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Sec. 34, Town 40, Range
13, and is situated on the south side of Bulleron agenliod. The property is owned by a nonresident, and this
sale will be positive and without reserve. The terms
of sale will be, one-third cash, and balsuce in one and
two years, interest 6 per cent; and a deposit of 10 per
cent of amount bid will be required at time of sale.
The abstract of title is now at the office of David Willtiams, 125 South Clark-st., Room II, and can be examined either before or after the sale by any one wishing
to purchase. JOHN W. BURKE, Trustee, Alexandria,
Va. W. A. BUTTERS, Auctioneer.

Vo. W. A. BUTTERS, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT
one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from
hicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly: cheapest property
u market, and shown free: sbatrack free: railroad fare,
to cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st.. Room 5.

10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 Lasaite-st. Room S.

POR SALE-ON LONG TIME AND EASY TERMS,
at 6 per cent interest, those very desirable and
well-located residence lots in Circuit Court Partition,
corner Forty-seventh-st, and Cottage Grove-av. Call
and get plot of same. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51
Major Block, and 628 Cottage Grove-av. (city limits).

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-250 LABORERS FOR RAILROADS, farms, and stone quarries; free fare. Also, 100 for lumber yards and other work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st. WANTED—MEN FOR FARMS, LUMBER YARD, railroad, and other work. A man and wife for the city. ANGEL & CO., 10 South Canal-st.

WANTED—200 LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. Company in lowa and Minesota; free fare; 15 farm hands, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Baudolph.

Miscellancous.

WANTED-RELIBLE MEN IN EVERY CITY TO wholesale our harness and saddlery goods. Address T. 74s West Van Buren-st. WANTED-A GOOD LIGHTNING-ROD SALES man. Address P. O. Box 524, Kankakee, Ill. WANTED-ONE OR TWO GOOD CANVASSING salesmen; will pay liberal wages to good men; applicants must be men of business experience and good address. Apply, after 9, Boom 6, 105 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-ONE FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING solicitor for the South Side on a general and taking medium of weekly circulation. STRKICH BROS., 88 Lake-st. WANTED-A FEW EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS to handle a new article, selling rapidly. Call on CONRAD at 92 Lasaile-st., basement.

CONRAD at 92 Lassalic-st., banement.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR A KRW WORK OF real worth: "Mother Home, and Heaven"; an excellent home book; iliustrated; best authorable. It. C. TREAT, 107 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—KNTERPHISING MEN TO ENGAGE in a paying business. Salary or commission. Address V14., Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. MAKE APPLICATION IS TREATED. A GOOD STRONG BOY FROM 12 TO WANTED-A GOOD STRONG BOY FROM 12 TO
15 years old to work in factory. Apply 82 Lake-st.
WANTED-A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WHO HAS
money to take half interest in the manufacturing
business; have made \$4,000 within the last five months;
wish to extend the business. None but those having
the mosey and meaning business need apply. Call
from 11 s. m. to 1 p. m. at Room 50 Paimer House.

WANTED-AN ACTIVE TOUNG MAN WITH about \$100 to travel in a legitimate business. Will pay salary or give interest in the business. Address V 43, Tribune office. WANTED-HOSTLER AT BARKETT'S STABLES. WANTED-INSPECTOR-MUST BE THOROUGH ly reperienced, quick, and accurate. CARSON PIRIE & CO., Madison and Peoria-sis. WANTED-MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL, TEA coffee, etc., to families; importers prices. GAR DEN TEA CO., importers, 112 Randolph-st., Chicago

Women's Feet,

London Vanity Fair is "quite tired of hearing and reading that stale old French doctrine that all English women have large feet. It has been repeated until it has become so much an article of belief on the Continent as that all Englishmen are tall and thin and have red hair and teeth outside their mouths. But the truth is that it is not English women but French women who have bad feet. They never walk, and they imprison themselves in the tightest and smallest chaussure human nature can bear. The Spaniards, who have the finest feet in Europe, laugh at and despise the French boot as a foolish barbarity, and point at their own type of chaussure, which is broad over the toes. And yet our elegantes sometimes make a point of getting their boots from Paris, when, if they knew, they would send for them to Madrid or Montreal." BOARDING AND LODGING. NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge—First-class board & to 56 per week, rith use of plano. Day board, \$3.50. 234 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV. -

241 INDIANA-ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE LARGI front suite, south front: also a single room with first-class table board, at reasonable rates. Floter. VLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HAR-rison-sis., 4 blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, \$1.59 to \$2.00; per week, from \$6 to \$10; also, furnished rooms retailed without board.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. o' Satordays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-si. ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Single rooms and board, \$4.50 to \$6 per week,
Transfents, \$1 day. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, \$3.50. Transfents, \$1 day. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, \$3 50.

HOTKL BRUNSWICK, WARASH-AV., COMNER
Congress-st.—Prices reduced: single room and
board, \$8: large double rooms for two persons, \$15 to
\$18. Table first-class; house is new and has all modern
inprovements. Rooms without board, 75 cents to \$1.50
per-day; table board, \$6 per week. J. H. NASON,
Proprietor. Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West MadSon-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Faner
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NERBE, Printing and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Divisionst., Detween LaSalle and Wells. WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OP-posite Palmer House-Room and board \$1.50 per day; \$5 to \$7 per week.

COUNTRY BOARD—A COUPLE, TWO GENTS OR two ladies, with first-class board. Terms, \$5 per week. Address Mrs. B D A, P.-O. Box 794, Evanston. 1 NFORMATION WANTED—CONCERNING JO-seph Howard; he once lived at Elgin, Ill.; is an Englishman, and a shoemaker. Address WM. H. HOLDEN, 132 LaSaile-st., Chicago. LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND-BAY MARE, WITH TWO WHITE HIND legs: ewner can have her by paying charges, at L OST-POCKETBOOK ON TWENTIETH OR State-st., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., containing modey, rings, and papers. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the rings, as family relics. MRS. KKLSEY, 835 Wabash-av. No. Ageser, no webseh-ar.

1 OST-SHOULD PACKAGE LEFT BY PARTY
Wednesday morning (wrapped in newspaper) on
second car going down on Randolph-st., contain anything of value, he can get all information necessary for
its recovery by addressing V 43. Tribune office. TOST-JULY B. ON RANDOLPH-ST., ON SECOND L car going down in morning, small package of silver done up in newspaper. Liberal reward for return of or information regarding same. D. J. PRICE, 164 bouth Water-st.

South Water-st.

OST — TUESDAY. ENVELOPE CONTAINING
L papers of no value except to the subscriber. Beturn same for suitable reward to J. D. PUMEROY, 24
Chamber of Commerce.

OST—TWO \$10 BILLS ON STATE. WASHINGton, or Clark-sts. between the office of the C., B.
& Q. Railrood and 154 State-st. A liberal reward
will be given for their return to W. P. HUGUNIN, 154
State-st. State-st.

TAKEN UP, JULY 7, A DARK-BAY PONY, which the owner can have by proving and paying charges. 20st Twelfth-st.

TAKEN UP-A BAY HORSE AND TOP BUGGY.
Can be had by describing and paying charges. E.
A. SHEDD & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. A FINE STOCK

OF FOR SALE
OF FOR SALE
OF SALE PIANOS

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sta.

A WRIST LARGE STOCK OF NEW PIANOS FROM
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282 Forquer-st.

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THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1879.

The remains of the late French Prince Im erial, borne by the British troop-ship rontes, have arrived in England, and will day be transferred on board the Admiralty seht for conveyance to the Royal Military codemy at Woolwich. Arrangements for funeral are on an elaborate scale, and ge attendance of Bonapartists from France expected. Marshal MacManon's reques to be permitted to attend was refused by the French Government.

There were few people in the United tates who fared better as to comfort yesterdsy than they who happened to reside or sojourn in Chicago. At Denver, which has some pretensions as a summer resort, the thermometer indicated 99; at Atlanta, Ga., 100; and in fact nearly everywhere the weather was several degrees hotter than in Chicago. At Memphis, in addition to the severe heat, the old enemy vellow-fever has made its appearance, a fatal case having ocpurred there yesterday. This fact has in-creased the terrors of 96 degrees in St. Louis, and the decisens of that unhappy city are divided between apprehension of Yellow-

In fining a Constable for failing to pay over oney which he held as an officer of the law, and ordering that said Constable shall heregible to hold any office in this State (which is the provision of the statute), Judge Tours has established an excellent precedent, which should be followed up dilgently. The amount of suffering visited ays, and swindles of Constables and other rs-on at Justices' Courts is beyond any definite statement; and if people knew their remedy and felt sure that the Criminal Court ould always enforce it, these petty annoyto be hoped that Judge Tulky's action will epted as a notice to the public that justice will be rewarded by proper attention at the hands of the Criminal Court.

MATT BENNER seems to be that he has "held his head too high"; but it appears from the on yesterday furnished by Corporationsel Apaxs that the Fire Marshal held ead no higher than the law allowed, for tion to the firemen, and when they had ed it his power and that of the Mayor led so far as that undertaking was cerned. The Mayor had no author-to order a reduction of salaries; ording to his own legal advisor he could nse his influence with the Fire Marshal em to labor with the men, and if elined to do more than submit the ion without argument, as BENNER ders. The opinion of Mr. Adams, fur-BEXEST in his position, and shows the r to have been in error regarding his er to order a reduction of salaries.

ch of 10,000 words from the camp of of the 5th of July, we print this morng the first American to penetrate to quarters of the hostile Sioux since ved southward upon United States y. In this letter are given at great the views of Maj. Walse, Wood Mountain, who has had Sirrine Bull party under his surveilountain after the massacre of the Little Big orn River. Maj. Water has a firm and biding faith in the disposition of these Inmitted to retain their arms and he is not so sure that they can be ced to go on a reservation. Altogether, correspondence published by The Tarkes contributed largely to a better unanding of the particular phase of the n question presented in the case of Sir-Bull and followers.

age to the Government growing out of the Democratic majority to appropriate anything for United States Marshals is given in a disin another column descriptive difficulty encountered in bring-riminal to justice. A noted mail robing been caught in New Mexico, it a necessary to transport him to a point as 800 miles away, but it was discovered no provision had been made for terms of this kind, and there would and mankind his countrymen. All this is to the column descriptive to have the same habits, tastes, desires, and already provided for at Crow Creek wants, and the same means of gratifying them. In other words, the world is to be country to be seen in all this dishonest bus peace and brotherhood to be established universally, each man's country to be the world and mankind his countrymen. All this is to the course the hand of the Indian Bing in Vington, with its agencies in Dakota, is ly to be seen in all this dishonest bus peace and brotherhood to be established universally, each man's country to be the world in the country with its agencies in Dakota, is ly to be seen in all this dishonest bus peace and brotherhood to be established universally, each man's country to be the world in the country wants, and the same habits, tastes, desires, and already provided for at Crow Creek course the hand of the Indian Bing in Vington, with its agencies in Dakota, is ly to be seen in all this dishonest bus peace and brotherhood to be established universally, each man's country to be the world in the course the hand of the Indian Bing in Vington, with its agencies in Dakota, is ly to be seen in all this dishonest bus best of this kind, and there would be a made for the course of the world in the world in the world in the course of the world in the world

liberation of the prisoner had not the officer in charge agreed to defray the cost of sub-sistence and the stage company to carry the officer on trust, looking to some future ac-tion of Congress to foot the bills. But equally accommodating transportation com-panies and equally zoalous officers will not always be found, and it will be when a number of the most dangerous criminals go free because there is no money to pay for their custody and conveyance from point to point that the full extent will be appreciated of the injury done by the party of coercion and nullification which ruled the extra session of

the Forty-sixth Congress. Opposition to the elevated railway project has already begun to be manifested in Chi-cago. Although it is only last Monday that pplications for franchises were made three companies proposing to operate lines in the different divisions of the city, a meet ing of North-Side citizens last evening took action looking to the calling of a massmeeting to remonstrate against the granting of elevated railway franchises, and it is to be presumed that similar' demonstrations of stility in other parts of the citys will be made as soon as it becomes apparent that there is a genuine intention to construct the roads projected. The problem of rapid transit is not restrict ed in its solution to the elevated-railway scheme, as will be seen by the announce ment that the Illinois Central Railway Company is about to construct a double-track, steel-rail addition to its present facilities for transportation, the new road to be used exclusively for suburban traffic, and to be equipped with cars and locomotives of light-er weight, but not of less speed than those of its through lines. So, for the South Division at least, there will be no need to wait for the elevated road before swift and cheap transit can be secured.

THE EIGHT-HOUR SCHEME. Mr. IRA STEWARD, President of the Box Eight-Hour League, and who is conceded to be the intellectual leader of the eight-hour movement in this country, did not deliver the oration on that subject which had been expected at the Fourth-of-July picnic. In order to give it more emphasis, and to obtain for it a more attentive audience than could be had at an open-air meeting on a festive occasion, the speech of Mr. STEWARD was deferred, and was delivered last night at Farwell Hall. The speech was of a character above that of the ordinary speeches made by the professional orators on the Labor ques-

The plan by which human wrongs are t

be remedied, and by which wealth is to be made the common lot of man instead of pov-

erty, was pointed out last night. It is to consist in establishing the brotherhood of the human family; "our country is to be the world, and our countrymen mankind." There were many truisms repeated, such as he that can produce the cheapest and can undersell must rule the market. In this grand struggle for the power to undersell, labor-saving machinery is of immense power. It has added to the productions of the world, and to their cheapness. The population of the world is divided between the 200,000,000 of civilized and cultured people and the 1,200,000,000 of poor and igorant, even barbarous, people. The smaller class utterly neglect the more numerous. Where the labor of wages is the best paid, there is wealth, and comfort, and intelliest, there are poverty and ignorance. In countries where human labor is cheaper than machinery there is no use for machinery. together that it is possible, for even people groveling in poverty to undersell us in our in the expectation of better wages. not from political oppression, but from poverty; they come hither seeking bread and not an idea. The comparatively few of the world's population neglect—for-get—the vast multitudes of peoples in the lavery of poverty, and from time to time are punished by these neglected races, who are able to undersell us. The argument was made that the oft-recurring commercia disasters which crush all civilized nations, producing destruction, and reducing labor to the condition of a tramp, are due to the thousand or twelve hundred millions of neglected and forgotten human beings who are able to undersell Christendom. It was fur-ther argued that no local remedies can be effective. The value of labor must be brought to a level; there is no room in this world for six-cent and five-dollar laborers, and the process of placing the labor of the human family on a level must be the raising of wages in those countries where the lowest rates are paid. All remedies for poverty and lov wages must be world-wide. The only obect in the universe to be made dear is man, and a whole world of men sufficiently dear can make a world of wealth cheaper than a world of poverty.

We are afraid that this argument is altogether too impracticable to win much attention or excite much enthusiasm. The stonecutters of Chicago will have little sympathy for the stonecutters in Peking, and the cotton-spinners of Falls City care but little for the cotton-spinners in India. The elevation of the industrial condition of 1,200,000,000 ontside of civilization, and the leveling of their wages up to the wages of the workingmen of Chicago, is a grand scheme, far-reaching and comprehensive, but the utilitarianism of this day will bardly pause to engage in it. It will be some time yet before the American workingmen will interest themselves in the elevation to their own level of the vast population of Asia and Africa, or even Europe or South America; and if the grand struggle of the working classes of the United States is to have for its object the extension of the Eightper day to such rate as may be fixed by the trades-unions of Chicago, we fear the en-thusiasm of the Leagues will grow cool. If rectly, the speaker intends that the Eight-Hour law in the United States is to be the entering wedge which is to burst asunder the industrial condition of mankind, and lead not only to an international but universal, world-including level, upon which obtaining the same rate of wages, such wages to be so high as to enable mankind generally to have the same habits, tastes, desires, and

be accomplished by the reduction of labor in the United States to eight hours per day. what few We abandon the discussion of results so far distant. That subject may be left to posterity and several generations remote. We turn it over for debate to those who are looking for the end of the world to decide whether such a result is possible within the limited centuries in which man is to exist. We prefer to look at it more practically. Suppose the eight-hour rule be adopted in Illinois, how many will be able to accept it? In the first place, all those persons engaged ing back to their home on Crow Creek.

in agriculture and hosticulture will be ex-cluded, and those are more than half the laboring population. In the next place are those engaged in com-merce and in the professions, all those engaged in transportation, all those skilled workmen who are paid for the work they produce, and all those who in any occupation work, as it is called, by "the piece," and every day the circle including these is becoming wider and embracing more of those whose skill is more valuable than the mere force of others. The remaining workers who can avail themselves of an eight-hom rule are necessarily confined to a few special trades and to those who are unskilled laborers. Four-fifths of the population of the State of Illigois therefore are engaged in occupations to which it is not possible apply the eight-hour rule, and who will, in self-defense, resist the enforcement of any such rule upon their employments. Reinced, then, to fact, we have one-fifth of the working population of this State de manding that their employers shall pay 26 per cent more for the product of their labor than is now paid. Assuming the like advance n the cost of wages of this comparatively small and limited class in all parts of the United States, then we have as a result a general advance in the cost of production of everything produced by these branches of industry, and a consequent addition to the cost of living of the whole population of the country. The man who now gets \$2 per lay will find that, when the 25 per cent be added to the cost of living, his \$2 per lay will count only as \$1.60 does now when ne makes his purchases.

The picture of 1,200,000,000 people of the world relieved from ignorance and poverty, and made free, happy, and intelligent, working only eight or six hours per day, and each receiving an equal wages of \$2 per day, and with this liberal income enjoying the comforts, and elegances, and cultivation now enjoyed by the comparatively few people on earth, with each producing what he needs, no person, or people, or nation having any-thing to sell, and no one ever underselling one another, is one that has been dreamed of ecasionally, as has the Millennium, but of whose realization there is no indication.

If there be no competition in this world there be no man more skilled, or wiser, or etter informed than all other men; if each nan's lot is to receive his daily measure of ood, his necessary clothing, and his lodging; if these are to be the sole end and aim of numan life, with no hope of better things, no higher thoughts than those of mere an mal existence, then non-competitive labor may be considered human luxury. That prevails already extensively in the human family. It is inseparable from slavery and parbarism, and is the essential principle of paternal government. But freedom of mind and of body has larger wants. It has higher aims and hopes. It seeks the largest liberty of thought and action. It furishes the great spur to intellectual and physical development, which is the product of competitive labor. To reduce all nen to a level of reward, to limit all men to the minimum of production, is to shackle slavery. The man who produces most is the reatest benefactor. The people who produce the most are the greatest contributors to human happiness. The man who produces two loaves of bread, two yards of cloth, two pounds of beef, where there was but one before, is to that extent a benefactor of his race; while he who would limit production and reduce the supply to one half of what human wants demand is a destructive, warring against society. The scheme to establish eight hours as the limit of human labor throughout the globe and to establish uniform wages, to destroy the capacity to undersell, and thereby anni hilate commerce, is a proposition to turn back the civilization of the past, to relapse into barbarism, to render useless the inven tions which have brought all nations into closer relations and overcome time and space. Such a scheme is humanitarianism wrong side upward.

THE INDIAN AHEAD

There can be no doubt that, in competition with his white brother, the Indian often gets the worst of the contest. In a little affair just concluded in Dakota, however, the Indian has come out decidedly ahead. There is a small band of Sioux whose reservation is at Crow Creek, and who, under the eadership of "DEFTING GOOSE," have for several years past left their homes at the Agency in the summer for a grand hunt on the James River, about 150 miles above Yankton. They selected one of the very best portions of the valley. It abounded in game, and furnished splendid pasturage for their horses. They never plowed a rod of land, and did nothing whatever to show they intended to settle upon it and adopt the habits of even semi-savage life. When their summer picnic was over they went back to their reservation to feed luxuriously during the winter and spring on the bounty of the Government. They never have had a shadow of title to lands in the James or Dakota River Valley, except the pompous claim to the entire continent which Mr. Lo never circumstances.

fails to assert on all occasions and under all But the fact that Mr. "DRIFTING and "his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts" have been permitted to drift away from their home at Crow Creek, and to disport themselves for a few weeks in summer in the beautiful fertile valley of the James, has afforded a pretext for some officious "friends" to place the matter in such a light before the Interior Department that three whole townships have been set apart for these worthless vagabonds. The only effect will be that one of the very best districts of Dakota will be cursed with theur expensive Sub-Agency must be established to take care of Mr. "Dairring Goose" " DRIFTING GOOSE and his band, all of it a direct cheat upon the Government, for they were already provided for at Crow Creek. Of ington, with its agencies in Dakota, is plain-ly to be seen in all this dishonest business. Besides the swag they will secure from the establishment of this new Sub-Agency, they doubtless have some scheme by which

they have to these three townships in the heart of Dakota and add them to their own enormous stealings from the Govern-ment. This whole thing is a base swindle and an outrage upon the people of Dakota.

The lands are needed by those who are coming in by thousands, and who are soon destined to make Dakota one of the most thriving States of the West. Her people ought at once to rise up en masse and make such representations of the facts before the proper department as would set Mr. "DEITTI Goose" and his band of lazy redskins drift-

THE RISE IN WHEAT. The rise in the price of wheat during the past few days to the extent of several cents bushel naturally excites a good deal of attention. The interest of the general public is in knowing whether the rise is temporary and speculative, or whether it promises ter prices for the season; if the former, the agriculturists and the business men of the country will not be the gainers, but, if the latter, the advance in price will be of important service to the country. Of course it is not possible to foretell with any de-gree of exactness how enduring the tendency of higher prices will be. There is undoubtedly a certain speculative influence in the present movement upward; the number of short-sellers is large, and their buying in to make deliveries would in any case have considerable influence on the market. There are other conditions, however, which promise a steady appreciation in the actual value wheat. The foreign reports are the chief of these. From England comes the report of grave apprehensions on account of the pre-vailing hot weather; the millers are taking up the foreign grain as rapidly as it arrives, and continued rains will put the home crop in jeopardy. France is the most independent among all the European nations of American wheat, and it is said that the preparations for the purchase of a large Amer-ican supply have gone to the extent of aclating specie with that prospect in view. Germany, so far from being prepar-ed to furnish England with grain, is building up a wall of protection to keep out the com-petition of American breadstuffs in her own market. The Russian crop has been injured by the war, the plagua, and the demoralized condition of labor. Add to this the occur rence of heavy rains in the West at harvest time, and the consequent danger of rust, and the upward tendency of wheat is rationally accounted for; the maintenance of this endency will depend upon the actual outcome of the conditions we have named.

The important fact is that American wheat-growing has enormous and pernanent advantages over the wheatgrowing of every other country on the ace of the earth. An illimitable expanse of fertile territory; the cheapness and freedom of the lands; the universal identification of the laboring and the proprietary interests; the superiority, and the doption and use, of labor-saving machinery in the tilling and harvesting of crops; and the organization of the most extensive sysem of transportation in the world,-these are the conditions which place the American agriculturists upon a vantage-ground, and which give an assurance of prices that will relatively yield more profit than the grain-growers of other countries can command. These advantages are increasing every year. The circle of trans-portation is widening all the time. The tide of immigration has again turned and the owners continue to work. The agricultural implements are becoming more powerful, and transportation is so regulated sonable freights. With all these advantages there is no danger ever to apprehend a serions depression in the value of wheat in this country. The general fact may always be depended upon that, relatively, American prices will be good. Whenever, then, there is a prospect for partial failure of crops elsewhere, there is a substantial and reliable basis for high prices in this country without any injury to home consumption by reason of searcity. Without regard to mere speculaive operations, it is unnatural and unreasonable for any inhabitant of the Northwest to

BENNER'S CASE IN THE COUNCIL. The Common Council meets to-night to consider the dismissal of Mr. BENNER from the position of Fire Marshal. The law gives the Council the right to refuse by a two-thirds vote to concur in the removal of officials appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council. This provision was designed as a check upon rash, inconsiderate, or malicious exercise of the removing power by the Mayor. The theory of the law is that two-thirds of a Council elected by the different wards of the city will more fairly represent public opinion than an act of the Mayor which is sustained by less than onethird of the representatives of the people. It is the duty of the Aldermen, therefore, to determine the required assent or dissent, not on the ground of a personal matter between Mr. Harrison and Mr. Benner, but in accord with public opinion and the welfare of the city. If the question is approached in this light, there is little doubt that two-thirds and more of the Aldermen will feel constrained to order the restoration of Mr. BENNER to the position in which he has rendered such invaluable service to the community.

Aside from the undoubted public demand that Mr. BENNER be restored, there are several circumstances about Mayor Harmson's sudden and unexpected removal of that official which render the restitution of his office a matter of justice to him. Not the least important of these is that Mayor Hannison, ever since the removal, has devoted himself almost exclusively to the effort of securing support in the position he has taken, while Mr. Bennes has contented himself with his own record and the actual merits of the case without lobbying, trading, or button-holing of any kind. Though BENNER was removed on the ground of insubordination, Mr. Har-mison has been hinting at mismanage-ment and corruption. This is a very low place of business. If there was tangible evidence of incapacity corruption in Mr. Bennen's management of the Fire Department, that would have been a proper cause for his removal, and the Mayor uld have made it the basis for his action. To hint at anything of this kind after the Mayor became satisfied that the people condemned the removal on account of the insufficiency of cause can only react in Mr. BEN-NEE's favor in the minds of fair men. Judging by the relative conduct of the two men since the removal, Mr. BENNER occupies very much better ground than the Mayor.

inquire diligently whether the Mayor was not largely governed by personal feeling, which certainly should not be permitted to manifest

piqued at BENNER's refusal to tender his ignation at the beginning of Mr. Hannson's Administration, in order that the latter might place him under personal obligation by retaining him. Mr. BENNER, as a faithful and competent officer, whose term had not expired, was certainly justified in refusing to submit to any such humiliation; yet the Mayor is reported as having said recently that, if BENNER had tendered his resignation in the beginning, he would have been all right. Certainly public opinion should not be set at definee, nor the effi-ciency of the Fire Department imperiled, in order to encourage Mr. HARRISON'S sense of his own importance; that sense is already sufficiently developed in his case. There are also the best reasons for believ-

ng that there was naither insubordination nor opposition to economy on the part of Mr. Benner, as the Mayor has worked so industricusly to make people believe there was. As to economy, the facts show that BENNER proceeded to cut down the expenses of his Department in every possible way except by reducing the pay of the men; that the proposed reduction in their pay would have saved only about \$5,000 or \$6,000, which might better be lopped off from some of the ornamental branches of the city service; and that BENNER had no authority to make a reduction of pay which had been fixed by the Council in the appropriation bill. As to the charge of insubordination, it appears that Mr. Bennea did all he was ordered to do when he submitted the proposed reduction to the voluntary action of the firemen. Had he used his commanding position to threater disfavor in the case of every refusal to remit 5 per cent of pay, there would have been nothing voluntary about the transaction, and Mr. Bennes would have undertaken a very small piece of business in order to relieve the Mayor of a responsibility which properly pertained to the Mayor's office.

These are the principal circumstances of the case, but the chief consideration is the public welfare. It is conceded on all side that the Fire Department, under BENNER's management, has grown into one of the mos efficient organizations of the kind in the world; that it has saved enormous sums of money in averting losses by fire and reducng rates of insurance; and that it has firmly stablished a public sense of security which is of the utmost importance to Chicago in view of our past experience. These advann account of any technical breach of official courtesy, nor to pander to any partisan purpose, nor to gratify any personal spleen; and it is on this broad ground that the Council should dispose of the case.

TILDER AND "GENTLEMAN GEORGE."

The most conclusive evidence of the degra-dation of the Democratic party is found in the fact that it still clings to Samuer J. Tri-DEN. Whether the party is the admirer or the dupe of TILDEN is of little importance : it is sufficient that it follows or is driven by him. When the cipher disclosure was made, some decent Democrats shrugged their shoulders with disgust. But even those were satisfied with the simple danial of the great railway-wrecker. The cross-examination to which he and his associates. Prizon. WEED. and MARBLE, were subjected, and which left no doubt of the guilt of TILDEN, was scarcely read at all outside of newspaper offices, and the denial was universally read and almost as universally accepted as satisfactory by the Democrats. The case as made against TILDEN by Messrs. READ and HISCOCK, the Republican members of the Committee, would have hung a man charged with murder, but the evidence slipped through the mind of the average Democratic politician as does the Democratic party wear its conscience. Its candidate for the Presidency stood morally convicted before the world of no less than three attempts to corrupt Electors with a view to the absolute purchase of the nation's chief office! But in less than three months from the date of the disgusting expose Mr. THEREN was on the high road to a renomination, the generally accepted candidate of the Democracy for 1880. We do not hesitate to say that the history of politics in this country discloses no parallel to such party baseness. Mr. Tilpan was more than suspected of having purchased his nomination in 1876; and now it is ascertained that he has opened his "barrel" in St. Louis, the scene of his former triumph. He is so assured of an easy victory that he is already engaged in mapping out his campaign for the nomination; selecting the States which he proposes shall vote for him, and actually assigning the minority to the individuals he proposes to have for opponents in the Convention. In ante-bellum times the Southern wing of the Democratic party used to designate the most available Northern doughface to serve them as President and direct the delegates how to vote. But the party no longer possesses wings. It exists only in the person of Samuel J. Tilden; from his brain emanate all its decrees. It formerly had within its ranks several distinguished men who contended for its honors; now it has but one. He bought the party "body and boots," so to speak, in 1876, and he has never for a moment surrendered possession of his property. He made ROBINSON, one of his henchmen,—more properly one of his tools,—Governor of New York in 1877, and he is debating in his own mind whether he will make himself Governor in 1879 with a view to the use of the Executive office as a Presidential lever. Mr. HENDRICES has repeatedly sworn in his wrath that he will never again take the secord place on the Democratic Presidential ticket. And now it is hinted that Mr. Tu-DEN proposes to take the Indiana statesman at his word. If the sage of Gramercy Park should decide to substitute Gentleman George for the straddle-bug of the Hoosier State, it would be a grim joke on Mr. HENDRICKS. If the politician from Indiana feels inclined to change his mind and accept second place after all his protestations, he will do well to go down on his knees to the snuffy old railway-wrecker

and cipher-dispatcher before it is everlast-ingly too late. It must be rather humiliat-

ing for Mr. BAYARD, and Mr. THURMAN, and Mr. Sermore, and Mr. Soothing-Syrup Davis, of Illinois, and the rest of the would-

be Democratic magnates, to find themselves

crawling between the thin legs of Tilden, striving in vain to catch the eye and ear of

the Democratic masses. But they have had their day, and if they still sigh for commissions in the active party service they must apply to Nephew Printon at Gramercy Park.

they ask is that he shall open his barrel of

The best that can be said of Mr.

come at last. Mr. Tuner bestrides the Mr. Transa would look very small and mer erned, and nothing is more fit than that a party of cravens, desiring nothing better than to sell their votes, should crawl humbly at his heels. Under these favorable circumstances Mr. Thorn strongly reembles a lion, and it is not surprising that the masses of the Democracy follow him in preference to the other leaders who are o very like sheep. We advise Messrs. A. M. HERRINGTON, FRED WINSTON, and M. FULLER, of this city, who are credited with working up the David Davis program to "come in out of the wet." Mr. DAVIS estate consists of unimproved lands; Mr. Tuden's consists of barrels of money. The There's consists of barrais of money. The latter commodity is far more portable and easy of distribution than the former. Mr. Davis delivered a fine opinion in favor of the legality of the proposed Democratic Congressional revolution, but it passed out of mind in a week, while the still small voice of Mr. Trans's barrel of money—chink, chink—will be heard throughout the land from this to the day of the Convention.

A contemporary remarks: "South Carolins, Mississippi, Louisians, Alabams, and Florida were notoriously torn from the Ropublicans by means of hangings, murders, riffe-clubs, shotguns, revolvers, and the whips and incendiary torches, by the organized Democracy. But whenever proof was made to this effect the cry has been that the witnesses were perjured, and that multitudes would bear contrary testimony. The repetition of the tales of outrage and fraud was the circulation of Northern slanders." Oc-casionally, however, a little light is let in on the true inwardness of Demo-Confed. action in those bulldozed States. For instance: One H. M. DIXON, who was until recently the leader of the White League in Yazoo County, Mississippi, has quarreled with his party associates, and is mak-ing a cauvass as an independent Demo-Confed. candidate for Sheriff. His opponents formerly his friends—charge him with robbery of Mr. Pattenson, the Republican candidate for the Legislature in 1875. The County of Yazoo had been overwhelmingly Republican on an honest vota. In 1873 the vote was Republican 2,499, Democratic 638; and at the Presidential election of 1872 it stood, GRANT 1,483 to GREELEY 922. But in 1875, under the influence of the shot-gun, buildozer, and ballot-box-stuffer, it voted Demo-Confed. 4,044 to 7 votes for the Republican ticket! The Republican candidate for the Legislature, as stated, was robbed and murdered, and the Demo-

Confeds. now charge part of the double crime on the aforesaid Dixon. Dixon kept the money. Whereupon he retorts as follows:

A Card to the Public—Owing to certain reports now in circulation that Parranson, a member of the Republican Legislature, who was hanged in the eventful campaign of 1875, had a considerable sum of money on his person, and that said money was used for my own benefit, I feel in honor bound to vindicate myself, although I deplore to refer to the past, as it will bring before the public many of our best citizens. I will briefly state that said money, and larger sums, were calsed to defray the current expenses of the campaign, and to stuff the ballot-boxes, if necessary to vurchase certificates of election for two affects now holding offices of trust and smolument in our county. I have in my possession the necessary proof, and if called on will furnish it.

Here is the whole programme set forth by

Here is the whole programme set forth by the leader of the play. Murder, robbery, ballot-box-stuffing, and the fraudulent seating of officers are all coolly set forth like items in an "many of our best citizens." The murder and robbery of the Republican candidate is described penses of the campsign, such as stuffing ballot-boxes and purchasing certificates of election! This is the way the State of Mississippi was carried for the Democratic ticket, and LAMAR

The New York Tribuns says: "The police, ter searching in vain for the weapon with which he was killed, have rejuctantly abandoned the York a special interest in fostering blame upon that Bishop SETMOUR complains of outrageous treatment of himself and a member of his treatment of himself and a member of his family (the wife of the deceased) on the night of the murder. The policeman who was first on the grounds compelled the Bishon and his sister-in-law to go to the station on foot, though the latter was in a fainting condition, and there could of course be no question about their appearance at any time their presence might be necessary for the purposes of an investigation. necessary for the purposes of an investigation.

The Bishop wished to call a carriage, but the policeman told him rudely to "Move on." Between the house and the station the wife of the deceased fainted, and it was necessary to call a physician and apply restoratives. The perfeance, on the whole, seems to have eclipsed acts of brutality with which the New York police have lately been charged, and they have not

There is a loud demand in Colorado for abolition of the New Orleans Mint, and the establishment of another in piece of it is Denver. The Denver Tribuss east: "A coinage mint at New Orleans is as much of an absurdity as a rolling-mill in the middle of a Kan prairie would be." There is some reason in i prairie would be." There is some reason in this argument. When the New Orleans Mint was opened, it was supposed to be in close presimity to rich mineral deposits. This idea is now known to be totally erroneous. And the cost of transporting metal to and from the mint is

The Protectionist logic in the case of the quinine tax is a boomerang. It has recoiled on the heads of those who invented it with terrible force. The argument has been like this: The repeal of the tax has increased the price of qui-nine; hence the tariff tends to reduce the price of taxed articles; therefore, the best protector home industry is a falling market. odd that the Government should go to the trouble and expense of forfeiting its revenue on so many articles, if the only consequereduce prices and make botte-manuf

The death of young DAVID ALTMAN, a son of a Buffalo Bank President, ought to call a balt in the dangerous game of polo in this country. Polo requires the dexterity and fearless horseback of a Mexican vaquero or a Sioux, and a good deal of practice. It is likely that many to ride well enough to play polo. It would be better for them to witness base-ball games, even though they may be compelled to occupy for that purpose the dangerous seats behind the

The Eastern press attach a good deal The Eastern press attach a good deal of weight to the anti-Hendricks, pro-Tilden interances of the New Albany Ledger-Standard, which is spoken of as the ablest Democratic paper in Indiana. It has not entered the heads of the Eastern editors that the New Albany paper, in spite of its ability, or perhaps on account of it, may have been won over to Tilden by devious and dark ways. There ought to be no question that in Indiana at least HENDRICKS is a favorities

"Yale washes down her food with claret, and Harvard hers with ale." This sentence, in an Eastern newspaper report of the races, provoked the wrath of a total abstainer in New York, who wrote to the Tribune about it. He same this is

" the American way of entire." People about their teeth; but in America they eat with neither. Total shetainer's real has apparently carried him away, for it is a notorious fact that. Europeaus drink more wine and mait liquors with their meals than Americans do. The with their meals than Americans do. The trouble with the latter is, indeed, that they do their drinking at other times than when they are eating. Half the inebriety of this country hen they ate, and never ate without dri

Maj. BARKSDALE IS BOW openly nor Jury Davis candidate for the United States Senate in Mississippi. The success of the for-mer, however, would not be equivalent to the election of the arch-traitor himself. Many Mississippians would vote for an ordinary Bo like Barrsdal who would not consent to any further political preferment of Davis, who is bated in Mississippi, not only for his betrayal of the Confederacy, but for his personal mean-

The New York Tribuns, "the newspaper founded by Horace Greener," says that the monopoly of the quimine manufacturers has been selfish and extortionate. No prophet was needed to tell us that; but is it not amazing to hear such truthful words about the tariff from such a

The New York Times says: " Not one American woman failuts to-day, where, thirty years ago, twenty-five women fainted." The reason of the difference is that tight-lacing has gone out of fashion. The woman who laces now is considered a ninny even by her own kind.

The Sun prints a card from certain colored depositors of the Freedmen's Bank in New Orleans under the heading of "Inquiring About the Rev. O. O. Howard's Uhristianity," Respectfully referred to the Adu-eligious newspaper of Chicago.

The Okelona States is sure to make money if it charges newspapers regular subscription rates. Supposing that there are 1,500 newspapers that take in the States, it then has, from this source alone, a bigger circulation than nine-tenths of the papers in Mississippi.

Mr. BAYARD is spoken of as unobjectionable candidate," though it is admitted his nomination would split the Democratic party in twain. It must be, then, that he

The man who swore the murder on to Lam is the very man whose hand did the scarlet deed.—

Resning Naux.

This being the opinion of the Court, there is no apparent reason why "Sheeney" Grosom should not be strung up forthwith.

If it is true that St. Louis has the big feet, it is equally certain that Chicago has the big head.—
Kaneas City Times.

We have been forced to make some additions

to our brain department on account of an in-crease of business, immediate and prospective. Our CARTER was deaf and dumb on the Fourth

of July, when the ordinances and his proclama-tion were being violated; but he hears and tells everything that is going on in the engine-bouses The death of the Prince Imperial was sad, no

Licutenant suffer for it; as if the Prince were under age, and his life more precious than an-Miss Littley Duen the young woman who shot her school-friend,—just for love,—has since stolen a story and sold it to the Philadel-

oubt; but isn't it a mistake to make a British

phia Times for the same commendable reason. Box Toowas save the epitanh of the Confederacy should be, "Killed by West Point."

He has forgotten, though, that its prototeph was, "Nursed by West Point."

The Philadelphia quintue monopoly firm has learned Bastrar's first lesson in political economy, namely, that two and two make four.

PERSONALS Peace cry of Cetewaye: I thirst for En-

We still believe that Mr. Anson is the The new gospel: Beware of the world, the seah, and Bob Ingersoli.

What is so Rarus a mile trotted in 2:14?

How sweetly calm and still it is without any Fourth of July or Congress.

Something that Latie Duer really ought to shoot: Her newspaper stories. Mr. Langtry will accompany his wife to America, but he is not beautiful.

Cetewayo is pronounced Ktcho. How is Ktcho pronounced? We don't know. If bad acting will do it, we shall expect to Mr. Dana will soon arrive in England, and we believe he can whip Tho mas Allen. Many New York females are of the opinion that Chastine Cox is the sweet swinger of New

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson read the Decla-The President has been so free with his

vetoes that Mrs. Hayes hesitates to introduce a One stomach-sche in the case of David Davis would doubtless constitute a monopoly of

Mr. Hanlan is on his way home, but Mr. Courtney feels safe so long as we do not annex the Canadian Provinces.

Instead of being in Dueress vile, as she

nght to be, Lillie Duer is writing stories for the Mr. Hendricks refuses all invitations to accompany fishing parties. It looks too much like the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. David Davis' zeal for the Quinine bill suggests that quinine is one of the pringredients of his soothing-sirup. Sharks have not appeared at Long Branch

this season, and it seems probable they have heard that Susan B. Anthony is to be there. Mrs. Oates is at Long Branch, and con-firmed bachelors who have any regard for their personal safety will keep away from there. Ben Butler's physician has prescribed re-

tirement. That is just what the country has pre-scribed, but Ben won't follow the prescription. Senator Lamar is said to be addicted to opium, and doubtless at this period he is using a great deal of it to allay the terrible thoughts of Mr. Conkling.

Gen. Grant is suggested as the President of the proposed Darien Canal, and probably in that capacity he might make go d use of the \$4. Louis Globe-Democrat's tow-line. The Spirit of the Times sugge

coption of our champions in England: Let Hanksu ride Parole, and Weston lead him up Broadway, while the bands play selections comprising "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," "I Am the Ruler of the Queen's Navee," and "Camptown Bace-Track." The Czar of Russis was startled, on retir-

The Czar of Russia was startled, on restring a few evenings ago, by finding between the sheets of the bed a nackage of Nihillist newspapers. In the confusion which followed, as a hasty search was made for the author of the outrage, the audactious fallow, whoever he may be, tacked up a Nihilistic proclamation on the door of the Imperial

The London Truth hears that the of Wales has recently shown his usual kind heart in not prosecuting a member of his hold in whose accounts a very serious de was discovered. The person in question we ply told to leave, but was soured the exposfore a magistrate which his conduct deservice which he had one even the ples of poster which he had one even the ples of po

SPORTING

List of Entries for the Meeting in

A Party of Flyers t to Furnish F

Little Interest in the Rowing Regatta

THE T THE ENTRIES FOR THE given below. It will be no number is not as large as a the quality of the nominal first-class. They comprise. American trotters, and in pecially is this true. The be worth a long journey, tween Rarus and Hopeful one. The 2:18 class did not being Hannis and Proteine

be arranged to take its Purse \$1,500, for 2:30 class second, \$225 to third, \$15

1. Barlow & Thompson, enter gr. m. Lady Monroe; by Texas.

2. John E. Turner, Philad Chance; by Blue Bull.

3. W. D. Ham, Hennepin Elis Earl; by Almont.

4. William Hamilton, Firm Kato Hall; by Blue Bull.

5. D. W. Tomlinson, Bable, m. Dacisma; by Harol Mambrino.

Mambrino.
6. Samuel J. Morgan, Ch.
Piedmont; by Almont, ds.
7. Parker Wineman, Ch.
Highland Queen: by Highland
8. B. Hershey, Muscatine
Pleta; by Gen. Hatch.
9. Samuel J. Welden, Ban Retriever. 10, H.P. Kelley, Rochester Etta Jones; by Patrick's

2:20 CLA Purse \$2,000, for 2:20 cl 500 to second, \$300 to third, 1. Frank Van Ness, Chica conesetter; by Brooks Horse Dealer. 2. H. C. Pate, St. Louis, by Exchequer.
3. A. J. McKimmin, Na. Scott's Thomas; by Gen. Thomas!

hall.
4. William Graves, San Fra
Dety; pedigree unknown.
5. W. C. France, St. Louis
Manie; by Kurtz's Horse.
6. Budd Doble, Cnicago, et ine.
7. J. A. Batchelder. Chic
H.; by Blumberg's Bashaw
8. Montgomery & Russe
b. s. Hambletonian Mamori onian, dam Topsey.

9. Alden Goldsmith, Orangers b. g. Driver; by Volume

2:26 CL Purse \$1,500, for 2:26 chito second, \$225 to third, \$1. 1. M. Monroe, Chicago, 1 ley Ford (formerly Billy Ba Gray Eagle.

2. H. C. Pate, St. Louis,

3. J. McDonald, Marysvil

3. J. McDonald, Maryav Frigadier; by Happy Mediu: 4. W. H. Horner, Knight: Will Cody; by Blue Bull. 5. Peter Curran, Cleveland

7. John Winters, Mount g. Big Soap; by Honesty. 8. John Croker, Clevelan 9. Dan Mace, New York, by Mambrino Pilot, dam Bl

by Mambrino Pilot, dam Blac 2:22 CLAss Parse \$2,000, for 2:22 cli \$500 to second, \$300 to third, 1. Frank Van Ness, Chicay Chief; by Alexander's Edw Whitehall. 2. W. H. Crawford, Chica Scott; by Scott's Histoga. 3. Dan Mace, New York, 60 Delmonico. A. Paimer & Wells, Goodris m. Lucy; by Royal Revenge. 5. L. L. Lawrence, Richm m. Little Gypsy; by Tom Ha

THIRD D

2:24 CLAS
Purse \$2,000, for 2:24 class
to second, \$300 to third, \$200
1. Frank Van Ness, Chicag
toe Chief; by Jim Moorroe, da
2. Robens & Ellis; Grand
b, g. Russ Ellis, by Baker's J.
3. Jacob Knauber, Cincinns
Wright; by the Hinsdale Hors
4. W. Sinsabaust, Washin
m. Hose of Washington;
dam, Lady Menair,
5. W. F. and V. Whitney,
m. Lids Beasett; by Forest &
6. Alden Goldsmith, Grand
enters b, g. Alley; by Volum
enters b, g. Alley; by Volum

POURTH D
2:28 Clas
Purse \$1,500, for 2:28 clas
to second, \$2:25 c clas
to second, \$2:25 c third, \$12
1. M. Monroe, Chicago,
Ford, by McKisson's Gray Es
2. William Smale, Detroi
Morning; by Daniel Lambert,
3. Charles Frost, Cambrid
b. m. Kitty Bates,
C. i, by son of Redbird, da
6. i, by son of Redbird, da

Jackei.
5. James Bell, Cedar Ri
Fred Douglas; by Green's I
6. B. Hersbey, Muscating
voy; by Gen. Haich.
7. Samuel J. Welden, Bs Retriever.

8. H. P. Kelly, Rochester.

8tta Jones; by Parrish's Han

9. Dan Mace, New York, e
by Membrino Pilot, dam Bis

horses belonging to Mr. I row with his stable for Se chased from Col. McDani Montezuma, that is enter the East. Col. McDaniel from Al Hankins, of this as a stock horse.

Oil. Crrv, Pa., July 9.—O day of the trotting races, class, was won by Lucy C., Fime, 2:41; 2:37; 2:40; 2:3 Second race, 2:24, pacing Billy Scott, Kitty F, second Fime, 2:334; 2:34; 2:35;

way of eating." People abroad, ith some deliberation and with it in America they eat with abstainer's zeal has apparently y, for it is a notorious fact that t more wine and mait liquors is than Americans do. The other times than when they do if the inebriety of this country

ndidate for the United States issippi. The success of the for-ould not be equivalent to the I vote for an ordinary Be who would not consent to any preferment of Davis, who is sippi, not only for his betrayal acy, but for his personal mean-

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ts a card from certain colored as Freedmen's Bank in New the heading of "Inquiring O. O. Howand's Christianity." per of Crecago.

apers regular subscription rates. here are 1,500 newspapers that a, it then has, from this source

spoken of as "personally an candidate," though it is ad-nation would split the Demowain. It must be, then, that he

opinion of the Court, there is

son why "Sheeney" Grongs t St. Louis has the big feet, it is not Chicago has the big head. —

forced to make some additions partment on account of an in-se, immediate and prospective. deaf and dumb on the Fourth e ordinances and his proclama-violated; but he hears and tells going on in the engine-bouses

It a mistake to make a British or for it,—as if the Prince were his life more precious than an-

Duen, the young woman who i-friend,—just for love,—has tory and sold it to the Philadel-he same commendable reason.

ave the epitaph of the Con-be, "Killed by West Point." n, though, that its prototaph by West Point."

his quinte monopoly firm has a first lesson in political econ-at two and two make four.

ERSONALS.

Cetewayo: I thirst for En-

leve that Mr. Anson is the pel : Beware of the world, the

arus a mile trotted in 2:14? calm and still it is without

hat Lillie Duer really ought wipaper stories.
will accompany his wife to
a not beautiful.

conounced Ktcho. How is We don't know.

soon arrive in Eugland, and whip The mas Allen. ork females are of the opin-Cox is the sweet swinger of New

t has been so free with his

ache in the case of David

eing in Dueress vile, as she Duer is writing stories for the

nine is one of the principal inot appeared at Long Branch

seems probable they have heard hony is to be there. hony is to be there.

at Long Branch, and conwho have any regard for their
ill keep away from there.

chysician has prescribed rejust what the country has prewon't follow the prescription.

ar is said to be addicted to

less at this period he is using a allay the terrible thoughts of suggested as the President Darien Canal, and probably in light make good use of the St. crut's tow-line.

the Times suggests this re-mpions in England: Let Haulan Seston lead him up Broadway, a selections comprising "When farching Home," "I Am the sen's Navee," and "Camptown

Russis was startled, on retires ago, by finding between the package of Nihilist newspapers, hich followed, as a hasty search atthor of the outrage, the audatver he may be, tacked up a Niper on the door of the Imperial

Puth hears that the Prince ntly shown his usual kindness of ecuting a member of his house-counts a very serious deficiency. The person in question was sim-ute was spared the exposure be-hich his conduct deserved, and est even the plea of poverty to

SPORTING EVENTS.

List of Entries for the July Trotting Meeting in Chicago.

A Party of Flyers that Are Certain

to Furnish Fine Races. Little Interest in the National Amateur Bowing Regatta at Saratoga.

THE TURF. THE ENTRIES FOR THE SUMMER TROTTING MEETING

in this city, which closed last Monday night, are given below. It will be noticed that, while the number is not as large as at previous meetings, the quality of the nominations in each event is first-class. They comprise, in fact, the cream of American trotters, and in the faster classes es-pecially is this true. The 2:20 race alone will he worth a long journey, while the contest be-tween Rarus and Hopeful will be a memorable one. The 2:18 class did not fill, the only entries be arranged to take its place. The entries in the other classes are as follows:

PIRST DAY.

2:30 Class.

Purse \$1,500, for 2:30 class; \$750 to dirst, \$375 to second, \$225 to third, \$150 to fourth.

1. Barlow & Thompson, Georgetown, Ky., enter gr. m. Lady Monroe; by Jim Monroe, dam by Texas.

2. John E. Turner, Philadelphia, enters ch. g..

Chance; by Blue Buil.

3. W. D. Ham, Hennepin, Ill., enters br. m. Elis Earl; by Almont.

4. William Hamilton, Fiint, Mich., enters ch. m. Kate Hall; by Blue Buil.

5. D. W. Tomlinson, Batavia, N. Y., enters blk. m. Dacisna; by Harold, dam by Woodford Mambrino.

Mambrino.
6. Samuel J. Morgan, Chicago, Ill., enters ch.
8. Piedmont; by Almont, dam by Mambrino Chief.
7. Parker Wineman. Chicago, enters br. m.
Highland Queen; by Highlander.
8. B. Hershey, Muscatine, Ia., enters blk. m.
Pieta; by Gen. Hatch.
9. Samuel J. Welden, Bangor, Me., enters b. g.

Purse \$2,000, for 2:20 class; \$1,000 to first, \$500 to second, \$300 to third, \$200 to fourth.

1. Frank Van Ness, Chicago, III., enters b. s. Bonesetter; by Brooks Horse, dam by Stump the Dealer. 2. H. C. Pate, St. Louis, enters b. m. Lucille: by Exchequer.

3. A. J. McKimmin, Nashville, enters b. s.
Scott's Thomas; by Gen. Thomas, dam by White 4. William Graves, San Francisco, enters br. g. Doty; pedigree unknown.

5. W. C. France, St. Louis, enters ch. g. Maze-Manie; by Kurtz's Horse.

6. Budd Doble, Chicago, enters b. m. Clemenine.
7. J. A. Batchelder. Chicago, enters b. g. John
H.; by Blumberg's Bashaw.
S. Montgomery & Russell, Philadelphia, enter
b. s. Hambletonian Mamorino; by Curus' Hambleo. a. Hambietonian Mambrino; by Curtis' Hamble-tonian, dam Topsey. 9. Alden Goldsmith, Orange County, N. Y., en-ters b. g. Driver; by Volunteer.

SECOND DAY. 2:26 ct.ass.

Purse \$1,500, for 2:26 class; \$750 to first, \$375 to second, \$225 to third, \$150 to forth.

1. M. Monroe, Chicago, Ill., enters gr. g., Charley Ford (formerly Billy Basteder); by McKisson's Gray Eagle.

2. H. C. Pate, St. Lonis, enters br. g. Dictator.

3. J. McDonald, Marysville, Cal., enters b. s.
Brigadier; by Happy Medium.

4. W. H. Horner, Knightstown, Ind., enters b. g. Will Cody; by Blue Bull.

5. Peter Curran, Cleveland, enters b. g. Russian

6. D. W. Tomlinson, Batavia, N. Y., enters m. g. Taylor; by Johnay B., son of Wood's Hambletonian.
7. John Winters, Mount Pleasant, Ia., enters b. g. Big Soap; by Honesty.
8. John Croker, Cleveland, enters gr. g. Gray 9. Dan Mace, New York, enters br. a. Aemulus; by Mambrino Pilot, dam Black Bess.

Purse \$2,000, for 2:22 class: \$1,000 to first, \$500 to second, \$300 to third, \$200 to fourth.

1. Frank Van Ness, Chicago, enters b. g. Scott's Chief: by Alexander's Edwin Forrest, dam by Whitehall. Whitehall.
2. W. H. Crawford, Chicago, enters b. g. Lew scott; by Scott's Histoga.
3. Dan Mace, New York, enters br. g. Darby; by Deimonico.

4. Palmer & Wells, Goodrich, Ont., enter blk.

m. Lucy; by Royal Revenge.

5. L. L. Lawrence, Richmond, Ind., enters b.

m. Little Gypsy; by Tom Hal.

2:24 CLASS.

Purse \$2,000, for 2:24 class; \$1,000 to first, \$500 to second, \$300 to third, \$200 to fourth.

1. Frank Van Ness, Chicago, enters br. s. Monuse Chief; by Jim Monroe, dam by Bay Chief.

2. Robens & Ellis; Grand Rapids, Mich., enter a g. Russ Ellis; by Baker's Ethan Allen.

3. Jacob Knauber, Cincinnati, enters b. g. Deck Wright; by the Hinsdale Horse.

4. W. Sinsabauch, Washington, Ia., enters gr. m. Rose of Washington; by Green's Bashaw, dam, Lady Menair.

5. W. F. and V. Whitney, Cincinnati, enter b. m. Lida Bassett; by Forest King.

6. Aiden Goldsmith, Grange County, New York, enters b. g. Alley; by Volunteer.

Special purse, \$5,000; open to Rarus and Hopeful; \$2,750 to first, \$2,250 to second.

1. Dan Mace, New York, enters gr. g. Hopeful; by Godfrey's Patchen,
2. John Spian, Cleveland, O., enters b. g. tarus; by Conklin's Abdallah.

FOURTH DAY. POURTH DAY.

2:28 CLASS.

Purse \$1,500, for 2:29 class; \$750 to aret, \$375 to second, \$225 to third, \$150 to fourth.

1. M. Monroe, Chicago, enters z. z. Charley Ford; by McKiason's Gray Eagle.

2. William Smale, Detroit, enters b. m. May Morning; by Daniel Lambert.

3. Charles Frost, Cambridge City, Ind., enters h. m. Kity Bates.

4. Budd Doble, Chicago, enters br. m. Nettle C.; by son of Redbird, dam by Wells' Yellow lacks. Jackei.
5. James Bell, Cedar Rapids, Ia., enters ch. 2.
Fred Douglas; by Green's Bashaw.
6. B. Hershey, Muscatine, Ia., enters br. 2. Envoy; by Gen. Haich.
7. Samuel J. Welden, Bangor, Me., enters b. g. Retriever.

Retriever.
S. H. P. Kelly, Rochester, N. Y., enters b. m.
Bita Jones: by Parrish's Hambletonian.
9. Dan Mace, New York, enters br. a. Aemulus;
by Membrino Pilot, dam Black Bess. Mr. L. R. Martin, the trainer of the California horses belonging to Mr. Baldwin, leaves to-mortow with his stable for Saratoga. He has purchased from Col. McDaniel the 3-year-old colt Montexuma, that is entered in several events in the East. Col. McDaniel purchased The Nipper from Al Hankins, of this city, and will use him as a stock horse.

NORWALK, O. July 9.—Second day's races. Harker 6 2 6
Charles C 6 4 9
Ripley Boy 9 4 2
Dick Harvey 2 5 3
Jessle Dixon 5 3 4
Paring race:

Time-2:21%; 2.25%; 2:23%. ... 4 4 OIL CITY. OIL CITY, Pa., July 9.—On this the second day of the trotting races, the first race, 2:36 class, was won by Lucy C. Charley T. second. Time, 2:41; 2:37; 2:40; 2:36.
Second race, 2:24, pacing race, was won by Billy Scott, Kitty F. second, Nelly Gray third. Time, 2:334; 2:34; 2:35; 2:37; 2:35.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 9.—There was a good attendance and fine trotting at the course of the Kentucky Trotting Club to-day.

The first event, 2:30 class, four purses, had eleven starters: Brigadier, Red Line, Charley Ford, D. Monroe, O. K. U., Lady Patchen, Katte Middleton, Big Soap, Warrior, Blondine, and chare. The race regulted as follows:

Raile Middleton.

heat, 2:23%; fourth heat, 2:23; third heat, 2:23%; fourth heat, 2:25.

lowing is the summary of the four nests thus

2:244.

The unfluished 2:50 race was won by Von Arsim, who took the fourth heat in 2:25%, Kentucky Girl second, McCurdy's Hambletoulan third.

AQUATIC. THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

SARATOGA REGATTASpecial Elegates of the Fribuna
SARATOGA, July 9.—The first day of the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Carsmen was successful enough so far as
the races were concerned. There was no crowd,
the grand and other stands being pitifully
empty. Hence the day did not count for much

11:40%. Pikungton came in fast.

THE SECOND HEAT
included Rathbons, champion of the Harlem, weighing but 120, and undoubtedly the fastest oarsman of his weight in the world: Phillips, of the Triton, Newark; Higgins, of Cohoes: Larmon, Courtney's per pupil; and Brenan, of New Orleans. The betting was good on Larmon against Rathbone, the latter generally at odds of three to one, Larmon failed utterly, however, coming in last. Rathbone drew quickly to the front, and won in 11:18%. Phillips was second in 11:24%.

included John Crotty, champion of Texas, who did the finish: Frank Mumford, champion of Louisiana; Lyon, of New York; Hyndman, of Minneapoilis, who was the hind man in the race; and Frank Holmes, of the Pawtucket Club, the favorite. Frank Yates did not appear. Holmes had a hard and pretty race with Mumford, who clung to him closely, but could not catch up. The time was considerably faster than before, Holmes winning in 10:53½; Mumford, 10:58½. THE CLOSING RACE

m. Little Gypsy; by Tom Hal.

1. Ed Geer, Columbia, Tenn., enters ch. m. Mattle Hunter; by Price's Palaski.

2. H. C. Patex, St. Louis, enters blk. g. Rowdy Boy.

3. S. C. Phillips, Xenia, O., enters ch. g. Sleepy Tom.

4. Sam Keyes, Pittsburg, enters gr. m. Luey.

THIRD DAY.

2:24 CLASS.

Purse \$2,000, for 2:24 class; \$1,000 to first, \$500 to second, \$300 to third, \$200 to fourth.

1. Frank Van Ness, Chicago, enters br. s. Monoc Chief; by Jim Monroe, dam by Bay Chief.

2. Robens & Ellis; Grand Rapids, Mich., enter a. g. Rues Ellis, by Baker's Ethan Allen.

3. Jacob Knauber, Cincinnati, enters gr. dam, Lady McNair.

4. W. Sinsabauch, Washington, Ia., enters gr. dam, Lady McNair.

THE CLOSING RAOB

Was the six-oared between the crews of the Dauntless, of New York, in a gig with a boat-swain, and the Mutuals, of Boston, in shells. With the Dauntless six thus handicapped, the betting favored the Mutuals. The Dauntless six made a gallant effort, however, and, had the boat-swain been a better steerer, the result would have proved excitingly close. The Mutuals and Shawmuts set out with a splendid stroke, which was too rapid, however, they being unable to hold out at 40 and 42 to the minute. The Dauntless spurted at the haif mile, and kept up a warm pace thereafter. The Mutuals steered very wildly, but were so far in advantage that they won easily in 8:50; Dauntless, 91051/4; Shawmuts, 9:11/5.

will be the feature of the regatta. The trial heats will be rowed to-morrow, the finals Friday. The Atlantas, of New York, are in perfect condition and stroke. The Sho-wae-cae-mettes are up with them in the betting, but Bowlesby, of the Shos, has ague and fever, and may not be able to row, which would cause the withdrawain of the crew. Eighteen crews from all parts of the country will make the contest of the fours memorable.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. SYRACUSE. To-day, to-morrow, and Saturday the White Stockings will play the Syracuse Stars in this city, and three of the most interesting contests of the season may be expected. In all their games with the Stars the Chicagos have won only by the best kind of playing, and they regard the Syracuse team as one of the most formidable in the League. Additional strength will be imparted to the home nine by the presence of Dalrymple, who has promised to guard left field

SPRINGFIELD YS. UTICA. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 9.—Springfields, 3;

Uticas, 2.
WORCESTER VS. NEW BEDFORD.
WORCESTER, Mass., July 9.—Worcesters, 14;
New Bedfords, 4.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 9 .-- A. H. Chase, prominent citizen of this place, died to-day of dyspepsia. Deceased was a large propertyowner, having been for many years in the man-ufactre and sale of the Chase Fanning-Mill. LOUISVILLE, July 9.—Mrs. Sidney Carl Har-ris, a well-known amateur singer and music teacher of this, city, died at her residence to-day.

teacher of this city, died at her residence today.

\*\*Decial Dispatch to The Tribuna\*\*

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 2.—That well-known hostlery, the Dunlap House, was to-day a house of mourning. A vast concourse of representative citizens, including respecially the old settlers in this region, rathered there for the funeral of the venerable Col. James Dunlap, founder of the hotel and father of the present proprietor. He was nearly 77 years old, had resided here since 1830, was one of the contractors for the first railroad built in Illinois, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Chief Quartermaster of the Thirteenth Army Corps from 1861 to 1864, and during his life an intimate friend of Lincoln, Douglas, Baker, Yates, and Logan. He died yesterday morning of cancer in the bowels.

PORTLAND, Me., July 9.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Dennison Paper Manufacturing Company, Mechanics' Falls, to-day, a statement Company, Mechanics' Falls, to-day, a statement showed the Company owing direct habilities, unsecured, \$251,000; secured liabilities, \$162,000; contingent on indorsements, \$208,000. Assets of the mills and machinery at Mechanics' Falls, subject to mortgage, \$100,000; personal property and real estate, unfacumbered, \$61,000; doubtful assets, \$18,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

New York, July 9.—Two English steamers have just discharged over 3,500 tons of Spanish iron-ore from Gijon at Hoboken. They received \$2.50 freight per ton, which is thought better than receiving no freight at all on ballast and paying to discharge it when here. The ore is for Pittaburg. for Pittaburg.
NEW YORK, July 9.—Six hundred Mormons arrived to day from Europe.
South Elgin. Ill., July 9.—The South Elgin

year ago, resumed operations this week under a new management, with increased capital.

A barbed wire manufactory has been established in the building formerly occupied by the steel works. The proprietors, Tefft, Osborne & Co., inform me that they expect to make a full-fledged success of the institution,

AMUSEMENTS.

SUBLIME CHERK. Mr. Gilmore, alias Delmark.

Mr. Gilmore, alias Delmark as man about 35 years of age. He is tall and dark, has a decidedly Mephistophelian cast of countenance, with the regulation quantity of nose, black mustache, and sinister expression. To gain his ends he can be as humble as Uriak Resp if necessary, he can be as humble as Uriah Hesp if necessary, or he can bring to bear the plausibility of a Micawier. He is said to have once had a sort of a left-handed connection with journalism in this city, and he lately obtained some notoriety as the agent of the Juvenile "Pinafore" Company. He has turned up again. He is the individual who was discharged by Messrs. Locke and Haverly, of the New York Lyceum, for conduct which, out of regard for The Tribums readers, we will not specify; he is the fellow who then went to Mr. Hooley, before that gentleman knew his character, and obtained a position as agent of the Juvenile obtained a position as arent of the Juvenile Hence were concerned. There was no crows, the grand and other stands being pitifully empty. Hence the day did not count for much in the estimation of Saratoga beople. The races began at 10 o'clock, and a race was started every hour thereafter until 1. There was no delay or hitch. The lake was in splendid condition throughout, proving, what has often been as acreted, that the morning is the time for caim water and prompt races on Lake Saratoga.

\*\*\*THE FURST EVENT\*\*\*

was the pair oars, for which the entries were the Olympics, of Albauy, the Wah-wah-sums, of Sarfinsw, Mich., and two crews from the Echyptrs, of Detroit. The second oair from Detroit did not arrive in time to oull, and the first pair might as well have kept out, since they steered straight for the east shore instead of the finish-line, and were not seen afterword. This left the race to the Olympics and Wah-wah-sums. The latter, John H. Clear and John Medrey, and well known for their strength and endurance. \*\* After a very pretty struggle the Olympics got the lead at the mile, steering a straight course, and held the advantage to the loss, crossing the line in 9:445. The Wah-wah-Sums' time was 9:75%. All the races of this regarta are mile and a-half, straight away, good time—in order to win the College Cup. There were no contestants,—the Wesleyan, Columbia, and Harvard failing to send representatives. The J. Lewis, of Cornell Collece four rowed over the course in 9:18—very good time—in order to win the College Cup. There were no contestants,—the Wesleyan, Columbia, and Harvard failing to send representatives. The J. Lewis, of Cornell, had a walk-over for the Triton Cup,—making the Churce in 1:345.

The There is a very making the College Cup. There were no contestants—the world; Phillips of the contest in the volume of the popular and the continuity of the contest in the volume of the popular and the continuity of the contest in the volume of the protestion and public with the organization. He was the cont obtained a position as agent of the Juvenile "Pinafore" Company. He came to this city. His bearing toward certain young ladies in that

GOOD-BY. BOWERY THEATRE.

New York World, July 8.

To-morrow evening the Bowery Theatre will end its career in the fifty-fourth year of its age. It closes with the benefit of its last manager. And thereafter, under a new name and with alterations, will become a German theatre. Last night was substantially the closing one,—for a benefit evening "counts for nothing," as Rip Van Winkle says, in green-room parlance. The performances were of the old-fashioned, melodramatic sort,—the dramas being "Regulator's Doom," "Jack Junk," "Life for Life," and "Irish Emigrants." After the performances—which were witnessed by an immense audience, among where were not a few "old Bowery among whom were not a few "old Bowery boys," who had in childhood seen Tom Hamblin

in his gioty—a World reporter found Manager Ferdinand W. Hofele seated in the box-office like a cheerful Marins who realized that another dramatic Carthage was to be destroyed.

"As to my management," said Mr. Hofele yesterday aftermoon, "I have only been the manager of the Old Bowery for a little tower of the Carthage of the Cartha

and in 1837 it was taken by Hamblin & Hackett and called the Bowery, by which name it has been known ever aince. There was a time when it was called the 'American' by the managament, but the public refused to call it anything else than the Old Bowery, and the new name was soon dropped from the bill-heads. I should not be surprised if the same thing happened again. Mr. Hamblin, the head of the new management, is well remembered by old play-goers as an actor of no mean order, and his pariner, Mr. Hackett, was the father of the present Recorder. He, however, tid not remain in the management, and Mr. Hamblin ('Tom Hamblin,' as he was best known to the public) carried it on alone for maby years. In 1828 the first fire occurred, the house being all destroyed except its walls. It was rebuilt and sgrain burned down in 1836, and again in 1838, the last fire aweening away every vestige of the building. Many actors and setresses who have since become famous made their first appearance in this house. Among them may be uamed Forrest, who appeared here for the first time as Othello. Then there were Charlotte Cushman, the elder Booth, 'Jim Crow' Rice. Mrs. Herring, Quin the comedian, Celeste the danesuse, and many others. In 1827 Mme. Hutin, a celebrated French danseuse, appeared in the regulation short-skiris, which so shocked the modest New York audience of that day that every lady in the boxes left the house, and on future appearances Mme. Hutin was obliged to appear in Turkish tronsers. After the fire in 1836 Mr. Hamblin's death the house has been unable quarters of the city. When the Bowery Theatre was built, fashion lived in Cherry, Dover, Pearl, Pike, Madison, Henry, and Monroe streets, and it was more of an up-town place than the Aquarium now is. And if you or any one else chooses to get the entire history of its career since 1828 you can obtain it from a secre of clever talkers, none of whom could give a more rounded and unvarnished tale than Col. Richard E. Mount, of the Union Club."

As the reporter left he thought

ONE WHO CANNOT SEE IT. ONE WHO CARNOT SEE IT.
To the Educar of The Trispine.
CHICAGO, July 9.—After reading several articles lately on "amsteurs" by parties who are bent on saving the "drama," it occurred to me that the drama needs protection from the recent assault of one of its auteors as much as from its interpreters. I dare say the drama depend

not so much upon the fact of whether actors are paid for their services or not as it does upon whether its authors are loyal to it. I claim that W. S. Gilbert has selfishly given the drams of to-day a mortal wound. Nothing can withstand the blight of ridicule, and now he who has made a name and fortune in the exercise of a great profession can coolly go to work and cut the throats of a thousand co-laborers for his own glory and aggrandizement I cannot see. Who can be stupid enough after witnessing "Engaged" to enjoy any of the many fine emotional dramas of the day! Who can hear of a lover drawing pictures of a cottage for his sweetheart without wondering if he is a trainwrecker and she his abettor! Who will witness the flight of a runaway couple without looking for a pursuer accompanied by his footmen bearing the wedding cake to prove his prior claim! Who can possibly listen to the oft-times beautifully-written and emotionally-rendered outpourings of a broken heart without eagerly looking for a plate of tarts! What passionate lover will be listened to with attention after the highstrung absurdities of Cheviot Hill? If Gilbert wishes to rail society into his views of propriety, must he needs spoil its appreciation of all the beautiful sentiments,—all the great thoughts which the drama of to-day places before the people with a strength never attained by other literature?

If there were any fun in the play managers would have an excuse for producing it, even if they did thereby alter the public taste so greatly that other works in their repertoire would have to take a back seat. But where is the fun! In a man taking two pounds for his sweetheart by her own advice! In another man falling in love with five women at a moment's notice, because their widely differing characteristics all strike him as being just what he is looking for in a wife! In a woman not knowing whether she is maid, wife, widow, or a mother of a family? Yet people laugh because Gilbert talls them in the programme that it is funny. I repeat that "Engaged" is a death-blow to the legitimate comedy of the day. It upsets human nature. It looks as if Mr. Gilbert had stood on his head, seen the world upside down, and tried to make people believe in the reality of his distorted vision. the blight of ridicule, and now he who has made a name and fortune in the exercise of a great

DRAMATIC NOTES. Next season J. B. Polk will also star in a new In Australia the Lingards are reported doing

very poorly. Miss Neilson will open in this city on Dec. 2, playing two weeks. Mr. William Gill is at work on a new piece for

Saulsbury's Troubadours. The business of "Engaged" so far indicates that McVicker may count upon a good run. In East Boston Mr. James A. Kelly, formerly well known on the variety stage, died last week at the age of 31 years.

Next season Mr. Charles E. Rice will be the manager and Mr. A. S. Pennoyer the agent of the "Evangeline" combination. It is gossiped that, within the past week, Rose Evtinge has been invested with the dignities of a grandmother.-New York Mercury. Early in September Sardou's "Andre Fortier"

will be produced at the Philadelphia Walnut. Later in the season, "The Children of Capt. Grant" will be presented. The season at the London Haymarket closed on June 24, with Tom Taylor's "New Men and Old Acres," put up for the benefit of Charles Kelly. John Sleeper Clarke's profits as manager for the season then ended are said to have been \$25,000.

charles H. Stevenson and wife (Kate Claxton) have returned to this city. Charles at once proceeded to sail the occan blue in his new yacht, while his cara sposa will remain here to prepare for impending domestic contingencies.

New York Mercury.

Since its arrival at London, the Comedie-Francaise has played seven times a week, and each day a different piece. Before returning to Paris on July 15 it will have played forty-two different pieces. It is safe to say that there is not another tronge in the world that could do as much in the course of six weeks.

For the Chestnut, Philadelphia, the engagements thus far are James M. Hardie, Heury Lee, Charles Stanley, Frank B. Wilson, George H. Griffiths. Ernest Bertram, George Hoey, G. Erroil, J. F. Parker, Alice Mansfeld, Mrs. J. J. Prior, Annabel Dudley, W. H. Daly, stage manager; P. W. Goatcher, scenic artist; and simon Hessler, conductor.

"Mr. P., a distinguished man of lettere,"

"Mr. P., a distinguished man of letters," was invited to contribute to a leading London monthly an article on Sara Bernhardt, and wrote one omitting any mention of her pictures and statuary. The editor sent to ask why this had been done, and the author answered: "Because they are rubbish," whereupon the editor returned the manuscript.

editor returned the manuseript.

Sothern doesn't think there are enough idle actors and actresses in the country already. He will bring over six English actors and actresses to support him during his American tour. His opening/piece at the New York Park will be "Cratch and Toothpick," George R. Sims' burlesque comedy, which has for some months been running at the London Royalty.

The Boylston Museum. Boston, will be closed on the 19th until the fall. During its closing the interior of the house will be completely remodeled. The gallery will be enlarged and carried round on the sides about half way to the stage; new folding chairs will be placed in the orchestra: the stage will be rebuilt and fitted with new scenery, and the dressing-rooms will be improved and increased in number.

An exciting incident occurred during a recent

be improved and increased in number.

An exciting incident occurred during a recent performance at the bippodrome in Paris. A Roman chariot race was taking place, and a driver named Benhamo attracted general attention by the skill with which he directed his evidently very high metided steeds; he was declared the victor smid loud cheers, which excited his horses to such a degree that they dashed off at a tremendods rate, breaking the reins and galloping at full speed round the areas. The agitation created among the spectators may be imagined, but the fear of accidents caused no one to leave his place, particularly-as haif a dozen grooms stepped forward to stop the runaway animals, which, moreover, were so well accustomed to the ring by their training that they did not attempt to dash over the boundary, nor even to make a rush for the entry to the stables. Benhamo displayed great courage and presence of mind, for he jumped over the chariot on to the back of one of the horses, seized the broken reins, and by the exertion of great strengthat last succeeded in pull

was dealening.

The success of "Drink" at the Princess is inqualified; no such receipts have been taken at this theatre since the paleny days of the earlier Bouckault dramas. Mr. Charles Reads has made excellent business arrangements, we is not only the author of, the English adaptation of "L'Assommoir," but he is proprietor. His share of the receipts at the Princess inst week amounted to £400. He also possesses the outre provincial rights, and there is every prospect of "Drink" realizing for him a considerable fortune. The other evenths in the wine-shop scene, where Coupens is so sorely tempted to quaff the treacherons draight, an excited old lady in the pit roared out to the tempters: "Don'ts give it him, you beasts; don't give it him !"—London Letter.

On June 27 the London theatres were present-

Aimee began a six weeks' engagement in San Francisco last Monday evening. Miss Rose McGeachy has been engaged for the Madison Square Garden concerts, New York.

It is estimated that nearly 500,000 people listened to the out-door concerts of Gilmore's band at Manhattan Beach, Coney Island, last

At the Convent Garden Opera a new aspirant, Mile. Pyke, has made her debut in Loudon as Leonora in "Il Trovatore." She is said to have an excellent voice, but she "frequently sings out of tune, while as an actress she is a mere

Paris Opera, are Gounod's "Le Tribut de Zamort," Massenet's "Herodiade." Ambrosa
Thomas' "Francesca de Rimini," Salvavre's
"Richard III," Godard's "Une Conjuration de
Fiesque," Laio's "Le Roi de Lys," Diaz's "Beovenulo Cellini," Guiraud's "Le f'eu," Reyer's
"Sizurd," Masse's "Cleopatre," and Offenbach's "Contes d'Hoffmann." The Director is
also pledged to revive an opera by Gluck.

"Sizurd," Masse's "Cleopatre," and Offenbach's "Contes d'Hoffmann." The Director is also pledged to revive an opera by Gluck.

A musical journal has this item: "In the new opera, 'Heloise et Abelard,' which he is at present writing, M. Gounod will take new and, for him, extraordinary ground. The libretto is, in fact, written with the object of showing the struggle of conscience against the Church law, and is intended as a vindication of freedom of mind against the dogma of orthodox priesthood and Roman Catholicism. That M. Gounod, who was in his younger days in Rome received into minor orders as a preparation for the subdeaconate, should, at the mature age of 61, be concerned in that which is practically a Protestant opera is sufficiently extraordinary."

A phamphlet has been published by the Cincinnati College of Music containing the programmes of all the orchestral and quartette concerts that have been given at the college during the past season. They are very interesting, and show what an admirable work Mr. Thomas has been doing for the people of Cincinnati. There have been twenty-four concerts in all, twelve of orchestral and twelve of chamber music. Among the principal works performed at the former were the following: Symphonics—Beethoven, Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7; Brahms, No. 1; C. P. E. Bach, No. 1 in D; Haydn, in G, in D major; Mozart, in G minor: Schubert, in C major; Schumann, No. 4; Berlioz, the bail scene from the "Romeo and Juliet" Symphony. Choral compositions—Handel, "The Messiah"; Carl Reinecke, In Memoriam; Schubert, XXIII. Psalm; Rossini, Stabat Mater; Beethoven, selections from "The Ruins of Athens"; Wagner, "Tannhauser"; Mozart, "Magic Frate," There were also a number of other works of minor importance. Among the solo performers have been Mr. Wilhelmj, Mr. Franz Rummel, Mr. M. W. Whitney, Mr. Ditto Singer, Mr. Andrea, and other excellent artists. The programmes

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 9.—On Monday after-noon Miss Laura Morray, aged 17, daughter of Alex Murray, a prominent farmer living near Albany, Green County, became angry at her parents for having reprimanded her, and, going to her room, shot herself through the heart with

to her room, shot dersoit through the heart are revolver.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 9.—B. E. Coe, who resides just east of Ridge Farm, in this county, shot himself through the heart this afternoon, causing death instantly. Financial troubles seem to have driven him to the act. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MEWS.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Arrived, steamship State
of Georgia, from Glasgow; Cymbria, from Hamburg; Utpia, from London; Volmer and France,
from Havre.

LONDON, July 9.—Steamships Canada, from
New York; Vaterland, from Philadelphia; and
Phomician, from Montreal, have arrived out.

FIRE AT HOUSTON, TEX.

GALVESTON, July 9.—The News' special from Houston says nearly the whole square on Main and Congress streets was destroyed by fire caused by a lamb explosion. Loss, nearly \$50,000, insured about one-third, chiefly Northern companies. A Thousand-Dollar Petticost.

Lexington (Sp.) Fron.

Since the close of the War a tertain druggist in this city, of Southern proclivities, has had in its possession a curiously-wrought neitleast.

SHOT DEAD.

has made excellent bendines are received at the Frincess' and week amounted to 2600. He also no conservative cuttier provincial rights, and there is every prospect of 'Drini' receiver with the three-shop scene, where Coupers to so sorely tempted to quaff the traced-cross gringing to the whole-shop scene, where Coupers to so sorely tempted to quaff the traced-cross gringing to the whole-shop scene, where Coupers to so sorely tempted to quaff the traced-cross gringing to the whole-shop scene, where Coupers to so sorely tempted to quaff the traced-cross gringing to the control of the city. At 11:30 o'clock the control of the city is a control of the city. At 11:30 o'clock the control of the city of the city. At 11:30 o'clock the control of the city. At 11:30 o'clock the

tive which took place at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gen. Burnside said, in reply to a question tel. Gen. Burnside said, in reply to a question as to his purpose in offering the resolution:

"When I presented it to the Senate there was a possibility of a further prolongation of the session, and I thought there would be an opportunity to debate the question. My idea was to give early notice to the European projectors of a cansi seross the isthmus that the American people regard their movement as an intrusion upon territory which should properly be under American influence, and will inevitably come under American control at some time in the future. Whether the canal be built by a foreign Government or by the individual subscriptions of foreigners, it would be antagonistic to the interests of the United States. Before any money is spent in the organization of a

out of tune, while as an actrees she is a mere novice."

Mr. E. Brooks Scovel, formerly of Detroit, Mich., sang recently, at Brescia, Italy, as Afredo in "La Traviata," with so much success for twelve nights that he has been invited by the King to sing for a month at Monza, his summer-residence, next September.

According to L'Art Musica!, among the new works M. Vaucorbeil has before him, for the Paris Opera, are Gounod's "Le Tribut de Zamort." Massenet's "Herodisda" Ambrest

General Reductions Through and industrial progress, must not be in the hads of Euroceans.

The hads of the canal to advance American interests the Gorerment can loos its credit for its facilitate other important National enterprises. It facilitate other important National enterprises. It facilitate other important commercial and political interests of a strictly National character are at stake, this feelium will changes. I am by an oneans extrain, however, that a canal need be cently for one at this time. We shall soon be continuous. The hadden continuous in the facilitate of the facilitation of

expedition which surveyed the boundary line under the Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty, and after the War I commanded the Military Department including New Mexico."

"To come back to the immediate topic of the canal. You have spoken of detriment to our commercial interests. What of the military and naval side of the question? In case the canal were opened, could not any strong naval Power with which we might be at war send 'It ships from stations in the West Indies to selse the work, and then dispatch an expedition to ravage our Pacific coast, which we could only defend by sending vessels around Case Horn?" That is plain. But there are so many reasons why we should not allow foreigners to construct the canal that it is hardly necessary to specify them. It is enough to say that it would be highly detrimental to our interests as a nation for a canal under foreign control to be opened across the Isthmus, and that we will not permit such an undertaking to be carried out. Our Government should rive formal notice to this effect before the business goes any further."

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the elections care for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Missisquol Spring Water, which for nearly haif a century has wrought such wondross curse of kidney diseases, dyspepsis, and cancer, may be had of all druggists. For pamphlets address general office, MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, 33 Broad street, New York. None genuine without trademark of squaw, and label on bottle.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Kavy Tobs



LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES Madison and Peoria-sts.

On THURSDAY, July the 10th, to shall commence to offer the following

Interesting Bargains!" INOUR

Corset and Underwear DEPARTMENT.

65 cts, for.

100 dos. Ladies' and Misses' 500-Bone Constitution of the lengths extreme, medium, and the for 47c. This lot of Skirts are all majout of Fruit of the Loom Cotton, awould be considered cheap at 85c.

Children's Department

In this Department we have, without the slightest doubt, the Biggest—yes, the Biggest—yes, the Biggest Bargains yet shown by us. We will show

1,000 Misses' Stuff Suits, all nicely made and trimmed, fit girls from 4 years to 14 years, for 75c each—FOR 75 CENTS EACH. The real value of this suit is \$2.50.

500 Boys' Linen Kilt Suits, all sisce, 75c.

TO CLOSE AT ONCE We will sell our entire stock of STRA HATS at 150 and 250 apiece. Some these Hats we have sold as high \$1.50, and none for less than 400.

General Reductions Throughout the Store.

Pain and Soreness of Body and Limb from whatever cause. It also brings a refreshing coolness, and costroys effensive perspiration. It is the only Lothon offered to the public to be used through the Bath.

"SAPANULE" is a sure and specific Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgis, Lumbago, Headache, Burns, Seatids, Brulies, Sprains, Sores, Piles, Boils, Caffblains, Banions, Corna &c. Cures all Erapuire disorders of the Skin, leaving it smooth and soft. Soreness or Inflammation of Feet, from whatever cause, immediately relieved and permanently cured by using "SAPANULE" in Foot Baths.

"MAPANULE" contains nothing injurious to the most delibate organism, and can be used with perfect safety by all. Recommended by Physicians of all Schools, and by thousands who daily use it and find relief.

A Cough, Cold Established Twenty-five Years. BROWN'S Sore Throat Requires Immediate
Attention. Any of these aliments, if lowed to continue, canso itation of the Langs, a rmanent Threat Disease, Consum alice. 25 CTS. TROCHES

CAUTION The popularity of the recers has caused ser-ral counterfeit, poor. BROWN'S

by all Drug

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, &c.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, for Bradicating Worms in Children (soful
BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving Pain, both Internal and Exi BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitening and Preserving the

A Philosophie Inquiry into the Condition of the Laboring Classes.

an in China and Women in America Cheaper than Horses and Machinery.

Barbarie Labor Pulls to Its Own Pecuniary Level That which Is Civilized.

The Universal Brotherhood of Man the Panacea for All Labor Evils.

Equal Wages the World Over the Dispersion of the Capitalists.

Ira Steward, the eight-hour champton, and the esident of the Boston Eight-Hour League, are last evening in Farwell Hall on the subswith which his name has of late become actually identified. Mr. Steward's first appraise as a labor agitator in Chicago was on occasion of the eight-hour demonstration at len's Grove on the Fourth. As the time and se were not then favorable to an extended atment of the eight-hour question, and as ent of the eight-hour question, and as were many here who desired to hear him he left the city, in a more thorough and preliensive discussion of this now frequent scussed topic, Mr. Steward was prevaile apon to speak on the subject last evening at Farwell Hall. The meeting was under the suspices of the Trade and Labor Council, and, r a warm, sultry evening, the audience which A large part of it was made up of workmen, and the meeting was naturally late in ting under way. It was called to order out half-past 8 o'clock by Samuel Goldwater, esidert of the Council, who stated that, as a est deal had been said about the eight-hour restion of late, the Trade and Labor Council invited Mr. Steward—a gentieman who had nt the greater part of his life in the service the workingmen—to address the meeting

on that subject. Mr. Steward was received with evident favor. fter a few words of introduction, in the course which he referred to the importance of the of which he referred to the importance of the eight-hour question as a matter of political economy, and its worthiness of fair treatment, both in discussion and criticism. Mr. Steward proceeded to his lecture, which was as follows:

In the production of wealth there is a king, fact or law, that rules all others, which may be called the North Star in political economy; and it is this: that cheaper ways of doing will always succeed against dearer ways.

The cheapness that undersells is superior to every other power that exists in human affairs. It is infinitely stronger than legislation or armies, custom or habit, or the most absolute despotism. There is nothing but the destruction of the whole human race that can prevent the cheapest products or the lowest-paid pro-

e cheapest products or the lowest-paid pro-

atly costly. inst the cheapness that now undersells and a everything, and that is the superior power

The most of mankind will naturally pay the west dollars and cents necessary to supply user demands. Very few buyers ever ask bether the way of producing the products bey consume is pleasant or unpleasant, easy or ard, or who does the work, or where it was

hard, or who does the work, or watere it was done.

If the quality, quantity, and appearance of an article are satisfactory, they are satisfact to buy of those who sell cheapest.

If those who sell or produce could choose between the hardest and the easiest ways of creating wealth, they would prefer the easier, without regard to cheapness or expense. But the easiest way for producers would be the hardest way for consumers, if it costs the most money. Consumers or buvers would find it harder to earn the extra money necessary to pay high prices than to pay low ones.

As those who sell are ruled by those who buy, and the buvers are ruled by the lowest prices, the hardest ways of producing must prevail, until they can be made the dearest, and driven out of the market by the power of the cheapest.

act that is the physical and moral destruction of But when the fingers, perves, and teeth that broduce wealth shall be made of iron, steel, and wire instead of quivering flesh and blood, the most laborious man will have nothing in his employment to prevent his becoming the most polished and dignified man. In his personal presence and bearing he may be more of an Apollor or a Lord Chesterfield than the bankers and merchant prices of today.

and merchant princes of to-day.

SERVILE HABITS OF THOUGHT

and obedience will no longer be associated with

"hewers of wood and drawers of water"; although any one of them will hew vastly more
wood, and draw far more water, through the
agency of natural forces, than a thousand or ten
thousand such laborers can to-day.

Intelligent people everywhere are sufficiently
familiar with the fact that the moving or productive power of steam, or of any natural force,
is vastly superior to the physical power of a human being.

But how to substitute natural for human power is the great unanswered question.

And this question is not answered when railroads, canals, steamships, water- or gas-works are built or run by Government. A Governmental plan is artificial.

The natural plan is to make human labor so costly that railroads, canals, steamships, water- and gas-works, etc., will be the cheapest way of doing.

and gas-works, etc., will be the cheapest way of doing.

Very little, if any, machinery, or even horse-power, can exist in the lowest labor-paid countries of the world, because its results could be undersold by hand labor.

Machinery most prevails where labor is most highly rewarded, because its results will undersell those of the most highly-paid laborers if they attempted to do the same work by hand. Whenever the price of human labor is sufficiently increased, the poverty of hand labor can be undersold by the wealth of machinery.

And thus it is, and thus it may be, that wealth becomes cheaper than poverty.

And thus it is, and thus it may be, that wealth becomes cheaper than poverty.

There is no power in the universe to prevent the substitution of machinery or natural forces for band labor as fast as the products of machinery can undersell those of hand labor.

But, as long as the results of hand labor, But, as long as the results of hand labor can undersell those of machinery, there is no power that can substitute machinery for hand labor. The fact that it undersells conquers everything—whether it is the poverty of human forces or the wealth of natural ones.

In China, sedan chairs are used to carry passengers, instead of horses and carriages,—not, of course, because transportation upon men's shoulders is easier, or more rapid and pleasant, than by horse-power, but because there a man undersells a horse. Where men are cheaper horses, the rudest and most thumiliating contrivances for travel must prevail; to which Royalty itself must bow down. Because where the sedan-chair system is so nearly universal, the streets and highways are too narrow and rough and crooked in most eases for horses and carriages.

The most of the streets in the City of Canton

The most of the streets in the City of Canton, in China, are less than eight feet wide.

The Emperor of China can send abroad and import, if he chooses, the most elegant and costly equipages. But it he attempted to make the roads and streets of his Empire wide enough for their use, it would probably cest him a rebellion, if not the loss of his throne.

He can cut off the heads of thousands of his subjects without serious question, but, before he can ride over his dominions by horse and carriage, a political economy must prevail that will make horses cheaper than Chinamen.

As it is, the Emperor of China and his subjects are now governed in their journeys on land by the fact that the sedan chairsts can undersell horses and carriages. Like his "Viceroys" of the provinces, and the nobility, he must travel mostly in sedan chairs, or upon elephants, either of which can proceed where carriage-wheels cannot roll, and where streets are too narrow for carriages to pass each other. The "sedan chair" is a type of the fact that prevails, in various forms, in the most civilized parts of the world.

Whether in any country the method of doing is productive or unproductive, agreeable or disagreeable, healthy or unhealthy, fast or slow, is not the question that decides. It is the fact that undersells all others that decides.

It is no more uncomplimentary to the half-civilization prevailing in China to harness a

that undersells all others that decides.

It is no more uncomplimentary to the half-civilization prevailing in China to harness a human being to the drudgery that belongs to a beast or a machine than is the humiliating and wasting household drudgery now imposed upon the women of the most enlightened parts of the world.

the world.

But the architecture and conveniences, the sewerage and plumbing, the steam and other agencies that belong to a higher domestic civilization are undersold by the low paid labor of women.

In America a woman is cheaper than steam and waste-pipes and elevators. She undersells the work that ought to be done better and easier in a laundry and baking department; and A MAN UNDERSELLS A HORSE.

To abolish the drudgery of the average New England kitchen and to introduce horses, car-riages, and machinery into China are essentially

are allity quantity, and appearance of an irticle are antifactory, they are satisfied to buy it those who self claspest.

The same and the casisst way it creating weath, they would profest any of the producers would be the hardest and the casisst way is producers would be the hardest way for creating weath, they would profest and the casisst way for creating weath, they would profest and the casisst way for creating weath, they would profest and the casisst way for the cases with t

ated to induce poor laborers in the Old World to take passage to the New.

The population of the world is said to be some \$1,350,000,000, but the population of what is called "the civilized world" includes less, perhase, than 200,000,000, or one to every six or seem of the inhabitants of the whole earth, Thate 200,000,000 produce sufficient wealth, and have the commerce necessary, to bring the most remote parts, of the world into buying and selling relations with each other. Their telegraphs and rapid transportation have already anade of our earth a vast whispering gallery, so that the fall of half a cent is heard "clear round the world." They have made the power of the cheaper world-wide.

The bringing and low wiges of 1,000,000,000 or 1,200,000,000 of the human race are therefore in the relation and condition pecessary to undersell the civilization and higher wages of 100,000,000,000 or 200,000,000 as often as their periods of prosperity and "good times" produce employment and wealth enough to be worth underselling.

ment and wealth enough to be worth underselling.

From time to time the drag-down power of
this mighty fact has been allowed to send a
financial and industrial crash throughout all
civilized nations. It comes with sufficient frequency to keep an oppression of insecurity,
anxiety, and aiarm stamped upon the
faces of the most enlightened and
wealthy classes. It interrupts the
pleasures, travels, and enterprise of those who
fancy themselves the most secure; strips from
them their purple and fine lines, their silks,
laces, and broadcloth; and sells horses, carriages,
and palaces under the auctioneer's hammer. It
consumes the life-long savings of the most industrious and frugal laborer, robs his children
of education and culture, takes away his political
power and self-respect, and makes him a tramp
and criminal.

If all this is heard for 200,000,000 of Europeans

If all this is hard for 200,000,000 of Europe and Americans, the low prices and condition o more than two-thirds of the numan race are all harder. Their physical and mental destination mean despotism, and idolatry, and fetichism, to

espotism, and idolatry, and letic FAMINE AND PESTILENCE;

mean despotism, and idolatry, and fetichism, of PAMINE AND PESTILENCE; and the existence of a capitalist class is the great agency, established by purely natural, causes, for making the world's highest civilization sufficiently sensitive to such physical and moral degradation through the absolute power of the cheapest over the dearest.

And thus it is that "a solitary sigh hath power to move the whole world"; for tears and groans will undersell laughter and happiness. Thus it is that not many silver table-knives and forks can be used on one side of the world as long as the people on the other side are eating with chop-sticks. And when chop-sticks are driven out of the world the political economy of the educated classes will follow them, and never be heard of again. Terribic avalanches of spow and ice sometimes roll down the Alps, crushing and carrying with them trees, rocks, and villages. But these avalanches are the merces snow-balls in comparison with the world's lowest labor prices and cheapness, which from time to time sweep down from the misery and barbarism of 1,000,000,000 or 1,200,000,000 of forgotten human beings, and undersells Christendom.

The statesmanship that is accepted and ep-

rom the misery and barbarism of 1,000,000,000 of 1,300,000,000 of forgotten human beings, and undersells Christendom.

The statesmanship that is accepted and enthroned in the United States and England, Germany and France, advances the most local and contradictory theories to account for these reverses, theories which will some day be consigned to the oblivion that has long ago buried the memories of the superstitions attempts of ignorant people in past ages to explain the causes of thunder and lightning, earthquakes and volcances, northern lights, shooting stars, and comets, or an eclipse of the sun and moon.

Ever since the world began "hard times," or periods of business depression, have visited the most prosperity has lifted them sufficiently above the poverty and misery of surrounding nations to make their superior condition constituous and an object of attraction or envy to people abroad. There is no news that will travel so far and so rapidly among the poor as stories of abundance, and distance always lends enchantment to their view.

The wealth of the richest countries is always.

so far and so rapidly among the poor as stories of abundance, and distance always lends enchantment to their view.

The wealth of the richest countries is always exaggerated. They are reported as "lands flowing with milk and honey," while "gold and silver may be found in the streets." But as often as the hunger and want of the outside world has undersold, or captured, or devoured the prosperity of the most successful nations, the policy that had prevailed, or the statesmanship that had reigned when their reverses began, or culminated, has been charged by the sufferers, or the historian, or by various shades of demagogues, perhaps, with being the great criminal cause that ought to have been dethroned or voted out of office. And there are sufficient facts in most cases to sustain the theory of such a charge. So that local theories have thus far prevailed against the view which ought to include the whole world. The utmost integrity, industry, and unselfishness in public and private life, and the most ingenious and perfect system of finance, currency, and taxation are all alike failures if they do nothing but increase the wealth, wages, and property of any single nation beyond a certain point or level

ABOVE THE REST OF MANKIND. The law of level, or balance, or proportion is a great fact in nature, though its moral manifestations are not as easy to see and comprehend as its physical. It is easy to see that the balance of a perfect spheroid like planet earth would be destroyed, and its grandest possibilities be defeated, by having mountains hundreds of miles high on the one side, and valleys hundreds of miles deep on the other. Physical irregularities like these would risk the regularity and certainty of its daily revolutions, and perhaps suddenly move the north and south poles nearer to the heated equator. This would instantly change its climates and seasons, and, before mankind could recover from the shock, hundreds of millions would freeze or starve to death.

death.

The physical balance of the earth, and the moral balance of its inhabitants, are propositions which mutually surgest and argue each other. This is very far from saying, however, that there can be no inequalities whitever upon the surface of the earth, or that the condition or wages of mankind must be precisely alike all over the world. But the inequalities or differences must not be sufficient to endanger the balance of certain physical or moral necessities. Mountains five miles high can exist upon our earth? How much higher perhaps no one can tell. But there must be a limit somewhere.

And it seems equally clear through the worldwide law of level in prices that there is no room upon a planet no larger than ours for six-cent and \$1 laborers. The idea that on the same earth, at the same time, there can be millious of six-cent and millious more of \$5 laborers is as much at war with nature as that valleys could be hundreds of miles deep and mountains hundreds of miles high. A whole world of laborers can have a hundred or a thousand times more for their services than any of them now receive. But the idea that a part of them can be favored by prices a hundred times larger than the rest is at war with their golidarity, or moral balance of nature, and can never prevail.

The famines and starvation prices of Asia, the half-divilization of South America, and the burluted States as soon as they arise to a certain isvel, thus placing natural limits somewhere to the prosperity of the most prosperious, above which they can never hope to risa until something has been done to raise the level of the prices that prevail in the lowest-paid countries on the earth.

If this is true, it will establish the fact that that time has fully arrived when political economy must begin with the idea that our country is the world, and our countrymen all mankind. A sufficiently world-wide view of political economy must begin with the ignal and a large so on the level of the prices that the world and our countrymen all mankind. A suffic

home who are undersold, his "demand and supply" apology for reducing wages would perhaps give way to a more Shakspearean style of excuse, and he could say, "Not I that Live the laborurs of Europe and America less, but the laborurs of the whole world more."

True criticiam will never deal with the legitimate or natural condition of a capitalist, but with the hundreds of millions of low-paid laborers all over the earth, whose misery and helplessness make the existence of a capitalist class possible and necessary. A capitalist cannot be censured for his own existence therefore. He was born because very much worse creations or conditions would have existed if his own did not.

When wages are reduced from time to time,

When wages are reduced from time to time all that the laborer sees is the hand of a capitally

But when he sees the terrific fact which created capitalists and which gives them all the power they ever possess to reduce wages, his anger towards them will soften. He will then see towards them will soften. He will then see that from henceforth the remedies for poverty and low wages must be world-wide.

He will no longer be interested in the claim that "better times" will follow in this country or in any other by local political changes, unless they have the most direct references to the price of human labor all over the globe. He will see rather that any political changes proposed are local and narrow which do not undertake to deal with more than 40,000,000 Americans, or as many more Germans, Frenchmen, and Englishmen.

That the remedies proposed in England and Germany, in France and Belgium, in Canada and the United States must agree, and that the politics for labor must be the politics of human nature.

and the United States must agree, and that the politics for labor must be the politics of human nature.

He will see that nothing but the simplest facts or politics of human nature can ever succeed with a world that has 1,000 religions and speaks 3,600 languages; that the confluct of a capitalist is due to his existence of millions of forgotten laborers; and he will see that his wases can be raised by increasing their compensation and civilization.

And that the price and purchasing power of every worker on earth can be increased so casily and naturally that capitalists will be absorbed out of existence or out of the world by a process that will produce for every human being infinitely more luxuries, security, and hapoiness than can ever be possessed or enjoyed by people exceptionally wealthy, but surrounded by millions of poor people, who are, in the language of John Stuart Mill, "angry equally for what they have not as well as for what others have."

The world-wide distance that separates the dearest and cheepest laborers from each other is reduced as fast a, the difference in their wages is increased.

The difference between six cents a day in China and one or two dollars a day in America has already brought these two countries uncomfortably near to each other. And if the value of a day's work in America could be still forther increased without their tending to rise in China these two countries would thus be brought still nearer together than they are to-day.

The unparalleled stagnation of industry for the last five or six years and the consequent fall in our wages is all that has saved the Eastern and Northern pert of the United States from a much larger influx of Chinamen, and the most deadly competition of the cheapest with the dearest that has ever occurred since the world began.

dearest that has ever occasionable and the distress that low-paid laborers from abroad have already inflicted upon ourselves could not have been postponed many years, even by an immediate repeal of the special and stolen legislation that has aided capitalists in their importations. legislation that has aided capitalists in their cheap importations.

Of course such legislation ought to be repealed at once, and the advent of low-paid laborers to the United States made to depend wholly upon their own discovery of the fact, that here is the dearest market for their labor, and their coming to America should be left entirely to unaided private enterprise.

IT IS TREASON TO THE IDEA of Republicanism to use the power of a Republic to make labor cheap. Because, the most highly-paid labor the world ever saw was necessary to make a Republican Government possi-

Confidence in the Republic falled when wage All treaties and intercourse with foreign na-tions and our local and national legislation should proceed with reference to the moral and natural causes that increase the price of human

natural causes that increase the price of labor everywhere.

Prices, like water, are always seeking a level.

If two bodies of water are sufficiently near and sufficiently out of level with each other, their natural tendency to a common level causes

a disturbance.

The Falls of Niagara are the disturbance caused by the waters of Lake Erie seeking the level of Lake Ontario. A waterfall and a wagefall both come from the bower of the lowest level over that of the highest. But, while a waterfall means a physical and local level, a wage-fall means a moral and a world-wide level, in which it should be as easy to recognize the relation that Chinese and American laborers sustain to each other as the relation that Lake Ontario

sustains to Lake Erie. The misery and terrors that Chinamen baye alregly inflicted upon Western America are the moral Niagara or judgment that has already begun to tall upon the world's highest civilization as a retribution and punishment for forgetting the brotherhood of the entire human race.

But if the love of republican institutions is not a sufficiently strong or tangible motive to make us remember the lowest paid laborers on the earth, then the benaities and punishments for forgetting them should be remembered. The worldwide power of the lowest over the highest paid lebor can no longer be disregarded. The natural tendency of the capitalist classes to send abroad and import the lowest paid laborers they can obtain is simply a part of the Divine or natural economy which makes the most enlightened selfishness of the human race serve that part of mankind who have been left behind in the world's progress. Of course the motives which actuate an employer to import cheaper labor are selfish and narrow. But while he thinks only of himself, he is as useful and as indispensable in the social economy of the nineteenth century as were the monitors, the colossal mastodous, reptiles, mammoths, and grosser forms of animal life that existed ages before this world was in condition for a human being, and when for immense periods it might have seemed as if these were the highest existences destined to dwell upon the earth.

These hure and terrible beasts were for countless ages the only capitalists that prevailed; but their capital consisted in enormous tusks, or jaws like a machine for crushing rocks, and in teeth like naving-stones. And they wandered through tropical woods and shallow lakes, tearing and devouring each other, or the frees and griant weeds, trampling and crushing everything in their way. They were the great, living mill-stones of nature for grinding and digesting by the massiveness and power of their physical strength and capital the wildest and crudest conditions in vegetable and animal life.

In the grand

ceeded each other have always
INCLUDED THE WHOLE WORLD.

And it seems equally necessary, and according to Nature, that the whole world should be included in the grander moral changes of its future. And that the moral power necessary to reach every human being on the earth shall be equal to the physical, power exercised in creating, a whole world for man. In its beginning the earth was a wast body of liquid, luminous fire, intensely heated, and exceedingly rare. And in this condition—nebulous, gaseous, vapory, molten—it could spin itself into a mighty spheroid. But for countless ages there could be no chunging seasous, no nights, no water, no life; nothing but fire, fire everywhere, through and through the world.

As its heat gradumlly decreased, a crust began to form; and then for long ages the globe swung round the sun, the heated, steaming, hissing, boiling arena of a relentless conflict between thousands of millions of cubic miles of liquid fire within its cooling crust and oceans of water bursting in foam without, until in the lapse of ages the entire surface of the earth, rock and mountain-ribbeo, was finally land and water made. Then followed ages of vegetation in which the world was plant-made. Then followed other ages in which it was beast-made. And finally it was man-made.

Next, the whole world is to be heaven, or angel-made. But before the comparative perfection to come can exist upon any part of our earth, the last savage, or pagan, or ten-cent laborer must have disappeared as completely as the fire, and steam, and grosser forms of animal life that prepared the way for man.

Natural causes can make every laborer on the earth so costly that the most productive and expensive machinery necessary to produce wealth abundantly and rapidly and easily will be made cheaper than human exertions. The power of the cheapest will then drive out of the market and out of the world the higher cost poverty of hand labor by the wealth of machinery.

The only object in the universe to be made dear is man. His expensiveness makes everything else cheap, provided it is so universal that no human being can be found on earth to undersell another. And, when the statesmanship that presides over the civilized world has learned the natural way to increase the price of human labor anywhere, it has learned how it can be done everywhere.

And a whole world of men sufficiently dear can make a world of wealth cheaper than a world of poverty.

In conclusion, Mr. Steward appealed to his hearers to prove if there was anything in all he said that savored of violence or blood-thirstiness. The present movement was one in the interest of the true political economy, and not that false kind now in vogue, and, as such, was deserving of more honest treatment than had been given it in some of the leading journals of the country. Laboring men everywhere, whether they carried the red flag or the more peaceful banner of Trades-Unionism, should raily around this eight-hour question, make it a powerful issue of the day, and press forward to the victory that awaited them if they remained firm and held together. The common object was the abolition of the capitalistic class, and the bringing about of an order of things in which all men would labor and receive the just rewards for their labor, and in which, at the same time, all me

class.

The lecture, while it want above the heads of the audience, so to speak, in many places, contained points that appealed to the popular heart, and was, on the whole, very favorably received. At its conclusion the meeting adjourned.

## CURRENT GOSSIP.

CRŒSUS. My little Charlie said to me That he had lots of riches, "How much, old man?" said I. Said he,
"Two farthings in my breeches.

A silver fourpence in my purse, And one French bit of meney—" Then added (speaking of his nurse), 'Twas given me by Nunny;

A lucky sixpense, father, too." He paused, as though to measure With those gray eyes what I should do On hearing of such treasure.

With those gray eyes he looked at me, Ere he resumed his parley, It was as plain as A. B. C (Or plainer, perhaps, to Charlie),

That weighty matters were our cue— We meant to sift and try 'em. "And. Father," Charlie said, "ere you As rich a man as I am?"

And I replied—the while I drew
My arm around his shoulder—
"Charlie, I'm not so rich as you,
Because I'm ages older."

LONDON'S UNIVERSAL PROVIDER. Whiteley never had a grandfather, nor even a father, in a business sense. Born in Yorkshire, he was brought up on his uncle's farm. He went fox-hunting at the age of 9. For seven went fox-hunting at the age of w. For seven years after, young Whiteley worked on the farm, and then, feeling the bent of his mind to be commercial rather than agricultural, the lad deserted the plow for the ledger. After serving five years in a leading draper's at Wakefield, William Whiteley's aspirations outgrew the country. London was his lode-star, and to the city he came. Wakefield wanted him to return, but the young merchant replied after three months' trial that he'd "rather be the tail-end of a London house than head of a country one. After about seven years spent with leading merchants in the city, William Whiteley deter nined to be his own master, and in March, 1863, tarted in business for himself. Whiteley's en tire establishment at 31 Westbourne grove conerrand-boy. His motto then, as now, was small profits and quick returns. " I determined that I'd make no bad debts, that I'd have cash on de-

won't do. First comes my trousseau; then comes the happy bridegroom's. If we desire it, Whitteley will provide the clergyman for the interesting ceremony, and prepare our wedding-breakfast. His confectionary-shop had not been opened a year before he had orders for seven bride-cakes a day. It is one man's work to decorate these sentimental and indigestible monuments to human indiscretion. If we don't happen to have fine china and well-conducted servants, Whiteley will furnish an entire service, including every detail, for the modest sum of one guinea per dozen persons,—washing said service after use, packing, and removing it. If we are strangers and sigh for guests to this inspiring feast where love, not reason, flows, the U. P. will send ladies and gentlemen of unexceptionable deportment dressed entirely by himself. Was ever anything so convenient? People will pext be asking Waiteley to think for them. What an improvement this will make in some society!

self. Was ever anything so convenient? People will next be asking Waiteley to think for them. What an improvement this will make in some society?

The wedding over, Whiteley will buy our tickets for a Continental tour, give us circular notes to spend, and ship our luggage to the most convenient port. Apropos of luggage, gilla, Whiteley has invented a capital case for all one's canes and umbrellas. Upon seeing it I said: "Ab. Mr. Whiteley. I have a fine idea for a trunk that I'd like to get patented." "What is it?" asked the U. P. "A trunk consisting of drawers to be opened as in an ordinary chest of drawers, so that one may pack things separately and know just where to find them." To my surprise and annoyance Mr. Whiteley led me to his latest novelty. "the wardrobe trunk," and there I found my idea practically illustrated. It's no use naving an idea in this age.

While abroad we write to Whiteley for apartments to be ready at a certain date. We return and drive at once to our temporary abode. We decide to keep house. Whiteley finds the house, furnishes it from attic to cellar, selects the servants, does our marketing, and sends coal which is one and two shillings per ton below the market price. He doesn't do our washing, but he is the cause of washing in others. At this moment Whiteley is building a model laundry for three clever ladies who are to manage it themselves, and prove that lovely woman can make money as well as spend it. A rich relation dies and leaves us a large fortune. Whiteley clothes us in deep mourning. In due time we emerge from retirement and go to fancy balls. Whiteley furnishes our costumes. We want to visit theatres and operas. There is a ticket-office at Whiteley's. My husband loves to carve a scientific frontier out of his neighbor's territory. He goes where glory leads him, and buys an army-kit at half-price. Whiteley's uniform fits him to perfection, and almost reconciles me to the separation. I retire to the solitude of Paris; Whiteley sells my house and furniture at a profit. I die.

That's what the public said over the failure of those Fourth of July balloons to go up, and that's what our reporter, who had been invited to go along, said when darkness came and he found himself down among mortals, instead of up among the cloudlets.

It's a mighty mean thing to disappe

porter who has made up his mind to die for th edification of the public. Our reporter accepts no more invitations of the sort. From this out scenes.

It was all nicely planned between the Pro-

It was all nicely planned between the Professor and the pencil-shover, and it seems too bad to waste so much manuscript. The following bulletins were to be dropped from the balloon to amuse the farmers and villagers between Detroit and Lake Huron:

"1. We are up in the balloon 'Take a Horn,' which left Detroit at 5 o'clock p. m. The Professor has run mad, and is slashing around with a bowie-knife! He has given me five minutes in which to prepare to go still higher up among the angels. Tell my children I did think of them, and of how much their clothes cost. Heaven help me!"

"2. The Professor seems a bit easier, and is now blowing down the muzzle of a wicker-bottle to see if it is loaded. He has extended my lease ten minutes. I am very calm. Tell my wife that in this thrilling hour I could distinctly remember exactly what her new bonnet cost. The prospects are terrible!"

"3. The Professor had a lucid interval, in which he recoveried John Smith, in a corn-field

establishment at 1M westborres grove conestable of historii, was young hales, and in
If dinke no dod debts, that I'd have cash on de10 livers, and that know where I stood erarge. Natthe control of the property of the control of the control
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nmed Yakoob Khan, Wall of Kabul. that, I believe, would be about the correct adthat, I believe, would be about the correct ad-dress if any person was sending a letter to him. Wali, with a long a, means ruler, and I need scarcely say that Yakoob is the Oriental form et Jacob. He is about 33 years of age, and he does not look more than that, in fact rather less. His forehead appears as if rounded; this, less. His forehead appears as if rounded; this, with a slight obliquity of the eyebrows inclines one to say he is beetle-browed; a phrenologist might declare that he had individuality strongly developed. The nose is of the Jewish type, a marked feature in Shere All Khan's portraits, a black mustache and alignit beard, in which no touch of grav has yet appeared, might be called the handsome part of his face, and tends to a youthful appearance. He sat neight on his horse looking research. beard, in which no touch of gray has yet appeared, might be called the handsome part of his face, and tends to a youthful appearance. He sat upright on his horse looking generally straight before him, at times speaking to Mal Cavagnari, but evidently not wishing to be to familiar with any of those about him. It is known that he wishes to go to Simila and pegotiate direct with the Viceroy, and that would imply that he looks upon the General commanding here and the political officer as being scarcely up to his ideas of rank. He was cruelly treated by his father, and imprisoned for four years, but Shere All feared to leave him at liberty after he had arranged the succession additionally since he has come here we have had trifing touches reported, all tending to show that the Ameer can stand upon his diguity. Panhaps, as we have conquered in the way, and he comes to us as a suitor for terms, we are apt to forget that he is a King, and that he has that character to maintain. All we can say is that it does not appear that Yakoob Khaa forgets that fact of his position. Those who have spoken to him say that he seems and. This may so far explain his character, for his life has not been a happy one. He has only left a prison to find himself with the chance of becoming a fugitive or a prisoner of war. This he has escaped by conditions, implying concessions on his part, which must be hard to submit to I was told that his dress was completely Europeanized, and telegraphed that on the 8th, the hat only being Oriental. He wore a choga when he arrived, which covered him down to below the knees. I could see that he wore well-fitting trousers, and a pair of polished leather boots. The saddlery of his horse had nothing Eastern about it, and mighs have passed as being of English make, which it most probably is.

Egg-eaters were the first ova-chewers. Fine clothes do not make the man until there

are paid for. Whirled without end: The waters of Ningara nto Lake Ontario.

England may be "mistress of the Cs," but she has never yet been able to fairly master the

Does a stolen hen lay posched eggs!-Brooklyn Chronicle. Dunno! If you buy a hen, does she lay buy-led eggs !- Boston Advertiser. A Boston child remarked, after gazing ear-nestly at a man who was bald, but had heavy whiskers, "His head was put on upside down, wasn't it?"

A French newspaper, the other day, and the following heading in its police intelligence: "Suicide of two persons; statement of the one that survived."

The man that got drunk in the marble-yard explained to the Judge before whom he was taken that he had been on a monumental bust.

—Albany Evening Journa.

A druggist, recollecting the Latin compliment to the product of the vineyard, In vine veries, has put up this inscription to the credit of his soda-fountain. In soda sanitas.

Half-way up the hill.—Grandpapa—"By George, I must stop and blow a bit, Tommy." Tommy."All right, Grandpapa, I've got a stone to put under your heel."—Punch. An exchange hastens to inform us that Queen Victoria drinks her tea out of a saucer. Glad to hear it; always supposed she took up the teanot and drank out of the "nose."—Rome Sentine. It seems remarkable that a nice easy-chair at home is so much less comfortable to a man than the hard side of a dry-goods box on a street-

corner with a crowd of loafers around.-"Papa, they don't have any stone in Iroland, do they!" asked a little Bank street boy the other day. "Yes, my boy; but why do you ask such a question!" "Because, papa, I thought it was all sham-rock over there."

This is the season of the year when the good little boy refuses to go in bathing with his companions because his mother forbid him, stays on the bank to mind their clothes, and scoots for home after tying knots in the sleeves of their trousers.—Puck.

Prof. Holden says that a great many writers use a vocabulary of 80,000 words, and the average, among good writers, will fall very little ne-low that. That may be true; but, when a man tries to raise a window in a hurry and catches his thumb between the sash and the fly-screen, he doesn't use more than half-a-dozen words,

Gen. Grant Determined to Remain Abroad

Gen. Grant Determined to Remain Abroad
Another Year.

Disnate to St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Washington, D. C., July 8.—From a private letter received from Gen. Grant it is evident that his change of movements have been brought about by the accounts he have develoed the officious intentions of some in the individuals who fastened themselves upon its Administration, and whom he found it is cult to shake off. These same parties, he has been informed, intend to obtrude themselves upon the public by tendering him a reception, and against which he expresses the greatest aversion. He has, therefore, made up his mind rather to exile himself until after the Republican nomination is made for President than to submit to such an annovance. He states that, though he has everywhere been received with the greatest consideration, and more so than, he felt, as an exofficial, he had a right to expect, he was extremely anxious to return home as soon and as quietly as possible; but, in view of the superserviceable zeal of some parties, whose acquaintance had not justified the confidence reposed in them, he has determined to sacrifice his own wishes and remain abroad. He expects that his Australian tour, and possibly a voyage along the west coast of South America, the Isthmus, and Mexico, will consume the period between the present and the early part of June next, by which time he expects the excitement tocident to a Presidential nomination will be over. He, however, is much gratified at the tone of the leading Republican and Independent journalists of the country in condemning as they do the machinations of these people, as he thinks a political movement inspired and operated by such influences could only bring the party into discredit and throw it on the defensive; that it was important for the party to purge itself of such material rather than encourage it. The General has not forgotten the kind offices of his real friends, and the step which hehas now taken has been as much out of deference to them as a matter of personal relie

The Cobden Club on William Lloyd Garrison.
The following resolution, written by Mr. Bright, has been adopted by the Committee of the Cobden Club. It will be engrossed on vellum and presented to the late Mr. William Lloyd Garrison's family: "The Committee of the Cobden Club have heard with deep regret of the death of William Lloyd Garrison, the triend of the negro. His life has been devoted to the service of justice and freedom. The black man owes him lasting gratitude, for he mainly created the conditions which made negro slavery in the United States of America impossible and negro freedom extain. The white man owes him thanks for the lesson he has taught him that the persistent isbors of humble men in a righteous cause have promise of success. A great nation will reckon him among the noblest of her sons, for he led the way to that freedom which by her Coostitution was intended to be, and which is now, the possession of all her children. The Committee of the Cobden Club wish by this resolution to place on record the expression of their reverence for the life, and their sorrow for the death, of one of the most eminent among the honorary members of the Club."

members of the Club."

The Colored-Exedus Fever in Mississippi Wassington Sected to Lours its Constitutional Sensor Lamar has returned from Mississippi, and reports that he was surprised at the extent of the exedus fever and at the prospects for the future. In this regard he says the colored people are being excited to the highest pitch by the stories of the land of milk and honey, they will find in Kansas. Recently a white man, carrying a red flag, marched through one section of the State, spreading the report that the Government had taken up the exodus question, and would from this time of furnish all who wished to go to Kansas with free transportation and a supplied farm on their furnish all who wished to go to Kansa free transportation and a supplied farm on their arrival in that promised land. The day and bour when the free train would pass were announced, and at the time hundreds of colored people swarmed along the line of the road for miles, only to be informed by the railrest officials that there was no free train.

MATT BEN

The Subject Come Council To-

A Majority of the Fire

the Beducti

The Mayor Gets an Opin

Adams to Back Mr. Leiter Expresses His

The Chief's Record Si ment.

Mayor Harrison gave very the rookery yesterday, and some remark, especially since to come at 10 o'clock in the m until 7 in the evening. The fered for the change outside was preparing for the con Council on the Benner quest the night before doing pe sent on the Benner que interest on the subject, had attempted to win to and persuasion were inqui ing heard his story, they other side, and such as him to a man. It appeare his friends that his policy was more respectable element to against the bummers, but, learned, his efforts we Many of those yesterday found to be against him, sts, and a count of noses had been more fully set forth, less several were overperst THE MOST HE COULD GET

THE MOST HE COULD GET /ctes. He, however, did r the situation, but was covery votes to sustain a pon drawing enough R. so carry him through. Spoken friend in his o Naily. Next to McNail on-in-law of the Oil on him Ald. Barrett who, although warm ner, had, it was repover by promises of position the company of the control of the control

A WRITTEN A

was signed by a majority of the Department vesterday by they agree to for the majority of the Department vesterday by they agree to for the majority of the appropriation bill on the appropriation of the cowere presented at all simultaneously in the boys refused to sign, and whole companies refused thows, but a large majority poon the agreement, and the result, he called the majority of the agreement, and the result, he called the decing Marshal Sweenie, and Petrie to Amick's office to the duction. A Journal report You see, Sweenie," at their reduction business to me as it is to the men. court the disfavor of the Firl am trying to do my duty ability. It is true that Heat with the workings of the Department of the Department of the Major to the Fire Marshal and say or that down.' If I was to Engine 10 and say to him, who can the colonie, was doing anything wed chine,' he would right He would look to you tics. If you refused, I head. Now what I round PAULT WITH

was this: I went to Benner around to the engine-houses ence with the boys in favor of to a reduction. He said he him to explain to the firm to explain to the firm my fault that their wages will esaid that he would. We went around, and that the favor of any reduction. The Benner, you've either lost you never had any, with your we went up-stairs to see misted that Dixon and othe work against my policy. It benner never went to Engine Assistant-Marshal Petreunate thing to estitled? A fices that we can make to get The Mayor—None at professional and the friends. While a fight is in progress. Over, I may talk compromise Supt. Barrett (who had to Mayor, you misinterpret Bendo not undorstand him.

The Mayor—I was always why, at the time he becam licited by friends of both B to work for their appoin williams. Well, I did not by the way, I always thoughed until the other day. Sail the day of the Germans. Per my wife speat so man many that I got kind becope from reading her Irishman myself—politicall ter from the group.] We running for Congress, and I went to Benner and say you to use your influence we get them to go for me."

"Well, Mr. Harrison, that it do. I never want to interfer preferences of my men."

reduction came up we had and you were present at Sweenle?

and you were present at
Sweenie!

Marshal Sweenie—Yes, su
The Mayor—Well, I told
be done and he says: "Lood
a bond for \$95,000 and I am
the law on this matter."
said. Sweenie!

Marshal Sweenie—I believ
The Mayor—Then I says
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city's property in this city,
to take the law from the Co
then I will get a Fire-Marsh
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hold his head too high. He
Reporter—When will you
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The Mayor—On the lat o
I will let the Council fight
but upon that date I will na
Until that date Mr. Sweenie
Mr. Petrie First Assistant.

MR. BENN

Mr. Petrie First Assistant.

MR. BENN

Was seen, and said he had
matter since; he had kept a
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As before stated, the Ma
the matter all day, and one
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Counsel of the question of
POWRE TO RENOVE OFFE

bis friends with a legal opin crived was as follows:

The Hon. Carter H.
Sin: Inview of the fact that misconception in the public to bring about any reductio of recent legislation and the the city may be necessary mun as fixed by the appropriate asked me to present information of the public, the matter.

The ordinance

b Khan, Wall of Kabul,roob Khan, Wall of Kabul,— rould be about the correct ad-on was sending a letter to him, ag a, means ruler, and I need Yakoob is the Oriental form of about 33 years of age, and he Yakoob is the Oriental form of about 33 years of age, and he love than that, in fact rather ad appears as if rounded; this, iquity of the eyebrows, incilines beetle-browed; a phrenologist, that he had individuality iged. The nose is of the marked feature in Shere Ali, a black mustache and sligat no touch of gray has yet apecalled the handsome part of ds to a youthful appearance, in his horse looking generally im, at times speaking to Malevidently not wishing to be too by of those about him. It is vishes to go to Simla and negotather in the vishes to go to Simla and negotather, and imprisoned for four Ali feared to leave him at libed arranged the succession on a so far indicating his ideas respect of Yakoob Khan. Already sume here we have had triffing ad, all tending to show that stand upon his diguity. Perhave conquered in the war, us as a suitor for terms, we that he is a King, and that he er to maintain. All we can say to appear that Yakoob Khan of his position. Those who him say that he seems sadex of his position. Those who him say that he seems sadexplain his character, for his a happy one. He has only left himself with the chance of beconditions, implying concessions che must be hard to submit to his dress was completely Euronicgraphed that on the Sth. the Oriental. He wore a chors, which covered him down to I could see that he wore sers, and a pair of polished. The saddlery of his horse had n about it, and might have of English make, which it most

QUIPS. o not make the man until they ut end: The waters of Niagara

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at got drunk in the marble-yard the Judge before whom he was had been on a monumental bust, ing Journa'.

recollecting the Latin compliment of the vineyard, In vino veritas, inscription to the credit of his In soda sanifas. to the hill.—Grandpapa—"By t stop and blow a bit, Tommy." right, Grandpapa, I've got a nder your heel."—Punch.

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arkable that a nice easy-chair at the less comfortable to a man than of a dry-goods box on a street-crowd of loafers around.—Steuben-

don't have any stone in Iroland, ked a little Bank street boy the Yes, my boy; but why do you ask ion?" "Because, papa, I thought n-rock over there." season of the year when the good seas to go in bathing with his com-se his mother forbid him, stays on ind their clothes, and scoots for ing knots in the sleeves of their

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at may be true; but, when a man a window in a hurry and catches tween the sash and the fly-screen, se more than half-a-dozen words, sorth-30,000 on ordinary occasions.

Inb on William Lloyd Garrison.

Ing resolution, written by Mr.

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Garrison's family: "The ComCobden Club have heard with

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Club."

you and tell you to have him change his tactics. If you refused, I would cut off your head. Now what I

FOUND FAULT WITH BENNER FOR

was this: I went to Benner and told him to go around to the confine-houses and use his influence with the boys in favor of their submitting to a reduction. He said he would go. I told him to explain to the firemen that it was not my fault that their wages were to be reduced. He said that he would, Well, he said that he went around, and that the men were not in favor of any reduction. Then I says to him: Benner, you've either lost your minuence, or you never had any, with your men. Now, when we went up-stairs to see Adams, Benner admitted that Dixon' and others went around to work against my policy. It also turns out that Benner never went to Engine I at all.

Assistant-Marshal Petris—Caunot this unfortunate thing be settled! Are there no sacridess that we can make to get Benner back?

The Mayor—None at present. Benner is firthing me. I am to be fought in the Council by him and his friends. I never compromise while a fight is in progress. When the fight is over, I may talk compromise.

Supt. Barrett (who had come in)—But, Mr. Mayor, you misinterpret Benner's actions. You do not understand him.

The Mayor—I was always a friend of Benner.

Why, at the time he became Chief, I was so-heited by friends of both Benner and Sweenle to work for their appointment to succeed Williams. Well, I did not know Sweenis, and, by the way, I silways thought he was red-headed until the other day. (Smiles.) But Benner I did know. Besides, I always had a leaning toward the Germans. Perhaps it was because any wife spent so many years in Germany that I got kind of attached to its beople from reading her letters. I am an Irishman myself—ooltically I mean. [Laughter from the group.] Well, in 1874 I was running for Congress, and I wanted help, so I went to Benner and says: "Honoer, I have given to use your infinence with your men and zet them to go for me." And Benner says: "Well, Mr. Harrison, that is someth Determined to Remain Abroad Another Year.

to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

K. D. C., July 8.—From a private of from Gen. Grant it is evident of from Gen. Grant it is evident of movements has been brought accounts he has received of the tions of some of the individuals themselves upon his Administrame found it difficult to shake off.

arties, he has been informed, interested in the greatest aversion. He has, de up his mind rather to exile after the Republican nomination resident than to submit to such an ite states that, though he has sen received with the greatest conditions of the superserviceable arties, whose acquaintance had he confidence reposed in them, he do to sacrifice his own wishes and. He expects that his Australian ibly a vorage along the west coast rea, the listhmus, and Mexico, the period between the present part of June next, by which time excitement incident to a Presitation will be over. He, however, ed at the tone of the leading Re-Independent journalists of the demning as they do the machinapeople, as he thinks a political priced and operated by such information will be over. He, however, and the tone of the leading Re-Independent journalists of the demning as they do the machinapeople, as he thinks a political priced and operated by such information will be over. He, however, and the step which he has now taken inch out of deference to them as resonal reifer to himself. He feels urse he can make that discriminations will be over himself. He feels urse he can make that discriminations who have been worthy of his it those who have been worthy of his it these who have been worthy of his it hose who have been worthy of his it has more than the purposes.

bead. Now what I

FOUND PAULT WITH BENNER FOR

Mr. Petrie First Assistant.

Mr. Benner

was seen, and said he had done nothing in the matter since; he had kept quiet; he didn't want to raise any fuss, and he proposed to stand by whatever the Aldermen thought best to do in the matter. The list he gave the Mayor was within \$5,000 of the 75 per cent, but that \$5,000 would have required a reduction in the men's salaries of about 3½ per cent, but it was proposed to make a reduction of 5 per cent in order to be safe, and, if the Mayor had ordered him to make any reduction, he would have done so very readity.

As hefere at said the said and the said

As before stated, the Mayor was anxious in the matter all day, and one of the results of his anxiety was the submission to the Corporation Counsel of the question of his

te, the object being to bolster un certain of bis friends with a legal opinion. The reply recived was as follows:

The Hon, Carter H. Harrison. Mayor—an in view of the fact that there seems to be a misconception in the public mind as to your power to bing about any reduction, which, on account of near the seems of the city, may be necessary in the wages of fire—an as fixed by the appropriation ordinance, you have saked me to present concisely, and for the minutes.

The ordinance passed Any, 12, 1875.

The Subject Comes Up in the

MATT BENNER.

Council To-Night.

the Reduction.

Adams to Back Him Up.

Tr. Leiter Expresses His Opinion in Favor

of Benner.

ment.

until 7 in the evening. There was no excuse of-fered for the change outside or the fact that he

fered for the change outside of the fact that he was preparing for the contest to-night in the Council on the Benner question, or had been out the night before doing police duty. But, if absent on the Benner question, he was not the only one who was exhibiting an interest on the subject, for the Aldermen he had attempted to win to his side by speeches and persuasion were inquiring their way. Haven heard his story, they were anyious for the

ing heard his story, they were anxious for the other side, and such as heard it were against him to a man. It appeared from a talk with his friends that his policy was to persuade the more respectable element to stand by him as against the bummers, but, from what could be

learned, his efforts were an entire failure.

Many of those yesterday reported for him were found to be against him, especially the Social-

ists, and a count of noses, since his purposes had been more fully set forth, showed that, un-

less several were overpersuaded between last evening and this evening,

THE MOST HE COULD GET WOULD BE EIGHT

A Majority of the Firemen Submit to a The Mayor Gets an Opinion from Frank

The Chief's Record Since His Appoint. Mayor Harrison gave very little attention to the rookery yesterday, and his absence caused some remark, especially since his rule has been to come at 10 o'clock in the morning and remain

and remove, at his pleasure, with the concurrence of the Mayor, all his Assistant Marshais, and the said Fire Marshai shall appoint and remove, at his pleasure, with the concurrence of the First and Second Assistant Marshais, all faremen belonging to the Department."

It will be seen from the foregoing that the power of removing firemen is confined exclusively on the Fire Marshais with the concurrence of the First and Second Assistant Marshais, and that the Mayor has no power to remove firemen below the Marshais.

Sec. 7 of the ordinance provides that "The salaries of all members of suid Fire Department shall be fixed in the anaual appropriation bill or by ordinance."

When a reduction of expenses in the Fire Department becomes necessary, from any cause, it can only be accomplished in one of two ways, viz.: by a reduction of salaries as fixed in the Appropriation bill, or by ordinance, or by a reduction of the number of men employed. In case the latter mode cannot be employed without crippling the force in such degree as to impair its userialness, resort must be had to the former.

Unless the firemen voluntarily consent to a reduction of salaries, salaries can only be reduced by discharging them and employing others in their stead at lower salaries. This can only be done, as above stated, by the Fire Marshal, with the concarrence of his First and Second Assistants, and the only power which the Mayor has in the premises is his influence, if any, with the Eire Marshal and his assistants, to cause them by the exercise of the power which they possess under the ordinance to bring about the necessary reduction of the expenses of the Department.

Francis Adams, Corporation Counsel.

This opinion, though intended to influence the Aldermen, will

Fall. Of Its PURPOSE,
for it in nowise relieves the Mayor. It is too indefinite on the question of salaries becomes necessary, it can only be accomplished by the "voluntary" action of the firemen on the discharge of a certain number of firemen, as the opinion implies, when he l

Yesterday morning Ald. Jonas, of the Eightcenth Ward, received a letter from Mr. L. Z.
Leiter, reviewing at considerable length the
Benner-Harrison imbroglio, and closing with the
observation that the former was right in his action in the premises, and that if he (Leiter) were
an Alderman he should consider it his duty to
vote for his retention in the office of Fire Marshal.

THE MOST HE COULD GRT WOULD BE EIGHT rotes. He, however, did not take this view of the situation, but was counting on the necesary votes to sustain him, figuring, however, mon drawing enough Republicans into his tran to carry him through. The only active, outspoken friend in his own party was Aid. McNally. Next to McNally came Ald. Meyer, a on-in-law of the Oil Inspector, and next to him Ald. Barrett and McAuley, who, although warm friends of Benner, had, it was reported, been won over by promises of positions for their friends. Then came Peevey, and a few others, if reports are to be credited, but since there is no disposition to prejudge these individuals, and, beside, it is unsafe, under the circumstances, it is best, perhaps, that they be not criticized in advance. It is enough to give the street talk, especially since it is very uncertain whether or not the matter in dispute will come to a vote to-night.

A WRITTEN AGREEMENT shal.

BENNER'S RECORD.

The casual remarks made by a certain morning paper as to Marshal Benner's handling of fires, recalls reminiscences of a few noted ones. If the paper in question looks back at its reports of these fires, it will probably see it spoke very highly of Mr. Benner once. Here they are:

Mr. Beoner assumed office Ang. 3, 1873. About five hours after his induction commenced the Singer fire. The alarm was turned on about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The building was unoccupied. The fire started in the attic. The attic was floored with wood. Only two small scuttles gave room to get at the blaze, and it was impossible to get through the flooring from beneath. Pikes and axes could not avail anything. Such was the condition of the Fire Department at the time that in the fight with the fire eighty-three sections of hose were burst. It was found necessary to call all the Department out by reason of circumstances. It was considered a splendidly fought fire.

Immediately after the hire Mr. Benner advised the owner of the building to not rebuild the structure on the same plan, however, and the mistake was undoubtedly the cause of the fire of Nov. 14, 1876, in the same site, to which reference is made below.

The next fire occurred on the corner of Kings-BENNER'S RECORD.

of Nov. 14, 1876, in the same site, to which reference is made below.

The next fire occurred on the corner of Kingsbury and Indiana streets, Aug. 7, 1873. It was a red-hot matter of planing-mills, wagon-shops, and similar combustible material. The wind was sweeping east with a vengeance. Great apprehensions were entertained, but the skill of the Department averted it.

The fire in Wheeler's elevator, on Canal and Carroll streets, was distinguished by some fine work. The foresight of Chief Benner on this occasion was commended especially by the dealers in lumber on the north side of the river, where he sent several of his angines. If the flames had been unimpeded on that side of the creek, the damage would have been incalculable.

matter in dispute will come to a vote to-night.

A WRITTEN AGREMENT

was signed by a majority of the members of the Fire Department vesterday morning, where-by they agree to give up 5 per cent of their salaries for the next six months, to meet the reduction of 25 per cent on the Appropriation bill ordered by the Mayor. The papers with the contracts at their heads were presented at all of the engine-houses simultaneously in the morning. Some of the boys refused to sign, and in some instances whole companies refused to put their names down, but a large majority put their signatures to the agreement, and the rest will have to submit. Mayor Harrison dropped into headquarters after most of the returns were in, and, after hearing the result, be called Chief Clerk Amick, Acting Marshal Sweenie, and Assistant Marshal Petrie to Amick's office to talk over the reduction. A Journal reporter was present. "You see, Sweenie," said the Mayor. "this reduction business is as distasteful to me as it is to the men. I do not want to court the disfavor of the Fire Department, but I am trying to do my duty to the best of my ability. It is true that Heath never interfered with the workings of the Department as to purchases, etc. But it does not stand to reason that he did not have the right to do so. The appropriation for the Department is made in buik. Therefore the Mayor has no power to go to the Fire Marshal and say: 'Cut this down or that down.' If I was to go the Captain of Engine 10 and say to him, whatever his name is: 'Captain, I want you to make this or that radical change in your mode of running this machine,' he would rightfully refuse to obey me. He would look to you for his orders. But, if he was doing anything wrong, I would go to you need. Now what!

and the complexity the verence cities and before its conquest, the verence cities and before its conquest, the verence cities and the should that should that the should the second that the control of t

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July &—During my official career as Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, which gave me many opportunities of obtaining an insight into the workings of the Fire Department, and throughout my long acquaintance with Mr. Benner, I have ever found him to be an angight, inc.

honest man, and, in my judgment, a most efficient, intelligent, and sapable public officer.

That he paid so regard to the political attachments of persons applying for positions on the Fire Department, I have no doubt, from the fact that I recommended and indorsed a great many applicants who were Democrats, and who were appointed.

Haying the greatest personal regard for Mayor Harrison, and the highest opinion of his judgment and axecutive abilities, I yet consider that in the removal of Mr. Benner he has committed a grave and serious mistake, and has set a precedent which will have a very injurious effect on future Administrations. I feel that I should be wanting in my duty as a friend and as a citizen if I did not sive expression to my own opinion, and what I know to be the sentiments of the Democratic as well as the Republican citizeps of the ward which I have had the honor to represent.

CANADA.

CANADA.

CANADA.

Johnston, Orangeman—A Tiny Hand—Extraordinary Depreciation—Letellier—Superanuated Professors—Salt—Financial.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

MONTREAL, July 9.—Mr. W. Johnston, of Bally Kilbeg, Ireland, President of the Trionnial Council of Braughuda, which meets at Ottawa on the 23d inst., and Mr. Chamber, left for the West by train this forencon. Mr. Johnston stated that he desired to proceed quietly. He would lay over at Kingston to-night and go on to Toronto on Thursday. When asked about the advisability of an Orange orocession in Montreal he would give no opinion, being an outsider. It was a matter for Canadians to deal with. He said he would not visit the States, and would return to Belfast in a month. The aristocrats of Britain, he said, are joining the Order. One of the members of the Order will, when he returns, be expelled for speaking in favor of Home rule, which movement, if successful, would result in handing Ireland over to the Catholics.

Catholics.

Special Dispetch to The Tribuna.

Catholics.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Queene, July 2.—A dispatch from St. John, Newfoundland, says: A very revolting case of child-murder has come to light. A short distance from the Town of St. John some boys heard an infant's cries, and on examination found a tiny hand protruding from the ground. Some wretch had buried a child alive, and in its struggles the hand had made a small opening, and its cries were heard. Every effort was made to restore it, as it was still living when taken from the place where found, but it survived only a few hours. A woman named Eilen Delany has been arrested, and is now in jail charged with the percetation of the deed.

Special Dispatch is The Tribuna.

MONTREAL, July 2.—As another evidence of the decrease in value of peal estate here since 1874, the following case is cited: A syndicate purchased a property close to the city in the year referred to, paying an installment of \$25,000 cash. The property was laid out in lots for sale, but could not be sold. The result was that the syndicate lately offered the original owner \$6,000 in addition to the \$25,000 previously paid, with the interest since accumulated, for cancellation of the deed of sale and a release of further obligation in connection with it.

An invitation has been received from Col. Austin, of the Thirteenth Brooklyn, for two regiments to go to Brooklyn on Decoration-Day, May 30, 1880.

OTTAWA, July 2.—It is understood that the Dominion Government is much slarmed at the ill-success of the National policy, and is considering the best means of supplementing the protective tariff by officing additional inducements for the establishment of manufactures. What shape these inducements will assume has not yet been determined.

In connection with the training farms for Indians, it is stated that several of the alleged farmens sent to the Northwest by the Government are men who have no knowledge of farming. There is reason to believe that, in the organization of the expedition, systematic jobbery has been practiced.

ing. There is reason to believe that, in the or-ganization of the expedition, systematic jobbery The next fire occurred on the corner of Kingsbury and Indians streets, Aug. 7, 1873. It was a red-hot maiter of planing-mills, wagonshops, and similar combustible material. The wind was sweeping east with a vengeance. Great apprehensions were entertained, but the skill of the Department averted it.

The fire in Wheeler's elevator, on Canal and Carroll streets, was distinguished by some fine work. The foresight of Chief Benner on this occasion was commended especially by the dealers in lumber on the north side of the river, where he seet several of his engines. If the flames had been unimpeded on that side of the creek, the damage would have been incalculable.

The Halsted street fire Sept. 7, 1873, is fresh in the memory of many citizens. Ten minutes before its conquest, the average citizen had abandoned all hopes for the salvation of the city.

Benner allowed this fire, by his peculiar tactics, to run thead of him until he had secured reinforcements but confined the street in a similar combination of the city.

Benner allowed this fire, by his peculiar tactics, to run thead of him until he had secured reinforcements but confined to shall have power to act in a similar.

LOCAL CRIME

The Fratricidal Jones Gives Himself Up to the Police.

An Effort to Make It Out a Case of Self-Defense.

Continuation of the Navageto Inquest-No New Discoveries.

Settlement in the Glazier Case-Arrests and Commitments. THE FRATRICIDE.

THE FRATRICIDE.

The police did little or nothing Tuesday night toward hunting up Prince Albert Jones, the fratricide, since they had faith in the assurance of John Lyle King that the boy would give himself up in the morning. He was at Mr. King's office at 9 o'clock, as agreed between them, and

office at 9 o'clock, as agreed between them, and the two went to the Armory, where young Jones was put under arrest. The Police Court being in acasion, he was taken in and arraigned, first on the old charge of assault with intent to kill (the street-car case). As James was unable to be present, "Continued until July 11," was entered on the docket. Then a new charge was preferred for the latest shooting. A letter was presented from the attending physician saying that the wounded man could not leave his bed. Theodore, another brother, who sides with James, said the doctor told him that Jim wouldn't live until to-day, so he wanted Prince Albert held without bail, or at least have the bail fixed at a large sum. Mr. King claimed that the shooting was

WAS DONE IN SELF-DEPENSE. This had its influence on Justice Sumo'clock Friday morning, putting the ball at \$3,000, which was promptly furnished.

As soon as Prince Albert was released, an effort was made to learn his story, but all he would say was "self-defense"; his attorney had told him to keep his mouth shut.

THE MAN, SAM JORNSON,
who was in the barn at the time of the shooting,
but was unable to give any account Tuesday of
what took place, made a, statement to John
Lyle King yesterday, and Mr. King kindly furnished it to the reporters. After telling about
being in the barn, cleaning the horses, etc., he
continued:

Lyie King vestordar, and Mr. King kindly furished it to the protects. After thing about both to barn, cleaning the horses, etc., he could be to harn, cleaning the horses, etc., he could be a lady on Butterfield street wanted me to move some furniture, and he gave me directions what to do. Prince teme in without any cost on, and told me a lady on Butterfield street wanted me to move some furniture, and he gave me directions what to do. Prince teme up at the Armory this [Wednesday] morning, sayingtome, 'I wantyou to look after the things. He started toward the door, but before he reached it Jim stepped in. The door faced the west, and was toward the bouse. I looked at Jim, but didn't think of anything happening. Prince and Jim faced each other, and were three or four feet apart. Jim says: 'You — ——, I will kill you now; you put me out of this birn'; and he put his hand to his hin-pocket. The instant he did so. Prince pulled his revolver and shot. Jim wheeled around, and Prince shot again. Then Jim ran out, and Prince shot king. The Jim ran out, and Prince shot again. Then Jim ran out, and Prince shot king. The Jim ran out, and Prince shot and the Prince shot king. The Jim ran out, and Prince shot land the Prince shot to make the prince was a was on the was a was on the land to the him ran the land to the him ran the land to the land to the land to

also says he saw the movement to draw-nothing.

ROCCO NOVAGATO. THE INQUEST CONTINUED.

The inquest upon the remains of Rocco Novagato was resumed yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at the Harrison Street Station. At the

S. K. Dow represented the friends of the mur-dered Italian, and Messrs. Moses and Schaffner represented the prisoner. There were present a large number of Israelities, and there were not a few Italians. The attorneys for the defense attempted to pursue the same tactics in the examination of witnesses that they would use in the Criminal Court, but Coroner Mann thought it was the business of his jury to find out if possible who it was that committed the deed and hold him, and then let the courts decide as to what disposal should be made of the prisoner hereafter.

The first witness called was

JOHN PERRO,

The first witness called was

JOHN PERRO,

who testified that he resided at No. 481 Clark
street, and was a peddler. He knew the deceased, and last saw him before he got shot at
about helf-past 5 o'clock on the 3d of July. He
was on the sidewalk at the time. He
next saw him lying on his bed at about
10 o'clock. He asked deceased who shot
him. Deceased answered, "I don't know
the boy, but I see him I know him."
Rocco pointed to the little boy, Francisca
Romania, and said, "Frank, for you I have to
die," and, also, "He knows the boy who shot
me." The boy who shot him, he said, was
rather taller than himself, but not so large, and,
if he had came near him, he thought he could
have whipped him. Witness also saw deceased
Saturdav night before he died, and was with
him when he died. Rocco told him that the boy
who shot him went into the salcon. He explained the cause of the shooting as stated by
witnesses the day before. Witness was
in bed when the shooting took place,
and did not hear of it until the
next morning, when he went to see Rocco.
Deceased told witness that he asked the fellow
who shot him why he did not give the firecrackers back to the little boy when he began
to ery, and that the fellow replied, "Go zway,
vou — "and then shot him.

BERLARBLINO FITO,
a Professor of music, testified that he saw deceased soon after he was shot. He came out of

BERLARELINO 71TO,

a Professor of music, testified that he saw deceased soon after he was shot. He came out of the door, but did not hear the shooting. He saw deceased in his (deceased's) own house, lying on the bed. He heard that Rocco was shot, by some people whom he saw on the stairs of the house crying. Witness lived up-stairs in that same house, and he asked what was the matter. They told him that the boy was shot, and he went in to see him. He asked the dying boy at about 11 o'clock the next day if he knew who shot him. Deceased said he would know him if he saw him; he said he was a triffe tailer than ne was, and was thin in the face. Witness stated the cause which led to the shooting, which statement corresponded with the statements of previous witnesses. In conversation with the dying boy the latter told witness that after the fellow shot him he ran into the saloon, which he described as the "Jew saloon." The rest of his testimony was pretty much the same in substance as the statements made by previous witnesses. He understood that the boy who did the shooting took the pistol from his back pocket.

CORONER MANN

made a statement to the effect that on the first

made a statement to the effect that on the first day of the inquest the attorneys for the defense had raised the question of proving an alibi for the prisoner, and as it was the first time in his experience as Coroner that that question had been raised, he adjourned the inquest until vesterday morning. He was prepared to say that the Coroner's jury had nothing to do with such questions. That was for the Court to determine; all the Coroner could do was to commit, if there was any evidence that warranted such commitment.

After arguing the points further, it was agreed that another continuance abould be taken until 3 o'alock this afternoon, and in the meantime

PETTY CRIME.

Justice Hudson yesterday held William G. Hammond in \$500 ball to the Oriminal Court ton answer a charge of larceny of some furnitured. A hunting-case silver witch, Bartlett movement, and a plated chain swaits an owner at the Armory. The articles were found upon John' Stewart and Jacob Lurz, two suspicious characters who were arreated last evening.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Policeman John O'Hara arreated the borse-thief Paddy Moors, who is accused of stealing a borse from Richard Butler, of No. Si6 West Ohio street, yesterday noon. Paddy is a great lover of horseflesh, but some way or other he always manages to escare punishment for any of these alleged peculations.

The watch found upon John Rosden, the nerro arrested at Brighton Tuesday night as he was trying to leave on an Alton train, was yesterday identified by a Mr. Skidmore, of No. 116 LaSalle streef. He employed Rosden to do the sweeping and cleaning-out of the office, and Monday night John helped binself to some clothing, some cash and postage stamps, and the watch which was recovered in his possession.

George Harris is starting out to make a hard citizen. The other day he was brought before

Monday hight John belped himself to some clothing, some cash and postage stamps, and the watch which was recovered in his possession.

George Harris is starting out to make a hard citizen. The other day he was brought before Justice Wallace on a charge of vagrancy, and was let off on a promise that he would be a good boy. Yesterday he was again brought before that tribunal on a charge of picking the pocket of Mrs. M. Martin, who lives at Bishop Court Motel, of a pocket-book containing \$9. Hes was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$3001.0

The cries of a man in distress on Bunker street, near Casal, at 1:30 yesterday morning were heard by Policemen Lacey and Walker, you were travelling beat in that vicinity. They found there W. J. Carpenter, of No. 680 Canal street, who claimed that he had been robbed of a pocket-book containing a small amount of cash. He furnished the officers with a good describtion, and some time later they succeeded in capturing Eddie Ross and "Buck" Horney, both of whom were identified by Mr. Carpenter. Justice Walsh held them in \$1,000 each to the Criminal Court.

Samuel B. Smith, of Nashville, O., on his way to Elisworth, Kas., stopped over in this city to see the sights. Tuesday he spent in this manner, and, of course, drank plenty of Chicago's excellent beer. At miduight he met two young men of whom he asked the way to the Alton depot. They started to show him, but at the corner of Canal and Harrison streets they held him up and robbed him of \$20 cash, his silver watch and chain, and his railroad ticket. Yesterday he entered complaint with the police, but they could do nothing for him, as he could not describe the robbers.

William Reed, a fellow who is continually harassed by the police because some years ago he was caught in this city with a quantity of silk stolen from Minneapolia, was run into the West Madison street Station last night by Capt. Hood. Reed has been about the station for several days, trying to bail out his chum, who has been locked up there for several days by D

the neighborhood. The thief hid himselt in a barn at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Michigan avenue, where he was easily captured. At the station the fellow gave the name of William Johnson, and claimed to be a tramp from St. Louis.

George Holt, who has been known for a number of years as the proprietor of a gamblug house on Moroe street, has brought suit against F. A. Brokoski, a Constable, for seizing property on an attachment winch Holt claimed was exempt, it being covered by a chattel mortage. The Constable was likewise accused. of not scheduling the property taken and hiding the same, so that it could not be reached by legal process. He was held for examination that afternoon at 3 sharp, in bonds of \$500, before Justice Hammer. This case is very similar to that of Michael Doran's the closing argument of H. B. Stevens, the attorney for the defense, being heard yesterday afternoon before Justice Hammer. He maintained that the wearing appared of a person meant only the clothes he had on his back, and that Constable Doran was all right in seizing the property of Eugene Lajeunnesse, the Frenchman, as he did. Justice Hammer took the case under advisement until Saturday, the defendant being placed under bonds in \$200.

John McCarthy, Samuel Resch, and James Heegan, with hair respectively blonds, brown, and black, were up before Justice Wallace yeterday, charged with Vagramer. Lieut. Hayes managed the case for the city, in the absence of the Prosecuting Attorney, and Mr. Trude was there for the defense. The officer wanted a continuance until the Prosecutor could be at leisure to attend to the case, but Trude did not, and, moreover, he wanted a tury. They were three innocent men who were being could be found against them, and it was ahame to persecute three such reputable citizens in that way. True, Lieut. Hayes produced about a dozen splei-marks (a very close imitation of the United States 320 gold-piece), a bogue check for \$2,000, and a bogus gold bond for \$1,000, all of which were found in their possession, our still they were shorest men, and should not be molested. Justice Wallace continued the case of the three-card-montes to the 19th, at 29 min and possess of the found of the possession of the continual Court on his way to the Reform Sc

pocket and nothing more. Beattle said they would like to have done more with him, but could not, and so they did the best they could. I Mrs. M. P. Herrick and her daugster Edith, the girt whom Willard Grazier deluded, and on whose account he was brought back from St. Louisand forced to cast up to the extent of \$1,000 or so, are staying in furnished rooms at No. 171 North Clark atreet. A reporter called last evening at the bouse for the purpose of interviewing the woman, but she declined to talk, on the plea that her daugster was sick and needed her cape. The two had intended to leave for the East last night, but the girl was too ill to be moved, and the medical man in attendance forbade all visitors and interdicted conversation.

THE NEW CROP.

HLLINGIS:
Appeted Disputches to The Tribune.
BRILLINGIS, St. Clair Co., July 8.—Hinckley's flouring mill received on Thursday last 4,000 bushels of new winter wheat. All is A No. 1. Yield is wonderful. Some farmers have threshed out forty bushels to the acre. Average yield will not fall short of twesty-five bushels to the acre. Dwight, July 9.—Commenced having. Grass

DWIGHT, July 9.—Commenced having. Grass short and light. May go one ton to the acre. Very heavy rains this morning have put a step to all work. More rain has fallen within the last forty-eight hours than during the whole of the last eight months. These rains will put a step to the working of the chinch-bugs, which have been destroying the oats badly. The Board of Trade need so be alarmed "about the rains burting the corn." as we see atsated in bugs, which have been destroying the oats badly. The Board of Trade need not be alarmed "about the rains burting the corn," as we see stated in the papers. The rains we have had and are now enjoying are just what will make corn. The crop has been very backward, and farmers have just "laid it by." In this whole corn belt we have hardly ever known a time when rains have fallen so opportunely. We may have a wet time with our hay crop, but it will do so much good to pastures and potatoes that we shall not compisin much should the present "wet spell" continue.

STERLING, Whiteside Co., July 9.—We have much rain. Crop better than 1878. Oats a full average crop. Corn mostly laid by. From four to five feet bigh. Too wet for making hay.

PATSON, Adame Co., July 9.—Theshing and stacking winter wheat. Will average eichteen bushels throughout the county. Oats have been gut off fully one-half by the drought. Corn laid by in fine condition. Best prospect for years. Pesture light. Hay crop will be very short.

WINNEBAGO, Winnebago Co. July 9.—Winter wheat harvest commenced. Yield and quality good. A great increase in screage the coming fall. Corn nearly ready to show tassel. Oats and spring wheat hurt by bugs and hot weather. Much hay has been hurt by excessive rains.

MAYENO, Kankakwe Co., July 9.—Flax and oats will be a full crop. Corn has been very backward, but is now growing finely. From ten to twenty inches high. Hay crop will be a little short.

PLHASANT MOUND, Bond Co., July 9.—

to twenty inches high. Hay crop will be a little short.

PLHASANT MOUND, Bond Co., July 9.—
Threshing going on rapidly. Yield better than was expected. Average fifteen to eighteen bushels. Good quality. Chinch-bugs very bad; taking the corn. The whole earth seems to be alive with them. Corn very uneven; from one to six feet high.

Minron, Pike Co., July 9.—Some winter wheat has been threshed. Will average twenty-five bushels to the acre. Very fine quality; much better than the crop of 1878. Corn is small and suffering for rain.

Woodlaws, Jefferson Co., July 9.—Some thereshing out of the shock. Grain good and crop up to last year in yield. Hay will make half a crop. Oats so short they are scarcely long enough to cut or bind. Corn beginning to tasset.

CHECKETSTAY, Apannoose Co., July 9.—Spring wheat fair cop. Winter wheat all yield fitteen bushels. Onts fair. Corn the beat for years; all liaid by. Pastures good. Hay crop will yield one ton to the scre.

Bussay, Marion Co., July 9.—Chineb-burs are injuring the spring wheat. Winter wheat yielding sixteen to eighteen bushels. Corn errance in the spring wheat. Winter wheat yielding sixteen to eighteen bushels. Corn errance in the sase.

Stongerskorker, Buchanan Co., July 9.—Spring wheat nearly all eaten up by either-buze. The Phyllozara threatens the bread up to never was a better stand; very clean. The "big storm" and up damage to crops here.

Oncoola, Clarke Co., July 9.—Crops have improved within the last week. Some complaint of chinch-buze. Should the weather continue dry would seriously injury wheat, being now in bloom. Oats fair. First way roos. Good proper for var. Taylor Co., July 9.—Crops have improved within the last week. Some complaint of chinch-buze. Should the weather continue for would seriously injury wheat, being now in bloom. Oats fair. First way roos. Good proper for var. Taylor Co., July 9.—Prenty of the same report. Co., July 9.—Prenty of the same report. The corn weeks. Expect a her out of suring wheat. Winter wheat a large yield. Good quality of grain. Crop 50 per cent better than 1873. First and oats good. First on the storm that passed over the best of the proper for the corn weeks. Expect a her out of suring wheat. Winter wheat a large yield. Good quality of grain. Crop 50 per cent better than 1873. First and oats good. First proper for grain. Crop 50 per cent better than 1873. First and oats good. First proper for grain. Crop 50 per cent better than 1873. First and oats good. Spring wheat with the same report. The corn possible of the proper for the corn possible proper for grain. The proper for grain the proper for

wheat is 11 per cent above the average crop. Barley will be an average crop. The oat crop, both as regards quality and area, is considerably above the average. Peas an average crop. The area in corn is about as usual, but its condition is the worst of all, owing to the backward part of the season and the frequent cold snaps. Hay seems to have the widest range this year between goodness and badness. The average condition of the whole is 3 per cent above and wherever the crop is already gamered it is spoken of as in first-class order. Bye is an insignificant crop, and a per cent below the average.

Apples promise 90 per cent below the average.

Apples promise 20 per cent below the average.

The condition of other fruits is about 4 per cent below the average.

There will evidently be another great crop of potatoes unless the rot sets in. The average is 7 per cent above. An unusually great area has been planted.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 2.—Following is the report of the Committee on Statistical Information of the Nashville Cotton Exchange on the condition and prospects of the cotton crop in Tennesses: Weather—Twenty-four report more favorable

Weather—Twenty-four report more favorable, one less favorable than last year.

Acreage—One reports more than double, one 75 per cent, four 50 per cent, four 58 per cent, one 25 per cent, one 25 per cent, one 20 per cent, and two 15 per cent increase.

Stands and Progress of Croo—Twenty-five report stands are excellent, forming and blooming well; five report crop ten days earlier than last year.

Condition of Crop—All concur in reporting the condition from good to excellent, twenty-three report much better, and two about the same as last season.

Laborers are working well and crop very clean. Some complaint of wast of rain, but any yet cotton is uninjured.

Alaborat—Weather—Twenty-three report more favorable; seven less favorable than last season.

Acreage—One reports 33 per cent, two 25 per cent, three 10 per cent, increase.

Stands and progress of crop—Twenty-sight report stands, good, the plant forming and blooming well. There is some complaint that cool nights in the latter part of June caused lies to appear, but they have done no serious damage.

Condition of crop—The crop is reported asy

age:
Condition of crop—The crop is reported very
clean, and laborers working well.

MINNESOTA.

Special Desactes to The Tribune.

Northfulle. Rice Co., July 2.—Frequent rains and scalding suns have put our whole wheat crop in peril. One-third of the fields are thin and uneven. All headed out. Cora eighteen inches high. Meadows and pastures first rate.

OWATONNA, Steele Co., July 9 .- Cons

Owatonna, Steele Co., July 9.—Considering the set back by the drought, spring whaat is looking well. It is thin and weedy. Look for two-thirds of a crop. The hard storm of hall has injured a great deal of wheat in this county.

Evora, Olmsted Co., July 9.—Spring wheat will be a light crop. Headed out, with some rust and smut on the straw. Oats and barley good. Bad hay weather.

ARMSTRONG, Freeborn Co., July 9.—Spring wheat nearly all headed out. Crop will be vary uneven. Look for twelve bushels to the sere.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., July 9.—No storm at this point last night. The crops throughout the State are looking encouraging. Corn is particularly good. Small grain damaged slightly in places by ravages of the chinch-bug. Fall wheat, rye, and barley mostly harvested.

COMING EVENTS.

half a crop. Oats so short they are scarcely long enough to cut or bind. Corn beginning to tassed.

Friendsville. Wabash Co., July 9.—There will not be over 80 per cent as much winter wheat in the county as last season. Considering the drought, the crop is better than we expected. Oats are short. Corn knee high to as high as a man's head. About half a crop of hav. Pastures very short.

Bowdie, Douglas Co., July 9.—Winter wheat yielding twenty bushels to the acre. Quality good. Crop better than 1878. Oats a failure. Corn doing well. From one to three feet high. Hay crop will be short.

Envirence, White Co., July 9.—Winter wheat will yield fourteen bushels to the acre. Crop better than 1878. Oats a failure. Crop better than 1878. Oats a failure. Envirence of the short.

Envirence of the short.

Envirence of the short of the series of terrific restorators which have continued at short intervals since Sunday. The Pecatonica has raised five feet, and fears are entertained of an overlow similar to the one of a year ago. The cellars of residences and stores are filled, considerable damage resulting to buildings and personal property. Grain-fields on the river, both north and south, are under water, and on higher lands buddy lodged.

Special Dispatch is The Tribuse. Their Threatening Shadow Cast won the
Afflicted City of Memphis.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna
MEMPHIS, Teun., July 9.—The city has been MEMPKIN, Teun., July 9.—The city has been in a ferment of excitement to-day over the reported death of Frank Mulbrandon, a shoemaker on De Soto street, of a pronounced case of yellow fever. Dr. R. W. Mitchell, of the National Board of Health, Dr. G. B. Thornton, President of the Board of Health of Memphis, Dr. Collins, Secretary, Dr. W. E. Rogers, Doan of the Faculty of the Memphis Medical College, and other medical geutlemen, held an autopsy over the remains, and pronounced it a genuine case, but sporadic, of yellow fever, while Dr. Sim, the attending physician, pronounced it intermittent fever. Dr. Sim is the physician who in 1873 discovered the first case of yellow fever, and whose opinion was bittery conyellow fever, and whose opinion was bittery con-tradicted by the entire medical fraternity of the Sim's opinion of this case to-day is borne out by the fact that the woman who nursed the man until he died this morning is sick in bed with what Dr. Sanders, her physician, propounce intermittent fever. The opinion has prevailed

property. Gran-fields on the river, both north and south, are under water, and on higher lands to adity lodged.

\*\*Sectof Dissorth to The Tribuse\*\*

Minndota, Ill., July 9.—A severe rain and thunder storm raged here last night. The rainfall was over three inches, and followed so quickly on that of Sunday and Monday that all the low lands are heavily flooded. From reports brought in to-day, especially from the north and south, some damage is done to small grain and hay, while much of the corn is lying flat on the ground.

\*\*Promia, Ill., July 9.—During the past twenty of the country of the fact that the woman who nursed the man until be died this morning is sick in bed with the north and south, some damage is done to small grain and hay, while much of the corn is lying flat on the ground of the country occur here that a tew sporadic cases of yellow fever would occur here this year, and the condition of several localities where there was easily the greatly benefited all over Central lillimots, and which will be the means of insuring a good croo of corn, potatoes, and all late graden products. No accidents, no hail; no damage, but a good croo of corn, potatoes, and all late graden products. No accidents, no hail; no damage, but a good croo of corn, potatoes, and all late graden products. No accidents, no hail; no damage, but a good croo of corn, potatoes, and all late graden products. No accidents, no hail; no damage, but a good croo of corn, potatoes, and all late graden products. No accidents, no hail; no damage, but a good croo of corn, potatoes, and all late graden products. No accidents, no hail; no damage, but a good croo of corn, potatoes, and all late graden products. No accidents, no hail; no damage, but a good croo of corn, potatoes on the 6th inst, and the heaviest rain of the season on the 6th inst, and the heaviest rain of the season on the 6th inst, and the heaviest rain of the seas

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

UNABATED SUCCESS! THERD WERE! Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Maniness, and Sunday Night,

Emerson's Megatherian Minstrels.

1-2 100 Strong! 50 Solid! 1-2 100

R. M. HOOLEY and WM. EMERSON, .... Propriesses.

Entire New Bill. Every Song Sparking. Every John Fresh. Every Act Sensational. Every Feature Original. Monday, July 14-The great Military Zoulve Clog Sensation, and the comic local sketch. Sennes at Revery's Great State-st. Clothing House.

LIAVERLY'S THEATER.

W. W. Presbury, Washington, to at the Shee

Judge J. M. Butler, India W. R. Swineford. Paris, is registered at the

Allen C. Fuller, Beluddere, is a guest of the rrard, Fontenec, Wis., is registered at

J. H. Poole, Kentland. Ind., is registe am Parkinson, Detroit, is sojour

B. R. Cowan, Cincinnati, is one of the gu

phen A. Huribut, Belvidere, Ill., is stor

Lieut.-Col. R. E. A. Crofton, U. S. A., est of the Pacific. ames Kay, St. Joseph, Mo., is one of the

g at the Pacific.

A. B. Tewksbury, West Randolph, Vt., is settled at the Tremont.

Washington Libby, Ottawa, Ill., is among the nests of the Shorman.

C. M. Morse, Freight Superintendent of the Integro & Alton Railroad, Jacksonville, is at

George L. Smith, Manager, and the members the Syracuse Base-Ball Club, are located at Tremont.

James H. Goodsell, of the Daily Graphic, New York, and John F. Cramer, of the Beening Wis-consin, Milwaukee, are guests of the Pacific. J. N. McCullough, President, and William Stewart, General Manager, of the Pennsylvania Company, and P. M. Myers, Vice-President of the Minnesota Southern Railroad, are at the

Mr. H. Wicks, one of the funeral procession which escorted the late Daily Herald to the grave of fond anticipations, has gone to Australia to oben a newspaper bureau in connection with the Exposition there.

Capt. O'Donnell reports to Supt. Dixon that, otwithstanding the order prohibiting music in sloons, Pottgieser, of State street, and Dwyer, f Clark street, entertained their patrons with lane and other music Tuesday night.

The temperature vesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician. No. 88 Madison street (Trinous Building), was at 8 a. m., 68 degrees; 10 a. m., 70; 12 m., 80; 3 b. m., 81; 6 p. m., 78. Barometer a 8 a. m., 29.50; 8 p. m., 29.48.

The Letter-Carriers' Association held a meetin in the Union Veteran rooms at the Grand selfic Hotel last evening, Joseph E. Smith in the chaft. The business done was confined to be settlement of old assessments, miscellaness accounts, and routine matters.

erroit, Mich. was found at 10 close view morning on the sidewalk at the corner of ifteenth and State streets sick and destitute. It is a state to the County Hospital, and by the time he reached there was near giving up to ghost. He received immediate attention, and at last accounts it was thought be would

The North Chicago Street Railway Company was fined \$25 in each of several cases before Justice Kaufmann yesterday. The charge was perfect of a city ordinance requiring the Company to sprinkle between its tracks, and judgment went by default. An appeal will probably be taken to a higher court, as the defendant denies the validity of the ordinance, claiming that there is no such requirement in its charter.

Early last evening Eddie, the young son of D. H. Lamberson, agent for the Remington firearms manufactory, while amusing himself with a bicycle on the sidewalk on West Randolph street, accidentally run down John Hull, 9 years old, and, the wheels passing over the little fellow's left leg below the knee, broke both bones. The injured boy was taken to the home of his parents, No. 15 Peoria street. It was their dearer that young Lamberson be not arrested.

At 4:80 yesterday afternoon a man named

At 4:30 yesterday afternoon a man named Daniel McCullen, employed as a carpenter at St. Ann's Catholic Church, on the corner of fifty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue, but ormerly a sailor, fell from a ladder on the out-ide of the building, and, striking the ground hirty-five feet below, was killed instantly. It shought his neck was broken by the fall. The body was taken to his late home, No. 739 tmeraid street. Deceased left a wife, but no mildren.

children.

At a regular meeting of Duane Lodge No. 11, L. O. O. F., held 7th inst., the following officers were duly installed: N. G., E. R. Wilcox: V. G., Joseph Soloman; Sec., H. R. Hopkins; Tress., M. M. Gerstley; War., William G. Bruce; Cond., George E. Beckwith; O. G., Aaron Abrahams; L. S. N. G., Max Oppenheimer; R. S. V. G., Henry S. Goldsmith; L. S. V. G., John Brown; R. S. S., Ambrose Dyslam; L. S. S., Max Polachek. After installation Bro. G. A. Braham was elected Representative to the Grand Lodge for two years.

A called meeting of the Soldiers' & Sailors' Memorial Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Gen. A. L. Chetlain in the chair. The principal business was the settlement of various claims and routine business connected with the exercises of Decoration-Day. The report of the Treasurer, John B. Drake, was read and adopted. The balance on hand at the beginning of the year 1879 was \$131. The receipts for the time since then were \$377, and the expenditures \$283, leaving a balance on hand July 2 of \$33. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. Charles

adjourned subject to the call of the President.

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, Charles Earle, of 187 Clark street, found an old man named John Trainer, a resident of State street, clinging to the side of the Government Pier, having lost his balance while fishing. The old fellow had been in the drink half an hour or so, and was pretty nearly exhausted. Although he is reported to be quite wealthy, owning several house on State street, he barely thanked his deliverer, and made no motion towards rewarding him, probably holding, his life at about its frue valuation. Having lost his hat he bought a handkerchief of Earle for a dime, but finding another hat somewhere he returned the handkerchief and demanded his 10 cents back. Next time he takes a tumble when Earle is around he will stay till cooled off.

will stay till cooled off.

At 4:20 yesterday afternoon, Mrs. I ates and the Tyear old son Willte were out driving on Dearborn avenue, and when near the intersection of North avenue one of the traces became unhitched, scaring the horses into running may. At the corner of the two streets the riggolified with a butcher wagon, and Mrs. Yates and son were thrown violentity to the pavement. The former was severely bruised and slightly cut about the face, besides being slightly injured internally. The little boy was severely cut and injured about the forchead, and was otherwise so seriously injured that Drs. Bartlett and Rutter, who attended him, fear he will not recover. Both were taken in a carriage to their home, No. 54 Green street. The Executive Committee of the Societies in

The vehicle was badly wrecked.

The Executive Committee of the Societies in charge of the demonstration of Irish Nationalita to be held at Ogdon's Grove Aug. 15 held a meeting at Burke's Hotel last evening. James Gilmore presided, a full representation being consisting of M. W. Byan, William Fogerty, and William of M. W. Byan, William Fogerty, and William Timothy Cane were

appointed a Committee on Music. It was decided to invite several prominent men from the East to deliver orations, among them being John Boyle O'Reilly, of the Boston Pilot; Ben Butler, P. A. Collins, and J. E. Fitzgerald, of Boston; Gen. Halpin, of Cincinnati; and Col. Roberts, of New York. The Committee adjourned to meet with the general convention of the organisations interested, which is to be held at Maskell Hall Sunday at 3.30 n.

A case of somewhat peculiar interest came tyesterday afternoon before Judge Knicke bocker in the Probate Court. A jury was in papelled to decide upon the question of appoint pocker in the Probate Court. A jury was impaneled to decide upon the question of appointing a conservator for Mrs. Susan S. Coatsworth. The motion was made at the instance of her brother, Dr. Flood, of Hyde Park. It is alleged and was shown from the testimony taken that Mrs. Coatsworth has become gradually incapable of managing her property to such an extent that she has lost her property on the West Side through the foreclosure of a mortgage. Mrs. Coatsworth is the widow of Maj. Coatsworth who was a Surgeon in the army, and Mrs. Coataworth is the widow of Maj. Coataworth, who was a Surgeon in the army, and died in the service in 1874. She has considerable literary reputation, having written a book called "The Loyal People of the Northwest," a biography of her husband, and several volumes of poems, besides contributing numerous articles to various magazines. One of the peculiarities of her infirmity seems to be that, although previously of undoubted integrity, she has latterly become utterly unreliable, and much given to schemes in fraud of her creditors. A long list of witnesses were examined, and the jury brought in a sealed verdict in the evening.

SCRIP FOR SALE. The following circular was sent by cesterday. It explains itself; yesterday. It explains itself;
At the regular meeting of the Board of Education, held June 26, 1878, the Committee of Finance and Auditing was authorized to receive troposals for the purchase of the serrip issued by he city to teachers and other employes of the Foard, so far as the same is offered for sale, and o allow the person making the highest bid the extlusive privilege of the rooms of the Board for saling the serrip on the day it is paid to the sachers.

teachers.

The sorio fer the teachers for May, amounting to \$55,031.82, and for engineers and jamitors, and for office employes for May and June, amounting to \$9,927.20, will be ready for delivery on Saturday, 12th inst. If you desire to make any offer for taking up such of this scrip as may be offered for sale at the time of delivery, you will please submit a scaled proposal, addressed to the Committee on Fixance and Auditing, and leave the same at the office of the Board, on or before Friday, 11th inst., af \$12 m. Probably from one-third to one-half of the entire amount will be offered for sale.

WELLS STREET REPURSATION ALLWAY.

WELLS STREET ELEVATED RAILWAY. WELLS STREET ELEVATED RAILWAY.

The application to the Council for the right of way for an elevated railroad on North Wells street to Lincoln avenue, has stirred up the property-owners on the former, and they made their first "kick" last night. The meeting, held at No. 115 Wells street, was preliminary only, and the attendance, therefore, was not very large—about a dozen. Fred Becker presided.

sided.

Mr. Becker referred to the application for the right way, and said a "Mississippi bridge" in front of the houses would be a great injury to the property,—would decrease its value fully 50 per cent, if not more. He hoped a remonstrance would be gotten up at once and circulated for signatures.

would be gotten up at once and circulated for signatures.

Mr. Williams spoke of the great detriment the railway would be to the property, and moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare and circulate the remonstrance, and to make arrangements for a mass-meeting to protest against the granting of the privilege sought. The motion was agreed to, and the Chair named as the Committee: Dr. V. A. Boyer, Bernard Bellitzheimer, and Charles Spangenberg, who were instructed to invite the North-Side Aldermen to attend the gathering.

The meeting then adjourned.

JUDGE L. B. OTIS, JUDGE L. B. OTIS,

The Letter-Carriers' Association held a meeting in the Union Veteran rooms at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, Joseph E. Smith in the chair. The business done was confined to the settlement of old assessments, miscellaneous accounts, and routine matters.

The members of Engine Company No. 6 wish to return thanks to the following named gentlement for cashing their scrip at par: Tobey & Booth, Libby, McNetill & Libby, Hannah, Lay & Co., Boardman & Keep, Sheriff & Son, William E. Johnson, Lees, Hendricks & Co., Gardner & Spry.

The Woman's Homeopathic Medical Society met at the Clifton House last evening, Dr. Caldwell in the chair. Dr. Sue A. White read a scientific paper upon "The Causes of the Catamenia," which was ably discussed by the members present. Dr. Jennie Smith was appointed to prepare the naxt paper upon the subject of "Dymenorrhogs."

A boy named Mathews, 8 years of age, living at No. 64 Perry street, and another named Graff. 5 years of age, living at No. 64 Perry street, and another named Graff. 5 years of age, living at No. 64 Perry street, and another named Graff. 5 years of age, living at No. 64 Perry street, and another named Graff. 5 years of age, living at No. 64 Perry street, and another named Graff. 5 years of age, living at No. 64 Perry street, and another named Graff. 5 years of age, living at No. 64 Perry street, and another named Graff. 5 years of age, living at No. 64 Perry street, and another named Graff. 5 years of age, living at No. 64 Perry street, and another named Graff. 5 years of age, living at No. 64 Perry street, and another named Graff. 5 years of age, living at No. 64 Perry street, and another named Graff. 5 years of age, living at No. 64 Perry street, were severely bitten about the limbs at about 5 o'clock last evening by a dog supposed to be mad. The dog was chased to the content has been paid. If the Receiver is fortunate enough to convert some of this property into cash ere long, and be thinks he will succeed, a second dividend,—making in all 25 per cent. As things n making in all 25 per cent. As things now look this is all that depositors can possibly expect. Mr. S. C. Ward, the Receiver of the Beenly, Bank, will to day file his provible. Bank, will to-day file his monthly state the Superior Court.

The Police Committee meets Friday, and the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds Saturday.

to \$2,500.

THE CITY-HALL.

The receipts for licenses yesterday amounted

The City Treasurer yesterday received \$107 from the Comptroller, \$2,566 from the Water Department, and \$2,608 from the City Coi-

The indications are that the mortality report this week will be more favorable, though chol-era infantum does not seem to have abated

Commissioner DeWolf proposes to be in accord with his Honor's policy, and to that end is figuring. He thinks a reduction of 5 per cent in his salary-list will make him solid.

The Mayor says positively that he will make no change at present in the Police Superintendency, but Seavey's condition is such that there will doubtless be a change within a month.

inquiry was received by the Mayor yesterday from the United States Consul at Saxony, Germany, for Christlieb Hasse, who lived here prior to 1876 with his family. His friends desire to hear from him.

Prof. Siebel, to whom samples of meat from the eating of which a family on the West Side was supposed to have been poisoned were given some time ago to be analyzed, has completed his work, and been unable to find any traces of poisonous matter. He will submit his report in

a few days.

Building permits were issued yesterday to James Turner to creet a two-story meat-canning factory, rear of 519 and 514 Archer avenue, to cost \$3,000; to Tobin & Hamler, to erect a one-story boiler-shop, to cost \$2,800; to Lambert Tree, to erect a two-story store at No. 33! Clark street, to cost \$4,500; to Fred Hue, to erect a two-story dwelling at No. 144 Ruble street, to cost \$1,600; and to Jarrett & Sherman, to erect a two-story carriage factory, corner of Jackson and Franklip streets, to cost \$5,000.

The Commissioner of Public Works mede

and Franklin streets, to cost \$5,000.

The Commissioner of Public Works made some appointments yesterday. John McCarthy was appointed Harbor-Master, vice Thomas Brown; Louis Spiegel, Water Inspector, vice A. J. Dox; H. F. Merrett, Assistant Water Assessor, vice R. Coates; Thomas Dwyer, Collector of Water Rents, vice D. O'Brien; P. D. Toonev, Sidewalk Inspector, vice John F. Scandan; Mathew Colfer, tender Kinzle street bridge, vice J. Dawson; and Patrick Meaney; tender North avenue bridge, vice F. Albrecht. tender North avenue bridge, vice F. Albrecht.
THE CITY-HALL INVESTIGATION.

tender North avenue bridge, vice F. Albrecht.

THE CITY-HALL INVESTIGATION.

The experts in the City-Hall investigation were at work again yesterday, and the further they went the less they saw to justify the charges interested parties have made. Various individuals were on hand to point out pinholes in the stone, and they came very near disgusting everybody concerned. They exhibited nothing but prejudice and bias, and might have been better employed, or, at least, more profitably, for since they were not invited they cannot reasonably put in a bill against the city for their volunteer services. The Committee found very few defects comparatively,—at least no more than are to be found in buildings of the kind,—and, although she work is far from complete, it is believed they will report that, while there are some defects in the stone and workmanship, there are none to make any noise about. They uniformly concede the superiority of the cutting of the stone, not withstanding it was cut out of Chicago, and some of them said that the defects in the city's half were unworthy consideration as compared with those in the county's half. The charges originally were preferred by a set of malcontents, and the result will show that the Council made a mistake in paying any attention to them.

THE REDUCTION OF POLICE PAY.

The Superintendent of Police has agreed not to reduce his orders to writing in the matter of reducing the pay of the force 5 per cent. It is claimed, as a reason, that the men have voluntarily asked that the reduction in their pay be made. In the absence of any proof this statement may be taken for what it is worth; but, aside from this, the Superintendent's Secretary.

I was \$227,000, while for the next six months it will be \$217,000. In other words, the patrolmen, for instance, are to be cut off \$8.75 per month, and thereby \$90,000 which has been appropriated to pay them is to be saved and taken over to next rear, in other words, the 5 per cent they give up is to be allowed to accumulate in the City Treasurer's bands for him to draw interest on, and a year-from now is to be added to the appropriation. WHY HE BETRENCHES.

WHY HE RETRENCES.

The Mayor states his reasons for retrenching as follows:

The total valuation of the property in the city last year was \$131,000,000, on which an assessment of 2 86-100 per centure was levied, giving the amount of the levy as \$2,777,757.23, which includes \$675,000 paid out for interest. Exclusive of the interest the perceptage of the total valuation would be 2.35, or a fery of \$3,102,-757,23. Now, be said, as there will be only 2 per cent levy on the total valuation next year, they will have to save .35 perfect on the amounts expended this year on the same radiation as the year the levy for general purposes would amount to \$2,620,000, and, including interest, \$3,295,000, which would be about \$450,000 less than they have control of this year. The 25 per cent will go in next year to save the issuing of next year's scrip. So the Mayor says while he will have to be economical now, he will have to be more so next year.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Certificates for judges and clerks of the lat judical election are now being prepared, and well be issued about Aug. 1. Insane cases, of which there are ten on the docket, will be taken up in the County Court this morning. In the afternoon Judge Location

The Coroner yesterday replevined on about 30,000 cigars, part of the stock of S. Backman of No. 178 Randolph street, new in charge of Deputy-Sheriff Shoeninger.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad vesterday paid the County Treasurer its taxes for 1878, amounting to \$28,103. Of this amount \$4,000 was for county tax, and \$7,000 of the total was in city serip. In the County Court yesterday, Mary A. Fields, as administrator of Michael W. Fields, began suit for trespass, damages \$1,000, against William R. and Lewis A. Clark. Charles M. Hardy began a similar suit against F. F. Cole, also for \$1,000.

"Dr." H. B. Palmer was arrested yesterday on the indictments found by the Grand Jury last week against him for larceny, swindling, and practicing medicine without a license. He was arraigned, pleaded "not guilty," and went to jail, the trial being set for to-morrow.

IN THE CRIMINAL COURT

IN THE CRIMINAL COURT
vesterday the jury brought in a sealed werdlet
in the appeal case taken by Frank Humphreys
from the decision of a South Evanston Justice
who fined him two separate sums of \$200 for
selling liquor without license. The jury fixed
the penaity at \$54.16 and \$25 in the two cases.

In the same Court Moses Leibenstein was adjudged the father of Rosa Steiger's infant, and
the usual order was made.

Albert Wortell pleaded "guilty" to a charge
of burglary and was remanded for sentence.
Frank Clark was tried for larceny; jury out.
The case of John Crow and William Young,
charged with burglary, is on trial.

The cases against Lundqvist, the Cottage
Grove avenue tailor, and his alleged confederates, have been passed to the September term.
Judge Tuley, sitting in the Criminal Court,
fined De Witt C. McLain, a Constable, \$50 for
withholding money received by him in virtue of
his office, and in compliance with the statute
entered an order declaring the delinquent forever ineligible to hold any office of trust or
profit in the State of Illinois. Mr. McLain had
better go West.

better go West.

THE SINKING FUND.

The members of the County Board appear to be almost unanimous in their determination to have the Sinking Fund of 111,000 invested in the 5 per cent Court-House bonds. The County Attorney has aiready given bis opinion that such investment would be in accordance with law, and nothing stands in the way of such an investment of the surplus funds except the County Treasurer's fear that his successor may possibly call upon him for the cash and refuse to accept bonds in fleu thereof. To meet this objection, it is contemplated to submit an agreed case to the courts, and the County Attorney has been directed to make a formal demand upon the Treasurer to so invest the money, and to confer with Mr. McCrea's attorneys with a view to the preparation of such agreed case. confer with Mr. McCrea's attorneys with a view to the preparation of such agreed case.

Mr. Senne, President of the County Board, informed a reporter of The Thibune yesterday that he was strongly in favor of the proposed method of investing the Sinking Fund. By so doing over \$66,000 will be saved to the county between this and the year 1891, when the Sinking Fund will be required for the Sinking Fund will be required for the extinction of the debt which it was created to meet. As it stands, the money lies idle in bank, or, if used, the county derives no benefit from it. Mr. Senne also looks favorably upon the proposition to issue the remaining Court-House bonds in small lots to suit home investors. Since July 1 it has been allowable to issue the bonds in as low denominations as \$25, the minimum prior to that-date having been \$100. There are yet \$150,000 worth of the bonds to place, and after investing the Sinking Fund this would leave about \$40,000 for issuance. No doubt ten times this amount could be readily placed at a moderate premium if proper facilities were offered the public for obtaining them.

### FEDERAL FLICKERS.

The Sub-Tressury disbursements vesterday mounted to \$101,000. John Hitt, Deputy Collector of Customs, has

been ill for two or three days and confined to his Special-Agent J. A. Bowman, of the St. Louis office, is on a visit to this city, and is being hospitably entertained by the Special Agents in this Department.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday at Collector Harvey's office footed up \$25,824. Of the amount, \$21,960 was for tax-paid soirits, \$3,367 from tobacco and cigars, and \$820 for

Commencing with the coming Sunday, the retail stamp department at the Post-Office will be open regularly every Sunday from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. The other hours will remain as at present, the box delivery from 10 to 12, and the carrier delivery from 11 to 12 a. m.

Senator John A. Logan spent a goodly portion Senator John A. Logan spent a goodly portion of yesterday afternoon in Collector Harvey's private audience, counseling with the Collector for the preservation of the nation's integrity and the welfare of the State. At least that's what the consultation was given out to be, and locked and impenetrable doors stand in the way of a more specific and particular account of what was said and done.

was said and done.

The local and visiting whisky men came together again yesterday at the Palmer House and labored on the composition of that petition or statement of their grievances on the "leakage" question. It is understood that the document is about ready, with the exception of the finishing touches, and that Dr. Rush and Mr. Woolner will be deputed to carry it to Washington, tied around their waists in sections, to the end that no reporter shall get hold of it until its presentation at headquarters.

There were no further arrests vesterfax in the

til its presentation at headquarters.

There were no further arrests yesterday in the match-bond case, although, if rumors count for anything, there will be something more in that line before long. The Mr. Phineas Aver, who was at first supposed to be an intaugible myth, but who now turns out to be a man in the flesh, with a portion of the swag presumably in his keeping or under his control, has been run down somewhere or other, and his "pinching" and arrival in this city, where he is rather wanted at present, may come about in a few weeks, if not a few days. If another rumor is to be believed, lightning may strike somewhat nearer home before that time.

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LABOR MOVEMENTS.

THE UPHOLSTREES.

THE UPHOLSTREES.

THE UPHOLSTREES.

THE UPHOLSTREES.

THE UPHOLSTREES.

THE UPHOLSTREES.

OCCOMBON ASSETTION ASSETTIO

may be expected—the holding out of a few of the smaller concerns. It only a few firms, and not a majority, can be induced to come into the agreement, the effort will probably be allowed to drop. It appears that the manufacturers who have entered into the agreement thus far have done so with the feeling that it will be of mutual benefit to themselves and to the workingmen, because, under the less-hours system, they will be able to hire those at present out of work and keep up the production, or even increase it. The thing isn't as clearly explained to an outsider as it might be, but the manufacturers probably know what is for their interest, and one of them yesterday assured a reporter that there was no "eight hours" work for ten hours' pay" about it, but that it was an equitable and mutually satisfactory arrangement which would enable the manufacturers to produce as much as they are now producing, if not more, give their present employes more time for themselves, and afford employment to those now out of work. It is said that several more mapufacturers will come into the arrangement.

THE PLASTERER'S UNION

manufacturers will come into the arrangement.

THE PLASTERREA! UNION

met at Maskell Hall last evening, to consider the proposition of striking for higher wages, impelled by the fact that they had learned through the papers that the plasterers of St. Louis were on a strike. The plasterers here have been and are receiving \$2.50 per day, while in the village across the bridge they are receiving only \$2, but they think that if St. Louis plasterers strike for \$2.50 that they are justified in demanding an advance over them. These were the ideas animating the meeting, and they were carried out. There were about 300 persons present, and they were very naturally all of one mind. They wanted more money, which is a universal complaint, and in the consideration of their interests the eighthour question cut no figure whatever. It had some friends, and it was discussed whether a reduction of hours or increase of pay should be the desideratum, but amounted to nothing, for the cry was for more money. The meeting lasted until midnight, and the result, briefly stared, was that it was agreed with great unanimity to strike Monday for an increase of wages from \$2.50 to \$3. There was some feeling against the move because some regarded it as impracticable, but the details cannot be given for the reason that the proceedings were supposed to be strictly private. There is scarcely a doubt, however, but they will demand the increase, and refuse to work unless they get it. THE PLASTERERS' UNION

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

TREMONT HOUSE.

Hardcastle, N. Y.
H. Dodge, Mistawaka.
T. Y. McCulloh, Kanka'e.
Leller, Philadelppia.
J. Cassady, Omalia.
J. Josephs, Cincinnati. PALMER HOUSE.

B. Smith, Austin, Teg., Chas. P. Burr. St. Louis,
B. Mohen, Washington,
V. Harrison, Toronto,
J. Pettigrew, S. Fran.
J. Pettigrew, S. Fran.
J. Pettigrew, S. Fran.
Dr. A. H. Thompson, Pri

SHERMAN HOUSE. Ridgely, Springfield. L. B. Wadleigh, Clint'n. E. Day, New York.
H. Stacy, Brock'n, Mas W. P. Dastin, Boston, L. Robbins, Rochester, W. R. Dawson, Cincunas E. Hait, Lansingburgh. O. R. Olney, Clinton. GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

J. P. G. Foster, New York A. E. Harding, Boston, W. F. Stewart, London, C. L. Frost, New York W. Plankinton, Milw'ke M. S. Patrick, Omaha. J. H. Blackader, Montr'al J. S. Lloyd, Philadelphia J. C. Osgood, Burlington, W. McDonald, Kan, City GARDNER.

B. Lynch, Milwankee, Frank Barker, Rochelle Cassidy, Prescott, Ark. Milner, Prescott, Ark. C. Manung, Louisville J. C. Perkins, Toledo. P. Blackstone, Gen's'o Henry Carr, St. Louis.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS. A PRIVATE CONSULTATION.

Over the Democracy of the State stands the

ncertain shadow of 1880. At present the question is not so much whether Tilden, Thurman Bayard, or Davis shall be the national standard bearer. The conundrum is, What shall be done to neutralize the baleful effects of the extra Congressional session which closed a few days ago, and what steps must be taken in the coun ties this fall to weld again the discordant elements and give the party the "boom," which it so much requires! Each county in the State will elect the coming November a Treasurer and Surveyor, and in this county then are to be chosen, in addition, one Superior Court Judge, Clerk of the Superior Court and five County Commissioners. There is an urgent need for numerous Democratic victories in the State,—not so much on account of the spoths, which are comparatively trivial, but to give the party confidence for the fall of next year. To the Legislature of 1880-'81 will be delegated the duty of making a new redistricting of the State for Congressional apportionment. Of the fity-one members of the Senate, twenty-six hold over. Of these there are fifteen Republicans, ten Democrate, and one Socialist. To give the Democracy the control of both Houses, they must elect sixteen Senate, are an expense and a procession of the senate of the ties this fall to weld again the discordant ele

are fitteen Republicans, ten Democrats, and one Socialist. To give the Democracy the control of ooth Houses, they must elect sixteen Senators and seventy-seven Representatives. In the last Législature they had twenty-four of the former and sixty of the latter, though the ten Greenbackers more frequently voted with them than with the Republicans.

To take a bird's-eye view of the situation, as it were, a conference of prominent Democrats from various parts of the State was held Tuesday evening in a secluded room in the Sherman House. There were present Washington Armstrong of LaSalle, James Herrington of Kane, Luther Dearborn of Macon, George C. Harrington of Iroquois, A. L. Knapp of Sangamon. D. C. Taylor of Kankakee, H. R. Enoch of Winnebago, Henry Ridgely and Thomas H. Campbell, both of Sangamon. A number of local lights, including the ever-faithful John Forsyth, were also in attendance.

It is needless to say that the situation was thoroughly discussed from every possible standpoint, and in the course of the discussion some little attention was paid to the condition of the Democracy in this county. Harrison's would-be leadership was unanimously pronounced a failure, and the necessity for throwing him overboard was made so apparent that, when the cauens came to a close, not one of the politicians present felt the slightest inclination to admit him as a factor in any movement or combination that might be made towards the unification of the party.

A long discussion was held on the issues to be

A long discussion was held on the issues to be

A long discussion was held on the issues to be presented before the people, and, after several readings of the bill of rights and other sections of the Constitution, both National and State, it was unanimously concurred in that the questions of the right to bear arms—a sop to the Socialists—and the freedom of the ballot—a howl in favor of the useful, but not ornamental, "stuffer," should be presented as the vital issues of the campaign. On these the leaders propose to stake their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

Another caucus of representatives from all parts of the State will be held in the course of a few weeks.

LUMBERMEN. THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NA-TIONAL ASSOCIATION of Lumbermen was held in the ladies' ordinary of the Tremont House yesterday, commencing

at 10 o'clock a. m.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. B Judson, of Iowa City, Ia., the President of the Association.

Association.

Among the delegates present were J. T. Bates, Danbury, Conn.: P. Bishop, Sheldon, Ill.; W. A. Bryant, Grundy Centre, Ia.; Ellas Bovey, Dixon, Ill.; J. W. Booth, Chana, Ill.; H. Cadle, Princeton, Mo.; M. Crum, Farmer City, Ill.; H. N. Dickson, Arc ola, Ill.; N. F. Dalton, Vincennes, Ind.; William Deakon, Snabbonie, Ill.; W. P. Dator, Bradford, Ill.;

The yearly dues were advanced from \$3 to \$5, and an article added defining the qualifications for membership.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Association will demand compensation for lumber sold by wholessle dealers within five miles of the Court-House, and not consumed.

The article in relation to the election of Directors was changed so as to make them eligible for terms of one, two, and three years.

A provision was also made recognizing side-tracks within six miles of the yard of any member as within his jurisdiction.

The election of officers was then taken up, resulting as follows: President, Henry Cadle, Princeton, Mo.; Vice-President, J. K. Earle, Momence, Ill.; Secretary, W. B. Judson; Directors, H. N. Dixon, Arcoia, Ill., and A. H. Trego, Hoodstown, Ill., one year; J. W. Porter, Lowa City, Ia., and S. W. King, Marshall, Wis. two years; F. S. Munson, State Centre, Ia., and W. A. Golder, Sterling, Ill., three years.

The newly-elected President delivered an address, and the Convention adjourned sine die after passing a vote of thanks to Col. John A. Rice, of the Tremont House, and to the retiring officers.

At the conclusion of this meeting the Board of Directors held a session and considered a number of cases referred to them for settlement.

The Convention will meet again in this city

ment.

The Convention will meet again in this city the second Wednesday in July, 1880.

LAKE BLUFF. THE COMING SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.
The Lake Bluff Sunday-School Assembly will commence its fourth annual meeting July 15 at Lake Biuff continuing until July 25. The Rev. John Williamson is Superintendent; the Rev. A. W. Patten, Secretary. The exercises with begin Tuesday evening, July 15, with addresses by the members of the Sunday-School Committee and others, with vocal and instrumenta music. The children's meeting and Sunday school teachers' conference will follow the next morning. Prof. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, M. D., will-lecture on "The Physiological Basis of Education." Leonard Swett will lecture on "Abraham Lincoln," and the Rev. H. W. Thomas will speak on "Sociology."

Thursday will be opened with a children's meeting, and the Rev. W. F. Crafts will lecture on "Bible Illustration." Dr. Charles A. C. Garnsey will offer a popular lecture on "Chemistry." On Friday, July 16, Judge E. R. Paige will favor the meeting with his able lecture on the "Origin and Growth of Worlds." The Rev. Arthur Little will speak on "The Relation of the Sunday-School to Church Life." In the morning Judge Paige will lecture on the "Origin and Development of Life." Prof. J. S. Jewell, M. D., will lecture July 19, on the "Brain and How to Care for It." Prof. D. Heagle will speak on "Solomon's Temple and Jerusalem."

Bishop Andrews will deliver the sermon July 20. In the evening there will be a love-feast.

Monday, July 21, Judge Paige speaks on "Other Worlds and Their Inhabitants." Prof.

"Other Worlds and Their Inhabitants." Prof. Jewell lecture on the "Brain as the Instrument of Thought and Feeling." In the evening Prof. J. N. Danforth will lecture on "Microscopy," by oxy-hydrogen light.

Mrs. Jennie F. Willing will lecture on "David and Homer," Tuesday, July 22, and Lieut.-Gov. William Bross will lecture on "Across the Continent." Prof. H. S. Carhart will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Light" in the evening. Wednesday, July 23, the Rev. R. L. Dashiel, D. D., will lecture on "Winter in Mexico," Prof. H. S. Carhart will speak on "Electricity." and the Rev. A. H. Gillett on the place of the Sunday-school in the culture demanded by the State.

State.
Thureday, July 24. Prof. Edmund Andrews,
M. D., will lecture on "Genesis and Geology,"
and the Rev. R. D. Sheppard on "A Tour
Through Palestine by Calcium Light."
Friday, July 25, the last day, the Rev. W. M.
Blackburn will lecture, and the Rev. R. L.
Dashiel will speak on "A Situation Wanted by
a Gentleman's Son."

a Gentleman's Son."

The meeting will close with a vocal and instrumental concert.

### MARINE NEWS.

LAKE FREIGHTS. Grain freights were a little stronger yesterday, but no advance over previous rates was obtained. It is expected that the rise in wheat will enable carriers to obtain 2c on corn and 21/c on wheat to-day. Engagements yesterday were as follows: To Buffalo—Prop Vanderbilt, corn as follows: To Buffalo—Prop Vanderbit, corn through to Boston at 11c. To Kingston—Schrs J. Wade, wheat, and Nellie Wilder, corn; also schis K. Kelley, J. R. Noyes, Jamaica, and E. Blake, corn at 4½c. To Montreal—Prop Scotia, wheat at 6½c. Capacity, 34,000 bu wheat and 150,000 bu corn.

At the Lumber-Vessel-Owners' Association

office resterday the following charters were reported: Schr C. H. Hackley, cedar posts from Masonville to Milwaukee, 3@3% each; schr Moselle, wood and bark from Cross Village to Chicago, \$1.03% per cord; and the schr Lucy J. Clark, dry lumber from Point St. Ignace to Chicago, \$1.00 per 1,000 feet.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 9.—Up—Props Ben-ton, Sanilac, Missouri and barges, Cormorant and consort, Ohio and barges; stmr W. R. Clinand consort, Ohio and barges; stmr W. R. Clinton; schrs Otonabee, Clara H. Mgore.

Down—Props Superior and consort, and Charles Hinckly, Annie Smith, with consort and schr M. Stalker; schrs F. L. Danforth, Fleetwing, G. S. Warmington, C. H. Johnson, W. B. Ogden, Deiaware, D. P. Dobbins, Cossack, Penokee, J. Bigler, John M. Hutchinson, Elizabeth

kee, J. Bigler, John M. Hutchinson, Elizabeth Jones.
Wind—Southwest, light; weather fine.
PORT HURON, July 9—10 p. m.—Up—Props Arizons, City of New York, Asis, Nomberg, Satira and barges, Sheldon and consort; schrs New Hampsbire, George Erwin, St. Clair, Aunt Rath. E. M. Carrington, Negaunee.
Down—Props St. Joseph, K. W. Bennett and barges; schrs Prince Edward. A. J. Dewey, New Dominion, S. H. Foster, Wend the Wave, Pierpont, Brooklyn, Edward Harmon.
Wind—Southwest, light; weather cloudy.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—Charters—Freight was more freely offered to-day. The schr W. H. Dakes was taken for Bloom iron to Cleveland at 40c f. o. b.; F. M. Knapp, 700 tons coal to Milwaukee, 50c; John Wesley, coal, do; George Murray, Anna Vought, coal to Chicago George Murray, Anna Vought, coal to Chicago 50c; Sea Gull, salt to Cleveland, & per brl; Thomas P. Sheldon, coal to Chicago 45 free. Cleared—Prop Milwaukee, muse, Idaho, mdse, Chicago; China, mdse, Dulluth; schrs W. H. Oades, 231 tons fron ore, Cleveland; David Vance, 1,100 tons coal, Helvetia, 1,583 tons coal, F. M. Kuspo, 700 tons coal, Milwaukee; M. P. Barkalow, Ashtabula; William Home, 200 tons molding sand, Detroit; George Murray, 1,250 tons coal, Chicago; barges Superior, Hattie, Marine City; R. J. Carney, T. H. Orton, Saginaw; Boscobel, Bay City.

HE GOT THERE. McCarty got there yesterday. The great pressure that has been brought to bear on Commissioner Waller placed him in Capt. Brown's posi-tion as Harbor-Master. Yesterday Aid. Smyth, who was elected by the Republicans in the Ninth Ward, was busying himself about the Mayor and Commissioner in endeavors to force the ap-pointment of McCarty, Democrat. It is said that Ald Smyth is under certain rolling abilities abilithat Ald. Smyth is under certain political obligations to give McCarty a boost, and he is not alone is his efforts. Capt. Brown, who was a very efficient officer, was nominated for the place by Redmond Prindiville, a Democrat, who was President of the old Board of Public Works.

CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, July 2.—Vessels chartered today—scow J. W. Porter, coal, Cleveland to Amherstburg; schrs Acacia, coal, Black River to
St. Catherines at 40c; schr Granger, ore, Marquette to Cleveland at 25c; schr Crocker, cargo old rails, Sarnia to Cleveland at 90c; schr F. J. King, cargo of ore from Escanaba on private terms; schr J. B. Mellior, iron ore from Mar-

THE CANAL.

Bridgeport, July 9.—Arrived—First National, Bird's Bridge, 6,300 bu corn; prop Imperial, Seneca, 4,000 bu corn; Harriet, Seneca, 6,500 bu corn; Lily, Seneca, 6,500 bu oats; Phænix, Lockport, 5,400 bu corn.

Cleared—Monitor, Morris, 29,439 feet lumber; Monte Christo, Ottawa, 79,673 feet of lumber.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukin, July 9.—No charters to-day.

Milwaukin, Guily 9.—No charters to-day.

Mrived schrs Columbian, Myosotis. THE BURNED SCOTIA.

Capta Blackburn, Bates, and T. Miller held a survey on the partially-burned prop Scotia (Canadian), and estimated that complete repairs would cost from \$2,000 to \$2,500. Tempo-

PORT COLBORNE. PORT COLBORNE, Ont., July 9.—Passed up

Schr F. C. Leighton, Oswego to Chicago. Down-Nothing. Wind-Southwest, fresh NAVIGATION NOTES. Dredging continued around the stranded schi lardner at Lincoln Park yesterday. The schrs J. V. Jones and Perry Hanna are

Miller Bros.' drydock having leaks stopped.

The schrs Oneonta, J. W. Jones, and Comanche arrived yesterday with coal from below.

Capt. John Sellers, a well-known tugman, died night before last at his mother's residence on West Lake street.

The sehr Gracie M. Filer had several stanchions broken yesterday by bumping into the abutment of Polk street bridge.

The schr J. H. Mead got aground in the South Branch yesterday, and the tug G. R. Green ran into her and knocked a hole in her stern.

PORT OF CHICAGO The following were the arrivals and actual sail-ings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Prop C. Hurlbut, Buffalo, coal, N. S. Gas-House, Prop C. Reiis, Manistee, lumber, Lake street, Prop Lake Erie, Collingwood, sundries, Wells Prop lake Eric, Collingwood, saludies, ves-sreet.

Prop Sky Lark, Benton, sundries, State street.

Prop Swallow, Muskezon, lumber, Stetson Slip.

Prop M. Groh, South Haven, sundries, State street.

Prop G. Campbell, Erie, sundries, Clark street.

Prop New Era. Grand Haven, towing, Rush street.

Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber, Statestreet.

street.
Prop St. Albans, Cleveland, sundries, Clark street.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rash street.
Schr Northerner, Buffalo, coal, North Halsted

Schr Northerner, Buffalo, coal, North Halsted street.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, lumber, Twelfth street.
Schr Wätertown, Charlotte, coal, Adams street.
Trg Hagerman, Milwaukee, towing, Clark street.
Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr H. D. Moore, Buffalo, coal, Twelfth street.
Schr H. D. Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr G. Pfister, Buffalo, coal, Ogden Canal.
Schr Gomanche, Buffalo, coal, Central Wharf.
Schr J. H. Mead, Menominee, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr J. H. Mead, Menominee, lumber, Stetson
Slip.

Schr E. Ellinwood, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street. Schr Ostrich, Sanmico, lumber, Market. Schr Oneonta, Buffalo, coal. van Buren street. Schr G. W. Wescott, Frankfort, lumber, Twelf Schr E. Williams, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber, Mason Schr Butcher Boy, Menominee, lumber, Mason Schr American Union, Menominee, lumber, Rush

Street.
Schr C. H. Weeks, Erie, coal, no order.
Schr C. H. Seaver. Muskegon. lumber, Market.
Schr City Woodstock, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, Market.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber, Mud Lake.
Schr Ataunto, Grand Haven, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr Montpelier, Grand Haven, lumber, Allen

Schr C. North, Muskegon, lumber, Market
ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr Nellie Wieder, Cleveland, grain.
Schr Two Brothers, Manistee, light.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, stone.
Schr Sardina. Muskegon, sundries.
Schr M. E. Cook, Manistee, light.
Schr Fonr Brothers, Manistee, light.
Schr Fonr Brothers, Manistee, light.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, light.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, light.
Schr Bous Brothers, Manistee, light.
Schr Eveline Bates, Muskegon, light.
Schr Eveline Bates, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ids, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ids, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ids, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ids, Muskegon, light.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, light.
Schr Nacture, Manistee, light.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, White Lake, light.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Oswegatchie, Cleveland, sundries.
Schr M. Loutit, Manistee, light.
Prop Swajlow, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr J. De Coudres, Ventura, light.
Prop Swajlow, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr S. P. Wilson, Packard's, sundries.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, sundries.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, sundries.
Schr B. M. Portch, Manistee, light.
Schr North Cape, Manistee, light.
Schr Prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Alpona, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.

MANTON MARBLE. Recial Disputch to The Tribune.

New York, July 6.—The Times says that when the fact became known this afternoon that Manton Marbie had again become a married man, his friends at the clubs laughed and groaned by turns. Mr. Marble had been a widower for several years, and his most intimate acquaintances declared that he never intimated to them in the slightest manner that he intended to wed again. His friends thought it very strange that they never even heard of the lady—Mrs. A. Williams Lombard to whom he gave his name, and say that they to whom he gave his name, and say that they have not the slightest knowledge that she is have not the alightest knowledge that she is possessed of a fortune, but presume that she is so blessed. Mr. Marble has long borne the reputation of being very reticent about his private affairs. On Tuesday afternoon he visited the residence of the Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan, adjoining St. Thomas' Church, and made arrangements for a strictly private magnification in the church at Todache. private marriage in the church at 7 o'clock this morning. A few minutes before that hour Sex-

morning. A few minutes before that hour Sexton Williams had opened the doors of the edifice and was prepared for a crush of invited guests, but a cosch bearing Mr. Marble and Mrs. Lombard was the only one that rattled into the street, and the wedding procession consisted merely of Mr. Marble and Mrs. Lombard. The Rev. Mr. Morgan was promotely on time, and within a few moments Mr. Marble and Mrs. Lombard were pronounced husband and wife. Then they re-entered their coach, and, according to the best information that could be obtained, the happy couple sailed on the French steamship Pereire for Hayre at 9:30. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARIETTA, Ga., July 9.—A romantic marriage took place here last night. Mr. Huntly, of La Grange, and Miss Richardson, of Marietta, had been betrothed for a long time. Through the opposition of her parents, it is said, the lady broke her engagement and engaged herself to a Marietta gentleman. She was to have married him last night, the trousseau and all being readv. Huntly, hearing of the approaching wedding, went to Marietta Saturday and pleaded his old cause. She would not yield, and he had gone to the depot to leave when a note was handed him. This stated that she had relented, and would marry him. He remained over, eloped with her to Atlanta, and was married there. All the parties stand high in society. The affair creates great excitement. MARIETTA, Ga., July 9.-A romantic mar

### HONEST MONEY.

HONEST MONEY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., July 9.—This evening a largely attended meeting, irrespective of party, was held here for the purpose of taking action looking towards the formation of a branch of the Honest-Money League of the Northwest. The gathering was attended by some of the most prominent Republicans and Democrats of the city, and was called to order by Col. John Hay, who, in doing so, made a few attring remarks. city, and was called to order by Col. John Hay, who, in doing so, made a few stirring remarks appropriate to the occasion. Jarvy M. Adams was called upon to preside, and, in taking the chair, also made a short but able speech. Thomas M. Nichol, Secretary of the Honest-Money League of the Northwest, followed with one of his instructive talks on the money question, after which Virgle P. Klein addressed the meeting. M. L. Scudder, of Chicago, was present, and made a few remarks. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a permanent organization of a branch of the League, to meet at the call of the committee.

Picturesque Attitude of Carter.

Washington (D. C.) Mepublicom.

Carter Harrison, well known in Washington as the friend (†) of our Marine Band, has made a magnificent failure as Mayor of Chicago. He had seventy offices to give out when he was elected, and there were at least two thousand applicants for them. Being accustomed to spread a paucity of brains over a large area of pretended statesmanship, Carier did not hesitate to attempt to make these offices "go around" among his friends. The end of it all is that when the blanket covers his head, his feet and legs are uncovered, and vice, versa.

The appearance of Carter with his feet and less bare is simply and horrifyingly appalling. Hence the verdict that he is a failure.

PLEASURABLE.

Those who wish to make their delicacles enjoya-ble, will make use of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts-Vanilla, Orange, etc.

Pure Candy, and Poor Candy-For the former, go to Dawson's; for the latter, go elsewhere.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire matritions properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by draggists.

GREER—On the morning of the 8th inst., after long and painful illness, in the communion of the Catholic Church, in the condence of a certain fats, in the comfort of a reasonable and religious and soft hope, Mrs. Sophia R. Greer, in the 71s year of her ag-mother of B. A. Greer, J. F. Greer, and Mrs. Charles mother of B. A. Greer, J. F. Greer, and Mrs. Charles. Euneral from her late residence, 348 Chicago-av., a Thursday, at Jp. m., thence to the St. James kpler-pal Church, corner of Case and Hirror-ats. Relative and friends of the family respectfully invited without and friends of the family respectfully invited without further notice.

If Baltimore and New York papers please copy, YELVERTON—July 8, Hattle May Yelverton, aged 1 year, only child of Merrick and Mary A. Yelverten, Funeral from her parental residence, 1607 Butterfield st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery at 2 p. m. July 30

PECK.—Wednesday, 3 p. m., Wille Bertram Peck only child of Katie and W. Engene Peck, aged 4 months Funeral Thursday, 2 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill. only child of Katig and w. anguste rect, aged a monia.
Funeral Thursday, 2 p. m., by carriages to Rosehil,
BURKK—At his late residence, 704 indiana-av., July
9, at 6 p. m., James D. Burke, aged 68 years.
Funeral Friday, July 11, at 10 a. m., to 8t. John's
Chuschi. thence by cars to Calvary Cemetary. Friends
of the family are lavited.

LANO—Herman Lang, July 9, at 11 a. m., aged 31 Funeral to take place from residence, No. 208 Cty-bourn-av., July 10, at 2 p. m. Priends of deceased are invited to attend. MITCHELL—in this city, July 7, of heart-dhesse harles E., son of Charles H. and Mary E. Mischell Charles K., son of Charles B. and Mary E. Mischell, aged 18 years, EF Portland (Me.) papers please copy.
LIKBENSTEIN—On the morning of July 9, Begins, beloved and youngest daughter of Heary and Thores.
Liebenstein, aged 2 years and 3 months.
Funeral from 1343 landama-av. to-day (July 10) as 9

of ILES—Charlie J., youngest son of John and Elizabeth Giles, July 8.

Funeral Thursday, July 10, at 2 p. m., from his home, 101 Fremont-st, Friends are lavited. 101 Fremont-st, Friends are lavited.

JOYCE--Wednesday, at 5 a. m., Michael Joyce, aged
52 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 21 Nebraska-st.,
Friday, at 9 a. m. to Church of the Holy Family, where
High Mass will be celebrated, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. vary Cemetery.

RELLERS—The funeral of the late Capt. John Sellers takes place at 1 o'clock this afternoon from the family residence. No. 278 West Lake street. Carriages to Roseinii Cemetery.

ONE WORD COVERS THE ADVICE Which should be given to nervous and debilitated persons—Invigorate and debilitated persons—Interpretate for opiates, appetizers, are comparatively used to the extreme must be built up with a genuin in order to the recovery of vigor and tranquinten nerves. A course, systematically pursuche leading invigorant, Hostetter's Stematers, should be resorted to by those who the leading invigorant, Hostetter's Stemach Bitters, should be resorted to by those who suffer from weak nerves and general debility. The stomach, always more or less dyspeptic in cases of nervousness and loss of vitality, is toned and regulated by this medicine until the organ acts with a precision akin to that of a steady-going piece of mechanism. Complete digestion and assimilation are, through the influence of the Bitters, followed by a gain of vigor and flesh, and the disappearance of billiousness and irregularity of the bowels, where such exist, as they usually do. Appetite and sleep are then regained.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE FOUNTEENTS Ward Kepublican Club will be held at Lochner Hall, 636 Milwaukec-av., this evening. THE TRIBUNE HOME CLUB WILL HOLD THEIR regular monthly business meeting at the Tremon House to-day at 1:30 p. m.



**POWDER** 

Absolutely pure—made from Grape Cream of Tarts, imported exclusively for this Powder from the Wins district of France. Always uniform and wholesome. Sold only in cans by all Grocers. A Pound can maked to any address, postage paid, on receipt of 60 csris. ROYALBAKING POWDER CO., 171 Dunae-sts, New York. Most cheap powders contain alum; dangerous to health; avoid them, especially when offered loose or in buils. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

## JULY 11, at 9:30 O'CLOCK, FURNITURE

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE,

AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Dining-room Furniture,
Marble-top Tables, a full line of Brussels and Wool Carpets, Lounges, Sofas, Crockery, Glassware, Plated
Ware, Beds and Bedding, and General Merchandise.
Also Furniture from private residence removed to
our store for sale.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
72 and 50 Randolph-st.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, at 9:80 o'clock, SALE OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

SOO lots asserted W. G., C. C., and Tellow Ware, 100 bris Glassware, 50 Decorated Tollet Sets, Goods packed for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 173 East Randolph-s.

DRY GOODS, THURSDAY, July 10, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE Furniture & General Merchandisc, SATURDAY, July 12, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

REGULAR SALE OF SLIPPERS, SANDALS, TIES, BOOTS & SHOES.
This (THURSDAT) morning. July 10, at 9 o'clock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA. Auctr.

DYEING AND CLEANING. Your Old Can be beautifully DYED and CLEANED and REPAIRED at redinac sponse. Essensive Clothes Calls of the County of the County of the County of the County of the Chicago, a 107 April 6th calles Jorean Sacras Ladles Jorean Sacras Ladles Jorean Sacras St. Laules Jorean Sacras Sacra SEALS.

FOR CORPORATIONS, Courts, Notaries, Lodges, etc., etc., Wax Seals for Packages.

5. D. Childs & Co., 76 WASHINGTON ST.

THE HOSTIL

Talk with Maj the Canadian ed Poli

He Believes the Unc Persecuted Tribe,

They Want Peace, and the War-Path Are Attac

The American Indian in Most Respects, but ing in Some Min

Give the Redskins the Etmo. Them that They Will Be and All Will Re

WOLF POINT, M. T., Jun well to premise an intervie by a description of that ger Walsh was born at Pre Ogdensburg, N. Y., May 22, 36 years of age. His parer land, and, in his temper thoroughbred irishman. vivacious, intense in his a interest is aroused, gene and his experience with the courage. He has a perfect character of the Sioux, and superior to any Indians ext turn, have a wonderful affect tarn, have a wonderful affective are completely under his told by those who are engaged wood Mountain, that his in Bull and the Chiefs of the Walsh brought them to t persuasion, but really by t

HIS ESCAPADES WITH two of them will illustrate "persuasion" he was at t employ. In the latter part captured a Nez-Perce woma by two men, went to the of her release. The Sioux ref whereupon Walsh walke where she was, tool swore he would kill-interfered with him. Dur some of the Sioux attacked Indians, who entered a teen men Walsh approac and, entering it just twenty-two prisoners, and were tried, two were conv and the rest discharge ilar exploits have insp wholesome respect for the troubled, as well as who have done anything out of The interview with him

a the result of many camp-fires, when I have with him on his scouting horses. He talks freely Indian question, which he tudy, and which, you w "Maj. Walsh, tell me Unca-pa-pa Sioux."
"That would be a diffic fill a dozen issues of your member that I have been

warmly associated with years; and to detail my would take me two years stand the English of the throat': and the Ame that will show that they "I met Little-Knite

crossed soon after. From bave been with them. have slept in their lodges, "Of course you do. States they are known as won't permit any one to them, and you appear to bers of your family. 1 sive in the remark, but yo for them that is certain!

will you please give me to "Before these Indians and read much about th admit that I was prejuports from the American against them, and I had them as savage and irre them a gang of reckless. and, when I heard they w at my stomach, for I cou better lo with them. We I met them and fastened To my surprise I found for a place to sleep. worn and tired out. T been hunted until they h ing the time they have be them the most noble, n tact with. The characte

be a credit to any nation.
affectionate, and familystronger than they are an
"Do you believe them "I certainly do. I

PEOPLE OF STER " Have they always be "No. They have at the four station?"
"No. They have at the four mouths that I was a dead them once or twice du "What was the object "To see if they were c properly,—watching then preparing for any hostile line."

"Did you not frequent to find stolen horses,—from the whites!"
"Certainly, I did." "What proportion of y ject in view?"
"The proportion was a
"How many stolen ho from that camp since

from that camp since to trict?"

"I should say in the p five or forty."

"Did they all come from the p five or forty."

"Then the horse-stealing people are directed againgtensively?"

"No; I can't say that, but to war against the uncertainty of the power to me by the Chief sort of thing; and I know their best to influence to such action. But

for the Indians have a fover the other, that we cover the other, that we cover the other, that we chiefs have not got the to have. But they do to have. But they do turn the horses over to bring them in. This is among the reservation own knowledge that own knowledge that he had been taken into the Yan been taken into the Yan humerous applications in they have never been red to said of the Belkman they have never been red to said of the Belkman other Indians. It has other Indians and the take care of find an end to your Internal these people roam IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

d New York papers please copy, and see the second of Merrick and Mary A. Yelverton, parents residence, 1607 Butterfeld-Calvary Cemetery at 2p. m., July 10. as, 3p. m., willie Bertram Pack, and W. Eugene Peck, aged 6 months, 7, 2p. m., by carriages to Rosehill, size residence, 704 indians av., July 5D. Burke, aged 60 years. July 11, at 10 a. m., to St. John's cere to Calvary Cemetery. Friends applied.

b.) papers please copy.

On the morning of July 9, Regina, gest daughter of Heary and Thereas 2 years yad 3 months.

Bindians-av. to-day (July 10) at 2 youngest son of John and Elizay. July 10, at 2 p. m., from his bome. day, at 5 a. m., Michael Joyce, aged

funeral of the late Capt. John Seller clock this afternoon from the family 378 West Lake street. Carriages to

D COVERS THE ADVICE
be given to nervous, slender,
persons—Invisorate! Sedatives,
zers, are comparatively useless,
to be built up with a genuine tonic
scovery of vigor and tranquillity by
course, systematically pursued, of
igorapt. Hostetter's Stomach Birresorted to by those who suffer
ses and general decility. The stome or less dyspeptic in cases of nervof vitality, is toned and regulated
a until the organ acts with a prehat of a stendy-going piece of mehete digestion and assimilation
influence of the Bitters, followed
igor and fesh, and the disappearess and irregularity of the bowels,
ist, as they usually do. Appetite
on regained.

MEETING OF THE FOURTEENTH K GOSPEL MEETING OF THE W.

E HOME CLUB WILL HOLD THEIR tibly business meeting at the Tremont 1:30 p. m. BAKING POWDER.

TLAR PRIDAY SALE,

NITURE HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

umber Seta, Dining-room Furniture, 18, a full line of Brussels and Wool Car-Sofas, Crockery, Glassware, Plated Bedding, and General Merchandisc. from private residence removed to

JULY 10, at 9:30 o'clock, SALE OF RY AND GLASSWARE.

GULAR TRADE SALE
Z GOODS,

SANDERS & CO., 0 and 132 Wabsab-av.

Can be beautifully DYED and CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & Mc-Cally So Dearborn and 262 West Madison-structured at St. Lenis, Mo. Sacquiss L. St. Lenis, M. Sacquiss L. St. Lenis

FOR CORPORATIONS, Courts, Notaries, Lodges, etc., etc. Wax Seals for Packages.
S. D. Childs & Co., 76 WASHINGTON ST.

GULAR SALE OF

LAR SATURDAY SALE

General Merchandise,
112, at 9:80 o'clock a. m.

will be in bot water. They may not attack your people, but the settlers of Mentana will live in constant fear of them. Forts will be necessary, and the maintenance of a large force on the Northwestern rivers cannot well be dispensed with, if you want to make your settlers feel secure. All this will entail a great expense, which might readily be done away with were your people and the Indians to come to some understanding which would be satisfactory and MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL."

THE HOSTILE SIOUX.

Talk with Maj. Walsh, of

the Canadian Mount-

ed Police.

He Believes the Unca-pa-pas to Be a

Stern Integrity.

They Want Peace, and Will Not Go

the War-Path unless They

Are Attacked.

The American Indian Policy a Good One

in Most Respects, but Needs Chang-

ing in Some Minor Points.

Give the Redskins the Utmost Freedom, but Show

Them that They Will Be Treated Justly,

and All Will Be Well.

well to premise an interview with Maj. Walsh by a description of that gentleman. James M. Walsh was born at Prescott, Ont., opposite

Ogdensburg, N. Y., May 22, 1842, and is now

of years of age. His parents were born in Ire-

land, and, in his temperament, Walsh is a

thoroughbred Irishman. He is quick, nervous,

interest is aroused, generous in his dealings, and his experience with the Indians proves his courage. He has a perfect admiration for the

character of the Sioux, and believes them to be superior to any Indians extant. And they, in tarn, have a wonderful affection for him. They

are completely under his control; and I am

told by those who are engaged in business at Wood Mountain, that his influence over Sitting-

Bull and the Chiefs of the tribe is perfect.

persuasion, but really by the force of his will

HIS ESCAPADES WITH THE SIOUX

ere told there at the Trader's store, and one or

two of them will illustrate the nature of the "persuasion" he was at times compelled to

employ. In the latter part of 1877, the Sioux

captured a Nez-Perce woman. Walsh, attended by two men, went to the camp and demanded

ber release. The Stoux refused to give her up;

whereupon Walsh walked into the lodge

where she was, took her out, and swore he would kill any man who interfered with him. During the same year,

some of the Sioux attacked a camp of Salteaux

Indians, who entered a complaint. With fif-teen men Walsh approached the Stoux camp,

and, entering it just before davlight, took

twenty-two prisoners, and got out before the rest of the savages woke up. The prisoners were tried, two were convicted and sent to jail,

and the rest discharged. These and sim-

ilar exploits have inspired the band with a wholesome respect for the Major, who has pro-

tected them when they were wronged or

have done anything out of the way.

The interview with him is not a set affair, but

is the result of many conversations around camp-fires, when I have been out on the plains

with him on his scouting expeditions after lost

horses. He talks freely and willingly on the

Indian question, which he has made a profound

study, and which, you will see, he thoroughly

"Maj. Walsh, tell me your experience with

"That would be a difficult task, and it would

fill a dozen issues of your paper. You must re-member that I have been closely identified and

warmly associated with these people for two years; and to detail my experience with them

would take me two years longer."
"But I only want the salient points. I under-

throat'; and the American people believe them to be fitly named. If you know of anything

line. Sitting-Bull and the balance of the tribe

erossed soon after. From that time to this I have been with them, have lived with them,

States they are known as 'Walsh's pets.' You won't permit any one to say anything against

them, and you appear to regard them as mem-bers of your family. I don't mean to be offen-sive in the remark, but you manifest an affection

for them that is certainly remarkable. Now, will you please give me the basis?"

and read much about them. I am prepared to admit that I was prejudiced against them. Reports from the American side of the line were

against them, and I had learned to look upon them as savage and irreconcilable. I thought them a gang of reckless, irresponsible Indians;

and, when I heard they were coming, I felt sick at my stomach, for I could not think what I had

better do with them. Well, they came here, and I met them and fastened a firm grip on them.
To my surprise I found they were only looking

for a place to sleep. They were completely worn and tired out. They appeared to have

ing the time they have been here I have found them the most noble, moral, hospitable, truth-

ful, and tractable red men I ever came in contact with. The character of their women would be a credit to any nation. As a people they are affectionate, and family-ties among them are stronger than they are among white people."

Walsh brought them to terms, he says, by

Persecuted Tribe, and People of

"But is not such an arrangement an impossi-bility." Sitting-Buil tells me he will never go on a reservation. His Chiefs and warriors frankly admitted to me that they entertained a bitter hatred for the Americana; and, while he don't want war, he certainly don't want any amicable relations."

hatred for the Americans; and, while he don't want war, he certainly don't want any amicable relations."

"Did not Sitting-Bull and his people treat you well while you were in his camp? Were they not friendly to you? Did they not talk with you to your heart's content? And, when you left, did they not take you by the hand, and dil they not send an escort with you to see you safely through to Wood Mountain? Allen and your interpreter both tell me that, during the sham battle, Broad-Trail came to you and sat by your side to brotect you against accident, and that he manifested the utmost solicitude for fear that you might be hurt. Is not this so?" demanded the Major.

"That is all true enough; but what of it? What does it prove?"

"It proves that they do not nate the Americans. You don't understand what they mean by the word 'Americans.' To them it morely represents soliciers. They certainly do hate your soldiers with an intensity of hatred 1 never saw equaled, but they do not dislike your citizens. You have proven that yourself. You went into their camp, and they jumped at the chauce you afforded them to talk to your people. Never before have they talked to an American as they talked to you, just because you assured them that your mission was peaceful, and that you did not come with war in your heart." They believe that the soldiers do nothing but misrepresent them. The fact is, they want to be understood, and they want to understand your policy toward them, and, if such a mutual understanding can be brought about, the difficulty is at an end,—

"The QUESTION IS SOLVED."

"That is an eychanting prospect. Major, and

THE QUESTION IS SOLVED."

"That is an euchanting prospect, Major, and as boetical a theory as I have ever heard. Will you kindly introduce the element of practicability?"

"Look here, youngster! When you first came here, you were crawling all over with fears of an Indian war. I asked you on what your opinions were based. You said the Agency Indians were resilies, and were continuous the said of the said was the said. of an Indian war. I asked you on what your opinions were based. You said the Agency Indians were restless, and were only waiting for a word from Sitting-Buil to put on the war-paint and dig up the hatchet. When you told me that I knew, your people were sale. Sitting-Buil will never send that word. It is not because they are waiting for him to speak that they are restless,—it is because they feel that they are surrounded by your soldiers; they feel that they are under a restraint, and that always makes an Indian chafe. The very safeguards that you think you place between the Indian and the settler are the very disturbing elements. If there were not a soldier on the plains of Montana to-day, there would not be the slightest fear of war. Those who do not understand the Indian do not know how he feels toward a soldier, and I will explain to you. You have seen the division of a tribe. You know there are Chiefs, politicians, citizens, and soldiers, just as there are among the whites. The profession of the Indian soldier is war. He is brought up to it,—trained to it. It is instinctive with him. It is a necessity to him when he suspects the presence of an enemy. In his untutored state, can you blame him for JUDGING OTHERS BY HIMSELF?

He places the American soldier in the same position that he himself occupies,—attributes to him the same warlike feeling that he himself entertains. He knows that, when he has come in contact with the American soldier, that war in contact with the American soldier, that warlike feeling has always been manifested; and he
feels that the presence of such a soldier in his
vicinity is for the purpose of battle, and none
other. This keeps him constantly on the alert,
constantly excited, and inspires him with a positive hatred for the man who he believes is eternully dogging his steps. He always regards a
man in a soldier's uniform with suspicion, and
looks upon him as one who would rather fight
the Indian than instruct him. He thinks the
soldier, like himself, has nothing but what he
gains by war; and that the white warrior acts
upon the motto of the red, 'No war, no heroes.'

"Then you think the Indian policy of the "nen you think the Indian policy of the American Government all wrong?"

"On the contrary, I think the policy of the United States cannot be improved on, except in some minor details. The system of Agencies is the best yet adopted, and the government of the reservation Indians shows the utmost wisderness of continuous transfer of the system of the state dom and forethought on the part of those who originated it. But I think it an error to fetter the Indian to an Agency. His nature objects to such restraint. His desire is to feel that he is free to go and come, when he pleases; and the system that compels him to secure a pass before he can wander away to visit his friends will make him discontented as long as it prevails. To this I attribute the restlessness you have told me about. In the Northwest Territory we do not treat them half as well as you do,—that is, we do not feed nor clothe them; but we give them the

them the
UTMOST FREEDOM AND LIBERTY TO ROAM AT
WILL.
Occasionally an Indian will overstep the bounds
of propriety; and what is the result? We are
not compelled to punish him. We merely
threates to put him in the guard-house, and,
God bless your soul! that one threat will
brace' a whole camp up. I tell you this just
to illustrate the Indian's fear of losingtis liberty. Now, at the Agencies in your country, they
are perpetual prisoners; and, if they behave as
well as they do under a restraint that is abhorrent to them, what would they be if encouraged
to believe that they were at liberty, and taught
that the Agencies are established for their own
good and happiness? The Indian is not so much
of a savage as to feel that one man can rightfully exercise such a coultrol over another. In
their own camps their own Chiefs have no such
power; and you cannot reconcile a red man to

their own camps their own Chiefs have no such power; and you cannot reconcile a red man to the faith that he ought to patiently submit to such authority when exerted by those whom he was born to believe his hereditary foes."

"Is that the only change you would suggest as beneficial to the Indians?"

"I am not suggesting any changes. I am merely giving opinions based on my observation, on what the Indians have told me, and what I believe would be to their best interests. I have conceived the impression, on what I have learned from conversations with the red men, that something should be done to inspire them with more confidence in and respect for the Agents. In the first place, men should be employed as Agents who are interested in the work, and who are willing to remain at their posts. I think it

best credit to any nation. As a people they are affectionate, and family-ties among them are stronger than they are among white people."

"Do you believe them to be thoroughly honest?"

"I certainly do. I sincerely believe them to be

PROPLE OF STERN INTEGRITY."

"Have they always been encamped in the vicinity of your station?"

"No. They have at times been from fifty to 150 miles distant. But, with the exception of four mouths that I was absent on leave, I visited them once or twice during each month."

"To see if they were conducting themselves properly,—watching them to see if they were properly—watching them to see if they were properly—watching them to see if they were reparable from the whitesp."

"Did you not frequently go finto their camp to find stolem horses,—that is, horses stolen from the whitesp."

"Or the whitesp."

"Or soe if they were conducting themselves properly—watching them to see if they were properly—watching them to see if they were from the whitesp."

"Did you not frequently go finto their camp to find stolem horses,—that is, horses stolen from the acceptance of the seminous to find stolem horses,—that is, horses stolen from the acceptance to the seminous to the seminous to the will be absolute, and should under no circumstances be isteriered with. No communication the proportion of your visits?"

"Or see if they were conducting themselves properly—watching the Agent in controlling his charges, he should be absolute, and should under no circumstances be isteriered with. No communication the proportion of your visits had that object in view?"

"Or the whitesp."

"Or the wall come from south of the line?"

"Then the horse-stealing propensities of these people are directed against the Amoricans exclusively?"

"No.: Lean't say that. Their young men go tut to war against the Crows. If they don't meet with success, they pick up a few any horse on the road. These are always handed were to me by the Chiefs, who deprecate the indiance to the line?"

"Then the horse-stealing propensities of these

"To use if they were do your waits amost very properly." A seek they were the process the process of the proces

of being contented, his life would be spent in an effort to regain his liberty, and you would load your army with an unnecessary burden, and accomplish nothing toward the civilization of the red man. You must look at another thing in that connection. An Indian cannot be made to understand how one and the same person can instruct him in the laws and punish nim for their infraction. Let me impress this strongly on your mind. He looks upon a teacher as a rriend. He regards one who punishes him as an encemy. No matter how just, the punishment,—no matter that he recognized that justice,—the Infliction must come from a source other than the instruction. He will feel that the tutor has an interest in him, but he can

NEVER BE MADE TO BELIEVE that the punisher has any."

"But such a state of affairs will necessitate two Indian Bureaus,—one for the education of the savage, and the other to spank him when he

the savage, and the other to spank him when he violates the statutes."

"Not at all. Put the Indian under the instruction of the Agent. Let the Agent lay down to bim the laws, just as they are laid down to white men. Let him point out the result of disobedience; and then, if the Indian disobeys, let the Agent hand him over to the authorities. You can't nake two Governments,—one for the Indian and the other for the white man. You don't need them. Treat the Indian like a white man from the start. Show him that you recognize the fact that he has rights, and point out to him what those rights are. Teach him that the white man's rights and his are identical. Then show him that he will be protected in his rights, and that he will be protected in his rights, and that he will be punished it he infringes on the rights of others, and the business is settled."

ringes on the rights of others, and the business is settled."

"That is another elegant theory, but ——"

"Yes, and one whose practicability has been demonstrated. When the Sioux first crossed the line into the Northwest Territory, I went into their camp and told them what they might expect. I told them what the laws of the Territory were. I showed them how they were binding on the red and white man alike. Again and again I went over the laws to them,—for it is impossible for any Indian to understand abstract propositions from the start. I filtustrated the statutes, until at last they said, 'We understand it now, and we will obey.' Not long afterwards I had an opportunity of

SHOWING THEM WHAT JUSTICE WAS,

SHOWING THEM WHAT JUSTICE WAS showing the dearly before their eyes. A white man came over from Montana and said a young buck had stolen his horse. I sent over to the camp, and the buck brought the horse to me, claiming that he had purchased the horse for fifteen robes, and bringing his witnesses with him. L put the Montana man under eath, but he failed to identify the horse as his, and I gave it back to the Indian. In this temperation, though the what a trial was under eath, but he failed to identify the horse as his, and I gave it back to the Indian. In this transaction I showed him what a trial was; and showed him that, when rights were iffquestion, an impartial investigation would see that justice was done to all. From that day to this I have never sent into their camp for a horse or a man but what it or he was straightway forthcoming. They got the idea. They saw that their interests were safe, and they learned to place the utmost confidence in the Court. Once a young buck brought in a horse at my request, but refused to give it up, denying that he stole it, but claiming that he found it and was entitled to it. I reasoned with him, put him in the place of the man who had lost the horse, and asked him how he would like to be deprived of his property by a misfortune. My eyes were blind, Cola, said he, 'but you have opened them. Take the horse'; and he gave it up without a murmur. So, you see, if you appeal to their sense of justice, there is no difficulty; and it is on this experience with them that I base the opinion I have given you. It is an absolute fact that, where the Indian understands, thege is no man more willing to obey."

"Now this is all very well in the Northwest

stands, there is no man more willing to obey."
"Now, this is all very well in the Northwest Territory; but it won't work in the United States." Territory; but it won't work in the United States."

"Why not?" demanded the Major.

"Because the hostiles won't go back there. Sitting-Buil was emphatic in his statement that under no circumstances would be go on a reservation."

"Not as he understands reservations now; but did you not say he told you that he had no objections if his people wanted to go?"

"He told me so."

"That is a remarkable admission from him, and shows that his mind is

UNDERGOING A WONDERFUL CHANGE."

"Do you think he would go on a reservation?"

"I will not say that Sitting-Bull will ever consent to such a thing, but I think that in time his people, or the most of them, could be induced to go."

"What inducements should be held out to

"What inducements should be held out to them?"
"They should be assured that they will not be held under the restraint that now characterizes the Agencies. They should be assured of food and clothing, and that food and clothing should be forthcoming promptly, in order that there should be no opportunity for complaint. They should not be disarmed or dismounted. The other Indians are permitted to retain their horses and arms, and the Sioux will not consent to any such invidious distinction. Then they should have a thoroughly-competent man over them,—one in whom they can have confidence.
All this done, I think you would have no trouble whatever with them."

"Where would you suggest that they be located?"

"For the present, on the Missouri River, as close to the Buffalo-country as possible. In fact, I think there should be an arrangement between the United States and the Dominion Government relative to their respective reservations. Each should withdraw its Indians from the line and the lipe and

This would let settlers into the Missouri Valley, on your side of the line, and into Turtie Mountain, Wood Mountain, Cypress Mountain, and the Fort Macleod District, on the Canadian side. As it stands now, the Piegan Agency is in the immediate vicinity of Fort Macleod; the Upper Assinboines, Gros Ventres, and River Crows, are in front of the Cypress Mountain, while the Canoe Assinboines, Yanktons, and other Sioux fringe Wood and Turtle Mountains. Now, every one of the Indians thoroughly understands that, in the event of any trouble, ail he has to do is to cross the line into the neighboring country, and he escapes the consequence of

has to do is to cross the line into the neighboring country, and he escapes the consequence of his act."

"Have you ever talked with the Indians about their return to the United States?"

"I have, repeatedly. I have pointed out to them that the buffalo are becoming more and more scarce every year. I have told them that they had nothing to expect on this side of the line when the buffalo were gone. Over and again I have described to them the difference between the Indian policies of the two nations; shown them that they day must come when they between the Indian policies of the two nations; shown them that the day must come when they will have to farm in order to support their families. I have told them that, if the White Mother does anything, she will only set apart a little land for them, give them a few implements, and then leave them to their own devices; while the Americans would break the ground for them, and teach them how to plant and raise their crops. In short, I have never missed an opportunity to impress upout the Indian's mind that he will be happier in his own country than he can be here. I have labored to convince him that the white man does not seek his extermination, but would rather help him to live and enjoy his life; and have told him often that it was for this that the Americans wanted to place him on a reservation." A MISTAKE TO CHANGE THE AGENTS EVERY PEW YEARS.

"What has been the effect of this talk?"

"Just this: It has in a measure reconciled a great many of them to the idea of a reservation; but the one thing that staggers them is the idea of

GIVING UP THEIR HORSES AND ARMS."

also are the Yanktons and Assiniboines—both Agency Indians—at war with the Crows; and vet you do not call the Yanktons and Assiniboines hostile. I taink that, had that order not been issued, and had the Indians been permitted to roam along the Missouri River, they would in a short time have gained confidence in the Americans, and in a short time a great many of them would have gone into the different Agencies."

of them would have gone into the different Agencies."

"As I came up the river, Major, Col. Macleod was on the boat with a number of officers of the Mounted Police. In the course of a general conversation, one day, this remark was made: 'In the event of a war between the Americans and the Indians, if the latter should attempt to escape to the Canadian soil, it will be necessary to throw open the border and permit the United States troops to follow the fugitives.' What do you understand that to mean?"

"Do I understand you to say that our border is to be thrown open to your soldiers?" demanded the Major, in astonishment and indignation.

nation.
"That was the way in which I interpreted the

"That was the way in which I interpreted the remark."

"Then," exclaimed the Major, "if this be so, and if these poor people, who have been forced across the border to obtain food for their starving children, are attacked by United States troops, and, when driven over the line, are still to be pursued and murdered. I hope that the day that dawns on SUCH AN OUTRAGE

will see me no longer a Mounted Policeman. Let me show the position in which these people stand. I am led to understand that the United States Government has issued instructions to its troops on the frontier to make prisoners-of-war any Indians, known as hostile, crossing from the Canadian to American soil. The Governor-General of Canada has sent a message to the officer commanding the police, which was read to the Chiefs of the Sioux, and which informed them that the shelter they emoyed during their residence north of the frontier line must not be used for hostile preparations against the Americans. It also said that, if they did not act in accordance with their instructions, the safety they have hitherto found will no longer exist. Now, they have not disobeved those instructions, for they have not gone over with hostile intent. Yet, if they are attacked, as the order of your Government demands they shall be, and they attempt to regain their refuge, it is proposed to open the gate to your troops, and slaughter them like sheep. Now, what are they to do? The buffaio have left our country and gone south to the Missouri. The Indians were obliged to foliow them, or starve. They declare that they have no hostile intentions. They told won so in their own camp; and you were certainly in a position to judge whether or not they told the truth. They have asked me to request your Government to let them hunt in peace. This shows that they are not hostile, and yet they are in danger of losing their last home on earth if your people attack them. If all these contingencies should arise, the respect in which the Canadian Indian can no longer boast of

WILL BE DESTROYED FOREVER. and the Canadian Indian can no longer boast of his home and country, in which he has been taught that the red and the white man have taught that the red and the write man have equal rights."

"You have explained to me the impracticability of governing Indians by the military, and yet that is the Canadian policy, as illustrated by your police."
"I think it is all wrong, and for the same reason that I gave you in speaking of your own

armv."

"And yet we hear a great deal about the ad-

"And yet we hear a great deal about the advantage of your system of managing the Indians over our system."

"Yes, a great amount of credit is awarded us; but over your people we deserve none. In the first place, all our frontier Indians number less than half the Sioux tribe alone. Then we have no Agencies, no weekly issue of rations, nor anything that should lead the Indian to be discontented. Up to last winter our Indians had plenty of buffalo to furnish meat, and plenty of robes to purchase ammunition and stores. They were paid their annuity yearly, and were permitted to roam where they pleased. They were instructed in the laws that govern the white man, and were made amenable thereto. But, if ever hunger does come among them, our policy will be tested, and the officials who administer it will be severely tried. Considering the number of Indians that your Government has had to manage, I think its success has been wonderful."

"Do you think it possible to reconcile the Indians to agricultural pursuits?"

"I certainly do. Look at the Aassimboine Agency at Wolf Point, under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Hemierson. The extent to which he has educated those people in farming in the last two years

HAS BEEN MARVELOUS. and proves clearly what can be done with the Indian if properly handled. I honestly believe that, if left in charge of them for four years longer, he will make a farmer of every Assini-"Is your force sufficient to do the police-duty

of the Northwest Territors?"

"Yes, it is. The addition of 200 or 300 men would not prevent an outbreak, it the Indians wanted one. The Wood-Mountain post, which is situated in the most exposed part of the Territory, and garrisoned by only twenty men, and which has been surrounded during the last year by between 7,000 and 8,000 Indians and half-breeds, shows that the police-duty of this Territory can be performed with less than 300 men. The slenderness of our force is an advantage. The slenderness of our force is an advantage, for it makes diplomats of us instead of war-

"Do you think an American perfectly safe in the vicinity of the Sioux, if they felt that they could dispose of him with perfect immunity from detection and punishment?"

"I always believed that a man would be as safe there as in his own house, and NOW I AM CERTAIN OF IT.

Your experience has satisfied me of that. When you asked me if I thought it safe for you to go there, I said I thought you would not be in any danger. While you were gone, I watched for your return with considerable interest, to see whether or not I was mistaken"

"In other words, you experimented on me."
"Not exactly that, but you were the first American who has presented himself to substantiate or upset my pet theories; and I think that now you are satisfied that I was right."

From his manner one would suppose Walsh to be an enthusiastic worshiper of the Sioux; but such is not the fact.
"I do not deny." he has said to me often,—"I do not deny that there are some precious

"I do not deny." he has said to me often,—
"I do not deny that there are some precious
rasenls among these fellows; but, as for the
majority. I cannot speak too well of them. I
have never seen anything out of the way among
the Chiefs; and, as for the warriors, most of
them are peaceable, good-hearted men, who
want quiet. Here and there is some fellow who
wants fight and nothing else; and now and then
you will see one who thinks it the chief end of
man to steal an American's horses; but
THESE INSTANCES ARE THE EXCEPTION

man to steal an American's horses; but

THESE INSTANCES ARE THE EXCEPTION,
and it is unjust to assume that they represent
the whole tribe."

It Walsh may be accused of partiality toward
his red wards, they in their turn certainly entertain the warmest regard and affection for him.
During a brief but intense experience with the
Sloux, I have never heard an unkind word
against him. On the contrary, they are loud in
his praises, and they do not hesitate to confess
his influence. In short, Walsh has been a sort
of Moses to the Tetons since they crossed the
line into his bailiwick. He took a fancy to them
from the start, and began to advise them so as
to save them from annihilation. He has taught
them that discretion will defeat even valor, and
that diplomacy surpasses battle. In this way he
has for two years kept them out of trouble; and
I think he believes, as he claims, that, if the
tribe is let alone by the troops, there is no danger that it will ever again give the American
people a solitary moment's annoyance. S. H.

LETTER FROM MAJ. WALSH TO OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WOOD MOUNTAIN, June, 1879.—Mr. Stanley Huntley, Correspondent Chicago Tribune—DEAR SIR: 1t was my intention to have seen you before your departure for Wolf Point, for there

are some things which I fear I have not made clear to you, and which you may not under-stand. During the early part of your visit to clear to you, and which you may not understand. During the early part of your visit to the Mountain, you may have thought me inattentive to you, and disinclined to render you the assistance you thought you might require. My object was, to let you employ your own eves and judge of the Indians for yourself, without being prejudiced by any opioions of mine. In a short time I saw that your preconceived notions were completely knocked in the head. You began to see things differently, and to appreciate the facts as they really exist. You abandoned all your warlike notions; and you began to appreciate the possibility that these people may know the definition of the word "peace." Then you went to what you call the hostile camp, and there had a talk with Sitting-Buil and the other Chiefs of the tribe. He told you, and they told you, that they did not want war. They are clamorous for peace. They only ask that your soldiers keep away from them; and they pledge the iselves that they will commit no depredation, if they are only permitted to bunt undisturbed. As a matter of course, I would not presume to dietate to you the nature of your correspondence; but, in the name of justice, I implore you to indriv represent them. You may think me more than ordinarily interested in this; but you are the first American who has penetrated

since the cattle of two years ago, and this is the only opportunity they have had to make themselves heard by the American people.

I believe you are a fair and candid man, and I know you will parden me for asking you to carry your fairness and candor into the reporta you may make of what you have seen of the "hostile Sioux," and what they have told you. Congratulating you on the success of your mission, I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant.

J. M. Walsh.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMERING. Where and How Some of the Senators Will

Spend the Het Weather.
From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, July 7.—Senators devote themselves more to leisure and pleasure in Congressional vacations than do members of the Lower House. One reason is, that their tenure of of-Besides, Senators generally are in more independent circumstances and possess larger fortunes. They are not compelled to spend the inferval between every session in subtle scheme for the next nominating convention, and they devote more time to rest. The summer-resort of some of the Senators and officials of the Sen ate will, I have learned, be as follows:

Vice-President Wheeler generally spends considerable portion of his summer fishing in the Adirondacks. He is in feeble health, however, this year, and may visit Colorado in hopes that in that latitude he may be relieved from that most dreadful of all maladies, -sleepless-

ness.
Senator Allison has a pleasant bome in this city, which he occupies during the winter-season. But few even of the Senators who have house here spend any portion of the hot weather in this torrid climate. Mr. Allison will, doubtless,

pass the summer in Iowa.
Senator Anthony, although counted journalist as well as Senator, -being a large owner in the Providence Journal,—scarcely ever does any journalistic work, even in the recesses of Congress. At the beginning of his Senatorial career he adopted the principle that his first duty was years he wrote more or less for his journal from Washington, he found that the two duties were antagonistic. Accordingly he relinquished active newspaper-work. Although he passes most of his su mmers in the neighborhood of Providence,-which so abounds in charming summerresorts,-he generally is a month at Saratoga. and frequently goes to the White Mountains. Senator Bayard, who has a pleasant home in Delaware, goes to Europe to be treated at Carlsoad for an inactive liver. His family accompany him. Senator Bayard is not in the most robust nealth, and some years since was compelled to undergo treatment in Europe for his eyes. He will not leave any lieutenant to take charge of of a managing politician

Senator Beck is fond of hunting and fishing, and of all outdoor sports. It will be strange if he does not find some time to devote to his favorite pastimes. As a fisherman he has good taying qualities, as be is a last-ditcher.

staying qualities, as he is a last-ditcher.

Senator Blaine will give Saratora what time he has to spare of his busy summer. His family is already there. Blaine himself, however, has some matters to attend to in the canvass in Maine, and is booked for speeches in Ohio.

Newton Booth has already gone to California, and will take an active part in the cabvass.

Senator Burnside is one of the richest men in income in the Senate. He has a considerable income of his own, and a large one from his wife's estate. He has a model farm in Rhode Island, which occupies him during his resting days.

Senator Don Cameron lives in the summertime at his home in Pennsylvania, and takes occasional trips.

asjonal trips.

Senator Matt Carpenter is too busy a man before and after Senate-hours, he may be seen any day rushing about town in a carriage, with his law-partner, attending to cases. His docket is always full. It would be difficult to tell

is always full. It would be difficult to tell where he expects to spend his summer.

Senator Zach Chundler goes to the coast of Maine for a part of the summer, to the home of his son-in-law, Eugene Hale.

Roscoe Conkling has a house in Utica, but he probably will be actively occupied in the New York State cauvass during the summer.

Henry J. Davis, of West Virginia, has a fine summer-place on the top of the Allegheny mountains at Deer Park, one of the resorts on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The place is one of the most extensive in the Virginia mountains.

town is itself a great summer-resort, and is an nually visited by many New-York people. It is noted for coolness and shade. Senator Edmunds has gone to Europe with

noted for coclness and shade.

Senator Edmunds has gone to Europe with his family, and will not return until fall.

Senator Gordon, although he has a 40,000-acre farm in Georgia (tilled largely by convict-labor), will be at some Northern watering-place during a portion of the hot months. In fact, many of the Southern Senators will remain North, both on account of health, and because the North offers safer retreats from yellow-fever.

Hannibal Hamiln lives at his home in Maine, and, is a great fisherman. He often invites young men to take a rod and line with him, and generally brings home the most fish. The result of the recent Republican campaign in Maine shows that he has not forgotten to be a fisher of men as well, and that he does not intend to abandon politics in this generation. On the coldest winter-days in Washington, Senator Hamlin wears neither gloves nor overcoat; and, in the summer-time, he, like Sidney Smith's ideal man, takes off his fiesh and sits down in his bones.

Senstor Wade Hampton has gone to his South-Carolina home; and his friends fear that he may be confined to his house for some time, as his wounded leg has again given him much trouble.

Senstor Hill, of Colorado, will return to his home,—his large business-interests requiring his attention.

rouble.

Senator Hill, of Colorado, will return to his home,—his large business-interests requiring his attention.

Senator Ingalls will be in Kansas most of the summer, and is to be annoved by a Senate Investigating Committee.

Senator Paddock will spend his vacation at Beatrice, Neb.

Senator Johnston, of Virginia, bas a fine farm in the Valley of Virginia, but will seek to regain his health in the Virginia mountains.

Senator Jones, of Florida, will not go to his State until the hot weather is "anded, and will spend the summer-months in the Virginia mountains. So will Lansar.

Senator Sharon—I believe he is a United States Senator, although he did not respond to his name in the extra session—is in California. His absenteeism has been the most consolicuous and disgraceful in the bistory of the American Senate. He is likely to lose his pay for the extra session, as the new Secretary of the Senate finds that the law expressly forbids him from paying him. Sharon was absent without leave. Senatof Thurman will try to regain his health in Nova Seotia.

Senator Windom has a fine home in Washington, but a little later will go to Minnesota.

Of the House, Speaker Randali has taken up quarters for his family at Bryn Mawr, a suburb of Philadelphia, and will make that the basis of his political operations. In the Presidential horoscope Randall hopes that his name will not be missing. He has a modest home in Washington, but has no summer-residence. He is a poor man.

Joe Blackburn will stump in California, and will perhaps consent to read the list of those who "dallied" and are "dastards," and who "doubted" and are "dastards," and who "doubted" and are "dastards," and who "doubted" and are "dastards, and will go wherever pleasure awaits him.

Calkins has gone to Leadville.

Chalmers has a liready left Mississippi, and has taken humself to the Virginia mountains.

Chittenden, the weathy left Mississippi, and has taken humself to the Virginia mountains.

Chittenden, the weathy left Mississippi, and has taken humself to the

LEADVILLE.

A Camp which Promises to Furnish This Year \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000,

And Which Is Confidently Expected to Double That Amount in 1880.

The District Only Just Beginning to Be Developed-New Discoveries Constantly Being Made.

How the Carbonates Are Found--- Tricks of Sharpers---The Silver Metropolis and Its Surroundings.

How to Reach the Mecca of the Wealth-Seeker.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LEADVILLE, Col., June 29.—At last I have reached the Silver Metropolis,—the Mecca of an unceasing tide of pilgrimage,—the wonderful bantling which, though still in awaddling clothes, is attracting the attention of the world, and is destined to wield a sceptre of monetary power equaled by few localities in the universe. A camp which, though less than two years old, promises to furnish for the season of 1879 from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000, with an almost certain probability of doubling that amount next year, must prove a most important factor in the world's financial calculations. Yet a single mine here, the Little Chief, is now producing at the

the Little Pittsburg, with its untold wealth of mineral, and other mines followed so rapidly in the development of the previously-unknown carbonates, I have read all that I could of it: after ten days of constant riding and climbing over the steep and rugged hills which environ the camp, I can

ONLY BEGIN TO REALIZE the vastness and the depth of the rich deposits which Nature poured over the lime-rock so many centuries ago, and then buried under deep beds of iron, and porphyry, and quartz, to keep it for our day. Many races have trodden these gulches and climbed these mountain-sides, and perhaps have examined with curious eyes the black, iron-stained float-rock which, broken and drifted down through the ages, covers in frag-ments these steep ascents,—but never imagined that they were the guide-stones telling of the mighty wealth which was deposited below when the tides of the Silurian seas beat upon these shores; or perhaps they are the lava-like outpourings of some enormous crater charged with a world's wealth, which poured them down over the uneven formations, and deposited them in waves of silver over the hardening lime-rock. Even from the days of the Aztecs, and through the changing dynasties of Indian and Mexican races, the veins of native silver and gold from Northern Colorado to Mexico were worked, and traces of ancient mining are discovered in many localities; but their chemistry did not reach the carbonates, and telluride, and o her ores, in which the precious metals are totally invisible. and which show no more outward signs of value

than the sand-hills of Cape Cod. "
Near the ancient Town of Taos, in Southern Colorado, where the fire-worship of the Pueblo Indians is yet retained, and where they are still awaiting the long-delay return of the old Chief-

THERE ARE ANCIENT MINES. almost buried under the debris of ages. One of these has been recently reopened by a party his son-in-law, Eugeup Hale.
Roacoe Conking has a house in Utica, bus he probably will be actively occupied in the New York State canvass during the summer.
Henry J. Davis, of West Virginia, has a fine summer-place on the top of the Allegheny mountains at Deer Park, one of the resorts on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The place is one of the most extensive in the Virginia mountains.

Senator Dawes lives at his home in Pittsfield in the summer. That pleasant Massachusetts and that many of the best mines were destroyed.

galhered their great stores of gold and silver, and that many of the best mines were destroyed and buried to conceal them from the rapacity of the invaders. Traces of these ancient works are found in many nlaces throughout Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona.

I have visited many of the other mining carps of this and other States, and, comparing them with the glowing accounts of Leadville as given by enthusiastic correspondents, I had thought the latter strained and exaggerated; but, from the thorough examination I have given of the camp since I came. I am compelled to say that the half has not been told. The fact is, that this mining district is only just beginning to be developed; and another year will show results hardly dreamed of by your correspondents who were here last winter and apring. The announcements of new discoveries chase each other like corn in a popper. The silver-region here is quite different from all that were formerly known. It is customary for prospectors in most camps to search the hills for veins crooping out upon the surface, and then follow them up, like the threads of a labyrinth, until, as they penetrate deeper, the veins grow richer and more valuable. And, however great might begins rich as hidden beneath, they could only be reached (except perhaps accidently) by following the surface-clue. Here, the formation is MATIRRIX DIFFERENT.

last winter and spring can form but little idea of its prospects as developed today, nor to-day can one safely measure its future. New discoveries of rich ores are announced almost daily, and many of the prospect-holes of last spring have been sunk by pincky and persistent laborers until they have "struck the contact," and those who have todied for months; suffering privations and poverty, have been rewarded richly at last. Leadville's future is fully and permanently assured. Yet my impression is, that it would not be prudent for men without means to come here now. The country is all staiced off for miles around, and there are men enough here to work the mines. There is no scarcity of labor. Capital is wanted to develop the mines, but I think there is muscle enough here already. In other letters I will speak in detail of the discoveries which have made the guiches and steep mountain-sides, and the hills back of In other letters I will speak in detail of the discoveries which have made the guiches and steep mountain-sides, and the hills back of Leadville, the most valuable territory in the world; also of the processes of working the mines and the placers, and of the reduction of the ores as employed here. Leadville itself is pleasantly situated on a gently-sloping plateau, about two or three miles from the Arkansas River, and about fifteen miles from its source, and is sursounded on all sides, except the south, by lofty mountains. Its altitude is about 10,300 feet above sea-level, which causes the unactimated "tenderfoot" to pant for breath unleas he exercises himself very gently. The days are delightful now, with a kind of antumn-like half-warmth half-coolness, but every night one needs to pile on the blankets. On the morning of June 28 some parties had a skate on one of the town-ditches, and this morning

of June 28 some parties had a skate en one of the town-ditches, and this morning

I NOTICED ICE

about a quarter of an inch thick.

Just across the river, and appearing so close in this clear air as to make them seem but a pleasant morning-walk, rise the lofty, white-cauced peaks of the great Continental "Divide"; from which the melting of the snows which eternally crown their summits unites on the west to form the rivers of the Pacific Slope; on this side the waters starting on their long course to the Atlantic Ocean. Close to the town, and to the north and east, rise Fryer Hill and Carbonate Hill, made famous by the earlier discoveries,—sloping gently to the town, but rising farther, by continuous and steeper ascents, until they touch the clouds. Then back of them rise Mounts Shgridan, Sherman, Bross, and other peaks, whose atree sides are already pockmarked by the holes of prospectors; and in many places, far up at dizzy hights, will be seen the dump and square entrance of some tunnel,—axciting wonder as to how the adventurous prospector ever got there; and your own heart, thumping against your ribs, says you don't want to try it. Between these bills the intervening valleys, or gulches as they are called here, seem to radiate toward the town,—the arincipal ones being known as California Gulch, Iowa, Stray-Horse, Big and Little Evans, etc.

The hills, and lower mountain-sides betown the timber-line (which here reaches to over 12,000 feet of attitude), except close to the town, are covered by a dense growth of pines, so close as to make progress through them difficult; but, near the more central mines, they have been mostly cut off for timber used in the shafts and levels, or for charcoal, or sawed into lumber for the buildings. An immense and rapidly-increasing area has been destroyed by the

which have ravaged the district so extensively during the past few weeks. For this destruction the prospectors themselves are largely responsible, as the fires are almost universally the result of the most reckless carelessness. Yesterday, in riding over Upper Fryer kill, I saw a fire well started in the timber and underbrush; and, though there was hundreds of miners within a short distance, not a hand was raised to put it out, though it could then have been easily done, and though, if it spread, it would certainly destroy their cabins, tents, and hoisting apparatus. I spoke in indignation at their apathy to my riding companion, an old miner of long experience, and he simply replied, "They are not paid for putting out fires." The anticipated result was proved last night by the destruction of hundreds of acres of timber and many a prospector's cabin.

Leadville is growing very rapidly, and the newspapers here claim a population, including the prospecters' and miners' tributary, of 25,000, and assert that by fall there will be 35,000 to 40,000. The place does not appear to have as many as really are here, owing to the closely-packed condition of the houses. Women are comparatively scarce as yet, though the number increases daily. Many who refused to do so formerly are now bringing their wives and families, being tired of their restaurant-and hotel-life, and are building neat cottage-homes; the effect of which upon the camp is evident and most salutary. VERY EXTENSIVE POREST-PIRES

and most salutary.

THE HUTCHINSON PAMILY, the "Tribe of Asia,"—the sweet singers from the Old tiranite State,—came here last week to give a few concerts; and it was most interesting to note in the motley and ence which gathered in the "Opera-House" the number of ladies who were present. The rough-clad miners who formed a large part of the and ence listened with hearty expreciation to the sweet balleds.

ladies who were present. The rough-clad miners who formed a large part of the audience listened with hearty appreciation to the sweet ballads of the olden times, as they poured in silver harmony from the lips of the singers. The family are so much pleased with Leadville that they will spend the summer here, and we trust to hear often their sweet voices.

This place is situated about 120 miles from Canon City and Colorado Springs respectively, and 145 miles from Deuver. The modes of access are very good, and the roads are highly picturesque. From Canon City, which is reached from the east by the Atchison, Toocka & Saots Fe Railroad, and the Denver & Rio Grande Kallroad, the iong-established Barlow & Sanderson's Overland Mail Company run a line of six-borse Concord coaches, which make good time, and pass over some of the finest scenery of the Continent. The Santa Fe Railroad Company are pushing their railroad lines from the same point to Leadville, having aiready completed it through the Grand Canon of the Arkansas River, and are working contracts of different sections, which will be consected in time to reach Leadville this falls From Colorado Sorings, Bradbury, Woodgate & Hundley are operating a line of Concord coaches, making the trip by easy stages in two days,—reating over night at a beautiful place in the South Park, and passing in their route Maniton, the romantic Ute Pass, the Hot Springs, and the mountain rabge.

micht beghe rivibs bidden beneath, they could not you reached (except perhaps accidently) by following the rivibs bidden beneath, they could not you reached (except perhaps accidently) by following the rivibs bidden beneath, they could not you will be some to lie in great beds, of varying thickness, the state of the states are sunk to mineral in claims, in almost ever case a shaft upon a region claims, in almost ever case a shaft upon a region of the states are sunk to mineral in claims, in almost ever case a shaft upon a region of the states are sunk to mineral in claims, in almost ever case a shaft upon a region of the states are sunk to mineral in claims, in almost ever case a shaft upon a region of the states are sunk to mineral in this respect gives ereat confidence as to the security and permanency of the came.

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### FINANCE AND TRADE.

Governments Steady--Foreign Exchange Quiet.

Western Remittances to New York --- Stocks Strong.

The Produce Markets Fairly Active-Wheat Exited by Weather Here and in Europe.

Other Grain Stronger-Flour in Good Demand-Provisions Tame but Pirm.

### FINANCIAL.

ent bonds opened firm at the quota as of the day before, but in the afternoon was weakness in the selling price of the Business was mostly done at 101% bid and asked. Refunding certificates were 102% The 6s were 10416 big in Chicago, the 5 the 434s 10534, and the currency 6s 123. market in New York is reported to show, like that of Chicago, an improving demand, but the effect of this is counterbalanced by specu-

n-exchange market. Prices were unchang-teept that French exchange was weaker. bicago sterling grain-bills were 483% for day bills, and 485% for sight; and French 52214 for sixty-day bills, and 520 for sight. he actual Chicago rates for sterling were 485% and 487%. In New York the actual rates were (@486 and 487%. The posted rates for ster-were 486%(@488%. French bankers' bills

(2515. 16, a decline of 1/4 from the price of the day

deare shipments of currency to the country very much decreased. The remittances of ange to New York on country account are Discount lines are moderately well filled a remain as before quoted, at 4, 5, and 6 cent on call, and 7@8 per cent on time. ings were \$3,900,000.

Cook County 7s of 1892, a small lot, sold at and interest, less a small brokerage. rage. Brokers are paying 94 for the new and 98% for the old.

p, and toy for the old.

tocks were strong, but the volume of transons was not heavy. The Granger stocks adced, although persistent circulation was
en to rumors of damage to the crops. A erable short interest has been made in ul in the last two or three days, and many of those who believed in a rise at lower res are now prepared for a break. North-t common made 1, to 64%, the highest point; preferred 14, to 95%. St. Paul common ad at 52, declined to 51%, and closed at 58, ened at 52, declined to 51%, and closed at 53, et gain of 1. The preferred made ¼, to 93%, the Vanderbile stocks, New York Central med and closed at 118%, Michigan Central at down ¼, to 75%, and Lake Shore made ¼ 73%. Union Pacific declined ¼, to 75%, be broke out of its recent monotonous limits erwards lost in a decline to 28. Wabash, al-lough calculated to be, according to the new seme for consolidation, about 3 per cent high in comparison with the Kanass City & rthern, advanced, while the latter declined, abash opened at 36%, and sold up to 36%, ness City & Northern declined from 18% to 4, and the preferred from 48% to 48%. St. orts decreased earnings of \$11,382 in the ase of \$7,919, and for the whole month on gained ¾, to 92¼; Erie preferred ¼, to ; Alton ¼, to 85; C., C., C. & I. ¼, to 52¾; Ohio & Mississippi 36, to 14%. Kansas iffe opened 2 better, at 58, but lost 1, to 57. ackawanna went down 16, to 58.

Erie second gold 6s opened at 76%, declined o 76%, and closed at 77%. Northwestern gold bonds were 114% bid, and 8t. Paul Sinking Funds 7s 105%.

Railroad bonds in New York on Monday, were strong, and prices advanced under an active investment inquiry. The leading brokers report increasing orders of this class of securities from capitalists who are reinvesting the proceeds of the July interest and dividends. Eric consolidated seconds were active and advanced to 76%, while do consolidated 7s sold up to 112%, and funded 5s to 76%; Kansas & Texas issues advanced about 1 per cent under brisk purchases, consolidated assented rising to 71% and seconds to 33; Denver & Rio Grande firsts advanced nearly 2 per cent, selling up to 22%; New Jersey incomes were also about 2 per cent higher, selling up to 72%; Canada Southern firsts rose from 87 to 88%;

about 2 per cent higher, selling up to 72%; Canada Southern firsts rose from 87 to 88%; New Jersey Central consolidated firsts assented rose to 96%; Chicago & Northwestern consolidated to 122%; Toledo & Wabash seconds, ex coupon, to 87; do consolidated convertible, ex coupon, to 75; Chicago & Alton incomes fell tell off to 105; Ohio & Mississippi seconds to 92%; and Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented to 694.

assented to 69½.

There were private sales of Pennsylvania Railroad stock on Saturday at 40, an advance of ½ on the closing sale of Thursday. The London price on Saturday was 41½, an advance of 1½ on the home price. According to the Ledger, the impression has gone abgoad that the Pennsylvania Railroad is to be fairly brought into line again, and some intelligent, though perhaps oversanguine, parties profess to believe that the present impetus under which its securities are moving will carry it at no very remote period nearly or quite to par, which is 50.

The Graphic says:

A great deal of importance is just now attached

period nearly or quite to par, which is 50.

The Graphic says:

A great deal of importance is just now attached to the struggle between the New York Central and the Eric Roads to secure the lion's share of the New England freight business and the use of the Hoosac Tunnel. The Troy & Boston Road has never been a very profitable property until recently, after the completion of the tunnel. The last move made by Mr. Vanderbilt has been to buy up the Troy & Boston Railroad, which was an unprofitable concern until the tunnel gave it importance. Last Thursday Mr. Vanderbilt paid cash for 2,500 shares at half of the par value. His sister, Mrs. Clark, had previously obtained 1,000 of these shares. This was done so that no notice would be taken of Mr. Vanderbilt's action. On the same plan Augustus Schell procured 1,000 shares, while Mr. Vanderbilt personally held a similar number, making 5,500 shares under his control. Daniel Robinson bad been heretofore the manager of this road, and holds about 2,000 shares. It was agreed that if Mr. Vanderbilt would buy 2,500 shares at 50c on the dollar, instead of 25 (the previously-quoted rate), three-fourths of the other stock would be pledged to his support, a paper having been circulated to instead of 1, instead of 25 (the previously-quoted rate), three-fourths of the other stock would be pledged to his support, a paper having been circulated to insteading Daniel Robinson. The transfer lives the New York Central people forty-eigkt miles towards Eoston, and will bereafter manage the road, replacing Daniel Robinson. The transfer lives the New York Central people forty-eigkt miles towards Eoston, and will enable them to exact better terms from the Boston & Albany, besides giving them the nine points of poassesion with which to combat Erie and the Boston people.

The condition of the anthracite coal trade still seems to the Philadelphia Ledger to be all that could be desired, considering the demand for coal is active, and prices are firmly maintained. The stock is weekly lessening at

i,636,401 tons.

It is known that the revival of business in all the regions in which anthracite coal has been almost the only fuel used has materially increased the demand for coal; and, in addition to this, the general and very large introduction of coal into Western and Northwestern cities and States has to that extent widened the market for anthracite. At Chicago, at St. Louis, at Cincipnati, and all the principal cities and towns in that region the amount taken last year has been nearly doubled this; and a gentleman energed in marketing coal, speaking of the

Western demand, says it steadily increases from week to week. This arises mainly from two causes—the very low price of anthracite coal, and the general desire in the larger cities to be

The net earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company during the fourth week in June were \$30,874, against \$29,723 last year; this year's increase, \$1,151. The total earnings of June were \$110,179, against \$101,014 last year; this year's increase,

Business at the New York Mining Stock Exchange opened on Monday very dull. The prin-cipal activity was in Consolidated Virginia, Cal-ifornia, and Consolidated Pacific. The list of

Sales Was:

First Calt.—11 A. M.—Seven hundred shares of Buckeye, .55; 200 Cleveland, .3.45; 150 ar, 3.45; 75 Con. Pacific, nr, 8, 100 ar, 8; 80 California, 5%; 100 Imperial, 1.70; 95 Con. Vir., 5%; 25, 5%; 500 Findley bc, .52; 500 Lacrosse, .21; 100 Leadville, 3.45; 500 ac b60, 3.75; 500 Lucerne, .21; 100 New York and Colorado ac, 1.95; 500 Tucerne, .21; 100 New York and Colorado ac, 1.95; 500 Tucerne, .21; 100 New York and Colorado ac, 1.95; 500 Consolidated Virginia bc, 5%; 100 Imperial bc si, 1.70; 100 bc b3, 1.70; 100 Findley, .52; 100 Granville, bc, .21; 200 Leadville, bc b60, 3.80; 500 bc b60, 3.76; 200 b60, 3.70; 500 Buckeye bc b3, .55; 100 bc, .561; 100 bc s3, .56; 100 bc, .561; 100 bc s3, .56; 100 bc b5, .57; 1,500 ur, .55; 100 Independence, .275; 1,000 Lacerne bc, .21; 200 Bahlonega bc, .26; 400 ac, .26; 200 Eureka, 18; 500 Gold Placer bc, .18; 1,500 Tucearora bc, .15; 400 Leeds bc, .90; 100 Goodshaw bc b45, .95.

active stocks:

M. & St. Paul J., B. & Q..

7734 76% FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

LOCAL SECURITIES. Chicage Municipal 7s. I Chicage Municipal 7s. I Chicage Water loan 7s. Chicage Municipal 6s.. Chicage Water loan 6s.

\*And interest. COIN QUOTATIONS. Following are Chicago quotations for coins: Five france .....

EDWARD L. BREWSTER, 104 Washington-st. UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS
For sale in sums to suit.
ALSO,
COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS,
COOK COUNTY 7 PER CENT BONDS.
CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT BONDS.

BONDS.

The Recent Issues of
TOWN OF WEST CHICAGO,
5 percent semi-annual interest, and
COOK COUNTY 5 PKR CENT BONDS,
ready and for sale in denominations of \$1,000,
\$500, and \$100, at the office of
CHARLES HENROTIN,
106 East Washington-st.

IRA HOLMES,
GENERAL BROKER,
SEE WASHINGTON-ST.

SCRIP TO PAY TAXES.

SCRIP TO PAY TAXES.

COOK COUNTY BONDS. THIRD NATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATES.

Southwest corner LaSalle and Randolph-sta., Is buying and selling FOREIGN EXCHANGE. GOVERNMENT BONDS, CHICAGO CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS, And does a General Banking Business.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, 80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn. UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS. CITY SCRIP FOR 1878 TAXES FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

F. 6. SALTONSTALL, A. M. KIDDER & CO., Chicago. New York.
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO., New York.
226 LaSalle-st., Chicago.
STOCK BROKKERS.
Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N. Y. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on file and all information furnished on application.
Messrs. Saltonstall, Kidder & Trask, of our fum, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK. RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS No notice required to draw money. G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.

C. GRANVILLE BAMMOND, 127 LaSalle-st. STOCKS FOR SALE: CHICAGO CITY BAILWAY. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
TRADERS' INSURANCE

GOOD INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

We offer for sales. 
\$50,000 Pulson County, III., 8 per cent Bonds.
\$50,000 Illinois and Iowar Per cent School Bonds
Allow the Current Market Prices for U. 8.
5-20s and 10-40s for cash or in exchange for the
New 4 per cents
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
100 Washington-sh.

SEORTALL & HELMER MONEY IN HAND to loss on INSIDE REAL ESTATE, IMPROVED for five years, at the lowest rates. Railway Bonds and other good Securities associated.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, COP STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS. Safe Deposit Department in the basement, entrance from Washington-st.

Buy and sell Governments. City and County Bonds. Buy and sell Exchange on Great Britain and Europe. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Governments were act-Railroad securities were firm. No sales of Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central. Erie seconds were active and strong, advancing to

The stock market was generally strong to-day on alightly-increased volumes of business, and the general list closed at the best figures of the day, showing an advance of 1/4 to 11/6. In exreption to the general firmness were Iron Mountain, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, Wabash, and Hannibal & St. Joseph, which fell off 1/2, Hannibal & St. Joe preferred making the greatest decline. Toward the close owever, these shares recovered 1/2 and the entire market was firm in tone. Tra were 103,000 shares,—17,600 Erie, 6,600 Lake Shore, 7,700 Wabash, 9,800 Northwestern, 16,000 St. Paul common, 2,000 preferred, 1,400 Lackawanna, 2,600 New Jersey Central, 2,700 Michigan Central, 1,000 Union Pacific, 2.800 Hannibal & St. Joseph common, 6,000 preferred, 1,300 West-ern Union, 4,700 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern common, 9,600 preferred, 1,900 Kan-Money market active at 21/@31/4, closing at

914. Prime mercantile paper, 31/041/4. Bar silver is quoted at 113, and subsidiary silver coin at %@1 per cent discount.

OVERNMENTS. STOCKS.

Tennessee 6s, old.. 33% Virginis 6s, new... 30 Tennessee 6s, new. 31% Missouri ...... 105 Virginis 6s, old... 29%

THE CLEARING-HOUSE REPORT. cial Dispatch to The Tribuna. NEW YORK, July 9 .- The Public to-moro gives the table showing the Clearing-House exchanger for a week ending the 5th, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. From this it would seem that the increase is still large, and general notwithstanding the week contained one more holiday this year than last. The following cities have gained: New York, 22.3; Boston, 0.8; Philadelophia, 18.4; Chicago, 58.9; Cincinnati, 13.7; San Francisco, 7.9; Baltimore, 7.4; St. Louis, 6.3; Louis vil le, 24.7; Cleveland, 14.3; Indianapolis, 5.7; New Haven, 1.3; Syracuse, 38.4; Lowell, 7.2. The following have lost: New Orleans, 25.8; Milwaukee, 12.5; Pittsburg, 6.4; Providence, 13.6. The Public, in commenting on this exhibit, savs: "It does not appear that Milwaukee shares in the activity of trade which operations in grain have caused at Chicago, but it is probable that a considerable part of the increase at the latter city was due to settlements of June contracts in wheat rather than to any actual transfers of property. Neither here nor at San Francisco, however, were transactions materially affected by the speculative movements in stocks, and the volume of legitimate changes for a week ending the 5th, as com at San Francisco, however, were transaction materially affected by the speculative movements in stocks, and the volume of legitimat business in the strictest sense appears to be unusually large for the season."

SAN FRANCISCO. 

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—Sight exchange on New York 1/2 premium.

Sterling exchange, 487.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

July 9.—The Savage levies an assessment of \$1, and the Julia \$1.25.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 9.—Consols, 97 13-16.

American Securities—Reading, 20; Erie, 281/4; preferred. 531/4.

United States Bonds—New 5s, 106; 41/4s, 109; 4s, 1043/6.

PARIS, July 9.—Rentes, 116f 75c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, July 9: CITY PROPERTY

July 8 (Joseph F. Emery to Mary Buckley.)

Kendall st. 188 ft s wof Polk st. se f. 48x100 ft. dated July 9 (Charles L. Baldwin to Lyman O. Tomlinson.).

West Adams st. 332 6-10 ft e of California av. n f. undivided ½ of 25x125 ft. dated June 28 (Anna M. Reynolds et al. to L. A. Robinson.).

Hinman st. 26 3-10 ft e of Robey st. s f. 25x126 ft. improved. dated July 8 (Henry Delp to Gustave Schultz.).

West Twenty-first st. s e cor of Lincoln st. n f. 504x126 ft. improved, dated July 8 (Thomas Pepper to Henry Voll-rath.)

West Lake st. 60 ft w of Desplaines st. n f. 60x15 ft. to Engle st. dated July 8 (Caleb D. Filtz to Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company).

West Jackson st. 261 ft w of Centre av. n f. 25x178 ft. dated July 3 (Henry M. Hollister to Robert H. Sawyer).

Orchard st. 236 ft n of Sophia st. e f. 24x 90 ft. improved, dated March 27 (Bell Crowley).

Orchard st. same as the above, dated March 27 (J. and F. Crowley to Bell Crowley). Orchard st, same as the above, dated March 27 (J. and F. Crowley to Bell Crowley).

Maxwell st, 400 ft wof Jefferson st, nf, 25x100 ft, dated July 8 (Charles Nowak to Frank Nowak)
Cologne st, 278 ft w of Main st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated July 1 (Ernst Voelker to William S. Hall).

West Liberty st, 227 ft e of Union st, n f, 25x73 ft, dated July 7 (John F. Mucher to John F. Mucher, Jr).

Archer av, n w cor of Stewart av, Lois 19 to 23 (except 70 ft on Stewart av, dated July 9 (Lyman Baird, trustee, to Aaron C. Goodman).

South of City Lintis, within a radius of seven Milles of the Court-house.

Wentworth av, in rear and 300 ft south of Thirty-ninth st, 26x126 ft, dated June 30 (J. A. and F. J. Lee to Agnes McBride).

Forty-seventh st, 100 ft w of Aberdeen st, n f, 50x125 ft, dated June 16 (R. and D. Frey to James Shea).

COMMEDICATE

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COMMEDICATE

COMMEDICATE

South Seventh St. 105 ft w of Aberdeen st, n f, 50x125 ft, dated June 16 (R. and D. Frey to James Shea).

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South Seventh St. 105 ft w of Aberdeen st. n f, 50x125 ft, dated June 16 (R. and D. Frey to James Shea).

South of The Court Action of Aberdeen st. n f, 50x125 ft, dated June 16 (R. and D. Frey to James Shea).

Latest quotations for July delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

\*\*Tuesday\*\*

Mess pork\*\*

9.80

9.82½

Lard 6.07½

6.10

Shoulders, boxed. 3.95

Short riba, boxed. 4.92½

4.95

Whisky 1.06

1.01½

1.03

Corn. 38½

33½

33½

Rye. 33½

Rye. 33½

Rye. 51½

52

Barley 70

Live hoge 3.5024.00

Cattle. 2.2525.10

The following were the receipts and Ship-

5, 322 12, 869 164, 711 53, 389 4, 575 2, 000 20, 500 180, 100 335, 960 54, 719 243, 318 178, 840 18, 351 4, 257 5, 949 1, 612 249 131, 118 254, 931 442, 294 605 6, 845 550,630

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 1,447 bu wheat, 925 bu corn, 728 bu oats, 393 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city vesterday morning: 17 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 7 cars No. 3 do, 1 car No. 1 spring, 21 cars No. 2 do, 31 cars No. 3 do, 15 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (94 wheat); 113 cars high mixed corn, 207 cars and 16,800 bu No. 2 corn, 33 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (354 No. 2 mixed, 4 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (60 oats); 10 cars and 400 bn No. 2 rye; 1 car extra No. 3 barley. Total (519 cars), 245,000 bu. Inspected out: 119,280 bu wheat, 313,585 bu corn, 2,776 bu oats, 1,768 bu rye, 1,241 bu barley.

It is worthy of note that the new rules for grading winter wheat in this market do not proride for the recognition of the grade hitherto known as No. 2 amber.

Mr. George Field received the congratulaions, etc., yesterday, as member of the Com-

mittee on Appeals from Grain Inspection, vice S. D. Foss, resigned. "A fair field and no fa-The stock of flour in London is reported as

about 883,000 brls. The first carload of new rye was received here

yesterday. It inspected as No. 2.

The bulletin-board in the northwest corner of the Board of Trade rooms contains two statements which raise a question. One tells an admiring constituency that 53,070 lbs of seeds were shipped from this city during last week on through bills of lading to foreign ports, and the other gives the total shipments of grassseeds from this city last week as 44,250 lbs. It is understood that no flax-seed has been export d hence for a long time past, the price being too high to permit shipments to foreign ports.

The advices from other points yesterday all

favored a further advance in wheat. Liverpoo and London were rising, with continued bad, weather in the British Isles, and the weather here was stormy, with telegrams from Minnesota announcing that great loss from rust is apprehended. The bad weather is really nore critical in England than here. It is just bout harvest time in the south of that island, and the wheat is in flower in the northern cour ies, both countries being badly affected by rain Merchants there are reported to be active buyers at the advance, and the situation strengthens the prices of other grain in sympathy, as the partial failure of the the hay crop would enormously increase the demand for our corn, and perhaps oats. It is no wonder that our wheat market was stronger yesterday in consequence of the news, but the extent of the upward movement, in view of former advances, surprised some. The price for this month rose to within 21/2 of the highest figure paid for spot wheat in June, and the longer futures advanced even more, September rising to within about 3c of spot wheat. The shorts were very anxious cover on all their deals, and the longs were apparently willing to sell all that was wanted at higher figures. This caused the feeling to be regular, quotations wavering down and up violently, as the shorts drew back for awhile only to bid with renewed vigor a few moments afterwards. Some people thought that the longs had decided to seize the golden opporbear, then reliaquish their hold. There were, however, no better reasons for this view than for the contrary one, that prices will be forced that can be said of the deal is that it is controlled by a far greater amount of capital than has ever been put under it before, and that cap-ital was put under it for a long hold. Possibly

the owners of the capital have not yet decided when to let go. The other grain markets were stronger in sympathy, but did not sustain the highest prices of the early morning. The receipts of grain were light all round. Provisions were rather

dull, with little change in prices, though quotations were somewhat higher at the outset.

Lake freights were in good demand at 1%c for corn and 2c for wheat by sail to Buffalo; but carriers were firm at %c above those figures, and shippers were not disposed to concede the difference. There was more inquiry for Kingston at 4%c for corn. Through to New York by lake and canal was quoted at 7%@7%c for corn, and 8@8%c for wheat. Through to Boston nominal at 11c on corn. Rail freights were steady at 20c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, but little doing at those figures. Through rates on meats to Liverpool were quoted at 421/@45c per

100 lbs, and 58%e to Antwerp. Dry goods were again quoted quiet. There were a few scattering buyers to be seen, but the demand came chiefly in the shape of mail orders for small quantities of staple and seasonable goods for reassortment of stocks. Prices were strong. Groceries continue active, with prices firm all around. Coffees are receiving unusual strong. Groceries continue active, with prices strong. Strong and ground. Coffees are receiving unusual attention for the time of year, and prices continue to show a hardening teadency. Sugars are in active request, and prices are strong. Teas. rice, sirups, and other lines were comparatively steady. Dealers in dried fruits report continued quiet, with prices ruling firm. Fish were in good demand at unchanged figures. Prices of butter and choese were much the same as on the preceding days of the week, and in other respects also the market was without essential change. There was a firm market for leather. Tobaccos were quoted as before. Hard coal was dull at \$4.5564.54.

Lumber was unchanged, the yard trade being equal to the late daily averace, while cargoes were slow, though the offerings were reduced materially, and there was a larger attendance than usual of interior dealers, who are here to attend the Convention. It is supposed that the lors out of the Western streams, and increasing the supply available for this season's manufacture, but many operators do not think the stock of logs in the Mississippi district, whater er times be, will come up to the estimates of it that were made tast aponics. The strong of the supply of lumber this year is to be met by a larger demand. The chilpients so far have exceeded those of last assoon, and, if the western crops are harvaised in average condition and bring fair prices, lumbermen this they are sure of a big fail trade, and some of them predict an improvement my prices. In wood centres are reported quiet, with increasing supplies. Broom-corn, hides, and have were decided to be conditioned to the strong of the sure of the strong of the sure of the su attention for the time of year, and prices con-

Location. Wheat.
Chicago 3, 822, 035
Mijwankee 1, 493, 035
New York 1, 159, 019
Baltimore 296, 440
Philadolphia 172, 800
Boston 1, 369
Oswego 185, 000
Buffalo 1, 805, 000
Detroit 165, 800
Toledo 134, 424
Taronto 125, 300

.12, 091, 076 13, 079, 740 . 4, 612, 000 IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM. The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United West ending West ending July 5, 1879.

Piour, sacks. 80,000@ 85,000 \*50,000@ 55,000 Wheat, qs. 220,000@225,000 175,000@180,000 Corn, qra.... 310,000@315,000 270,000@275,000 2,078 70 1,953 122 1,837 96 500 \*Barrels. The following shows the receipts and ship-ments of wheat at points named yesterday: Shipped. 238, 664 43, 000 189, 000 143, 800 16, 000 8eceived. 41, 795 26, 900 32, 000 53, 500 8, 500

Total......161, 795 July 9.-Receipts-Flour, 17,956 bris; wheat, 81,950 bu; corn, 70,728 bu; cats, 8,700 bu; cornmeal, 588 okgs; rye, 900 bu; barley, 550 bu; malt, 6,400 bu; pork, 78 bria; beef, 1,254 tes; cut meats, 4,911 pkgs; lard, 857 tes; whisky,

Exports-For twenty-four hours-Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 189,000 bu; corn, 165,000 bu; rye,

The London Times contains the following:

It will interest readers of Lord Derby's speech on the prospects of agriculture if they peruse the following from recent American advices: "Contracts have just been made in Chicago for the delivery of fresh meat at Liverpool at a cost of 1s 5d per 100 lbs. This will permit the sale of meat at that port at 2½d, and 3½d per lb. The price of beef at Chicago is now a normal one, and carriage upon it might be considerably higher and yet allow a very sound and profitable expert trade. American beef has practically no other competitor in the English market than their ewn raised meat. We believe that the price of beef in the West can be considerably reduced by more economical methods of presention and care; but at prices named, or anything like them, demand will immensely increase, and results will be satisfactary. The new business has all the elements of success and permanency in it, and this is the conviction of those who know most about it, and are putting their money largely into it now." The London Times contains the following:

HOG PRODUCTS-Were rather quiet, and ruled ame during a great part of the session, but averaged a shade firmer, with little change in the top of advices from other points. The trading was mostly in transfer from one mouth to another, new itement in wheat.

MESS PORK—Advanced 5c per brl, and closed a

shade above the latest prices of Tuesday, Sales were reported of 5, 250 brls seller August at \$9.87% @9.92%, and 5, 750 brls seller September at \$9.97% @10.02%. Total, 11,000 brls. The market close steady at \$9, 82%@9, 85 for cash, \$9.82%@9, 85 for July, \$9, 87%@9, 90 for August, and \$9.97%@10, 00 for September. Prime mess was nominal at \$9.00 @9.50, and extra prime at \$8.00@8.25.

©9.50, and extra prime at \$8.00@8.25.

Land-Ruled about 2\%c per 100 ibs above the quotations of Thresday aftermoon. Sales were reported of 500 tes seller July at \$8.10; 2.750 tes seller August at \$8.15@8, 174; 8, 250 tes seller September at \$6.22\%@6.25; 2,000 tes seller October at \$6.25; and 4,250 tes seller the year at \$6.00. Total, 17.750 tes. The market closed steady at \$4.07\%@6.10 for spot, \$6.07\%@6.10 for seller July, \$6.15\%6.17\% or seller August, and \$6.22\%@6.25 for September.

Maxis—Were quiet, but a shade firmer, though the trading was chiefly in local transfers, exporters being very quiet, as, indeed, they have been ever since the rise in rail freights. Sales were reported of 1.450,000 ibs short ribs at \$4.77\% seller July, \$8.00\% 8.8\% 8.90\% e.89\% adder August, and \$4.00\% 2.9\%

since the rise in rail reigns. Sales were reported of 1,450,000 lbs short ribs at \$4.77% seller Jaly, \$4.80@4.82%, seller August, and \$4.90@4.92% seller September; 100,000 lbs long clears at \$4.75 1,600 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 7%cc and 100 to summer-cured sweet-pickied hams (16 lbs) at 8%c. The closing prices of the leading cuts of meatuwere about as follows:

38. 80 34. 77½ 34. 80 34. 90 3. 80 4. 77% 4. 80 4. 90 4. 90 3. 87% 4. 82% 4. 85 4. 95 4. 97% 3. 95 4. 97% 5. 07½ Long clears quoted at \$4.75 loose, and \$4.90 boxed; Cumberlands, 54@5½c boxed; long cut hams, 8½@9c; sweet-pickled hams, 8½@8½e for Bacon quoted at 44.624% of for shoulders, 5%65% of shoulders, 5%65% of or short clears, 8%66 for hams, all canvased and packed.

Greasz—Was quiet at \$5.0066.25 for No. 1 white, 46.4% of for good yellow, and 46.4% of or brown.

RBEADSTUFFS.
FLOUR-Was more active and stronger. There FLOUR—Was more active and stronger. There was a good demand for export, which was only partially met, probably not more than half the orders being filled for want of enough flour of the grades desired. There was a fair business on local account. Winters were quoted firm, and holders of spring grades generally asked an advance to correspond with the higher prices paid for wheat. Sales were reported of 480 bris winters, partly at \$25.00. big double action where the content of the same paid for the same partly as the content of the same partly at the s \$5.90; 5,500 bris double extras, chiefly at \$4.25@ 5.25; 500 bris extras at \$3.90@4.00; and 200 bris supers at \$2.40@2.90. Total, 6,680 bris. The following was the nominal range of prices at the

at \$13.50 per ton on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 10 tons at \$10.00 per

and about \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) above Tuesday's latest prices. The receipts were fair. The bulk of the trading was in August, and partly in settlement. July sold at 33\( \) \( \)

LATER.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was in small request and firmly held, the stock being in the hands of the regular Fine green carpet brush, W D.....

features. There was an absence of anything more than a hand-to-mouth demand, and under liberal offerings values remained weak and unsettled 
 Creamery
 1361

 Good to choice dairy
 1161

 Medium
 861

 Inferior to common
 46°

 BAGGING—Was in fair demand and was firm as
 reviously quoted. We repeat our list:

CHEESE -Prices were only indiffer btainable, and in fact as high as 614c was realized

COAL—Trade was unimproved. There was a light demand at \$4,25@4,50 for antaracite, \$4,75 for Erie, and \$3,00@3.25 for Illinois. EGGS-Were are for candled lots.

Dates
POREIGN.

Figs. layers
Turkish prunes
French prunes, kegs
French prunes, boxes
Raisins, layers
London layers
Loose Muscatel
Valuncias, new
Zante currants
Citron
DOMESTIC. 

Mendaling, Java. ...

LAST CALL.

Wheat was easier, sales being made of 545,000 bu at \$1.02\% for July, \$1.01\% 21.01\% for August, \$1.00\% (21.01\% 21.01\% 21.01\% 21.01\% 21.01\% 21.01\% 21.01\% 21.01\% 21.01\% 21.01\% 21.01\% 21.01\% 21.01\% 21.01\% 21.00\% 21.00\% for August, and \$1.03\% (21.01\% 21.01\

Wheat was rather freely traded in on the curbstone, and weakened under liberal offerings, the burst of sunshine bringing out sellers. August sold at \$1.01% and closed at \$1.01% bid. September closed at \$1.00%, selling earlier at \$1.00%. July sold at \$1.03%, and closed at the inside.

Corn was quiet at 37%c for August, and 38%c for September.

Oats were easier, closing at 29%@29%c for August, and 28%c sellers for September.

24 | Buriaps, 4 bu... 11@13 23½ Do, 5 bu...... 12@14 20@ Gunnes, single 13@14 21½ Do, double ..... 23@25 20½ | Wool sacks..... 35@40

Full cream.
Part skim.
Pull skim.

Green city butchers', steers, \$2.5.

Sheep pelts, wool estimated, \$2.5....

HOPS—Were quiet, but firmly held, the choice grades, which derfers thin wanted next season. The crop reports smaller production in the West and Essadvices from England say the crop outlo Western hous were quoted at 428c per lOILS—Were quiet and unchanged, strong, with rather an advancing tend quote:

Carbon, 110 degrees test.

Carbon, 110 degrees test.

Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test.

Carbon, Michigan legal test.

Elaine, 150 degrees test.

540 54

SHEEP—Were in light supp mand at \$2.25@3.00 for inf \$3.25@3.50 for medium; a sood to choice, per 100 lbs. A Liverpool dispatch to Mr. good sheep at 17%, and m with market firm and prospec exclusing informs us that 1,2

NEW YORK, July 9. - BEEVE

Naw York, July 9. — Exeve days. 4,580; market firm; fair vance of about \$1 per head; Texas and Cherokee cattle sol common to strictly prime nativextra selections, 10%c; gene for natives: exporters used 80

extra selections, 10%c; gene for natives; exporters used 80 loc; shipments since Monday, 1,420 quarters of beef.

SHEEF-Receipts, 7,300 for stronger, with an unward ta sheep, \$3.00@5.00 per 100 lbs with a car-load of choice, 120 lambs, \$6.00@7.00 per 100 lbs stock at \$7.25@7.50; shipmed day, 1,850 live sheep and 500 Swine-Receipts for two day sale alive for the last three from at 5%@0c per b, with light

BUPPALO, July 9. -CATT 3, 417; through consigning and at a shade lower prices mand at a shade lower prices mand at a shade lower prices at a shaders; offerings comparately at a shaders.

SHERF AND LANES—Receithrough consignments, 47 opices generally unchanged; signer, owing to light supply good clipped sheep at 83, stock on the market; Wiscons Hoos—Receipts to-day, 3, 2 ments, 12 cars; good demand in price; Yorkers, \$4, 25; good and heavy, \$4, 25@4, 335.

BAST LIBERTY. July 9.—
day, 935 head through, and
total for two days, 1, 088 thes
supply good, with active mar
all sold but one load of com
a full 1/2 over this day a wi
5. 20; fair to good, \$4.30@4.

heavy shipping steers, 3-34.65; native, grass, \$3. 52.50@3.25; shipments, \$00;

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July

Dry staff is quoted at 500%.
The yard lumber market we quotable change. Some grasow and then for less than

quotable change. Some gra
tow and then for less than
freen stuff is irregular in pri
frid clear, 2 inch.
Third clear, 1½ inch.
First and clear dressed siding
lecond common siding.
Flooring, first common, dress
Flooring, second common, dress
Astock boards, A. 13 in. and u
Box boards, A. 13 in. and u
Box boards, B. 13 in. and u
Box boards, C.
A stock boards, 10@12 in.
C stock boards, 10@12 in.
D or common stock boards
Fencing, No. 1.
Fencing, No. 2.
Green, inch, common.
Common boards, dry.
Cull boards
Dimension stuff.
Dimensio

BY TELE

The following were rece
Board of Trade:
Livzarool, July 9-11:36
C10s 3d. Wheat-Winter,
7a 44@8s 3d; white, 8s 6d6

LUMB

BAST LIBI

Extra fine to finest, 60@65

WHISKY—Was in good demand at Monday's advance, with sales of 400 orls finished goods on the basis of \$1.06 per gallon.

WOOL—Remains quiet. The stock is increasing, but the market is steady under a fair order demand. A few lots of Colorado wool have arrived,

LIVE STOCK.

sales were made, but none we mon inch was irregular in was quoted at \$6.00@6.25, t chold stock. Lath and shin Following are the quotations Choice strips and boards.... Good mill-run inch, green... Medium inch, green... Common inch.....

contrary, the position of affairs was, if possible, even more unsatisfactory to the selling interest even more unsatisfactory to the selling interest than on the two preceding days, trade, showing less activity, while prices were not a whit better; indeed, some salesmen of almed that they were unable to obtain as good figures as on the day before, though their statements are hardly borne out by the published sales, which show no appreciable change. The attendance of buyers was liberal—as full as on any day of late,—but no class took hold with any apparent interest, and excepting Texas cattle, which sold readily enough, it was a draying trade from the opening to the close. There cattle, which sold readily enough, it was a dragging trade from the opening to the close. There were a number of droves of very superior cattle, but with a single exception \$5.00 was the top of the market. For 27 head, averaging 1,609 hs, \$5.23 was obtained. There were several sales of equally heavy cattle at \$4.80@4.95, while there were sales of fat droves, averaging from 1.400 to 1,500 hs at \$4.55@4.75. Most of the trading was accomplished at \$3.90@4.70 for fair to cooke shipping steers, at \$2.70@3.15 for Texans, and at \$2.75@3.50 for native butchers' stock. There were a few sales of stockers on a busis of \$2.75@ 3.50 for native butchers' stock. There were a few sales of stockers on a busis of \$2.75@ 3.50 for not prime grades. A good many cattle were left in the yards unsold, and the market closed quiet:

7a 4d@8e 3d; white, 8s 6de
2s 9d. Corn, 4s@4s 2d.
32a 3d.

Livsurool. July 8-1
tra State, 11s 6d. Wheat
vancing tendency; red win
apring, 7s 11d; No. 2 do,
higher. Corn in good den
wards; 4s 24d. Cargoes of
United Kingdom in good de
tinent in fair demand. Co
Westher unsettled. PorkLard, 32s 3d. Bacon—Lor
Lard, 32s 3d. Bacon—Lor
elear, 27s; Cumberlands, 2c gs buils, and scalawag sieers 2,00423, 35
s. Der 100 lbs 8. 3,2565, 23

Ar. Price, No. Ar. Price,
1, 600 \$5, 20 17 1, 280 \$4, 124
1, 632 5.00 11 1, 310 4, 25
1, 464 5.00 85 1, 219 4, 20
1, 615 4, 95 34 1, 256 4, 15
1, 465 4, 95 90 1, 154 4, 00
1, 497 4, 90 18 1, 317 3, 90
1, 564 4, 85 17 1, 182 4, 124
1, 606 4, 80 105 1, 158 3, 65
1, 451 4, 70 11 1, 10 3, 90
1, 344 4, 75 17 1, 153 3, 60
1, 442 4, 75 18 932 3, 25
1, 385 4, 75 27 Texas, 810 3, 20
1, 384 4, 75 18 932 3, 20
1, 385 4, 75 27 Texas, 810 3, 20
1, 369 4, 45 18 cows 831 3, 15
1, 464 4, 70 11 1, 10 3, 90
1, 344 4, 75 18 932 3, 25
1, 385 4, 75 27 Texas, 810 3, 20
1, 385 4, 75 27 Texas, 810 3, 20
1, 340 4, 55 18 cows 831 3, 15
1, 419 4, 70 13 cows 831 3, 15
1, 419 4, 70 13 cows 831 3, 15
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1, 419 4, 70 13 cows 831 3, 15
1, 419 4, 70 13 cows 835 3, 124
1, 146 4, 70 13 cows 835 3, 124
1, 147 4, 55 18 cows 831 3, 15
1, 149 4, 70 13 cows 805 3, 124
1, 140 4, 55 16 stock's 949 3, 20
1, 303 4, 50 19 cows 805 3, 124
1, 1327 4, 50 20 cows 805 3, 10
1, 327 4, 50 20 cows 947 2, 75
1, 192 4, 45 14 Texas, 705 2, 73
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1, 128 4, 35 12 caives 188 5, 00
1, 283 4, 35 12 caives 188 5, 00
1, 283 4, 35 12 caives 180 4, 00
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1, 302 4, 40 15 caives 180 4, 20 10
1, 302 4, 40 15 caives 180 4, 20 10
1, 285 4, 30 10
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1, 285 4, 30 10 eleas, 27s; Cumberlands, 2; Lowdon, July 9.—Live California, 9s 5d; 9s 10d; Western red, 9s 5d; No. do, 8s 9d. Corn better; Wheat active and tending demand and steady

Wheat active and tending demand and steady. Cargo abade dearer; fair average Corn a shade dearer. Cargo in feir demand and prices hardening. Exports of wh Continest during the p Weather in Engiand—Heavy in London. 220, 000@225, 0 Special Dispatch to Liverspoot. July 9—11: 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d. Grain-Wheat—Winter, 10d; Spring. No. 1, 8s 3d No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 6 No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn—New, 4s. HOGS—There was a very fair demand yesterds both from the local and outside buyers, and, a though there was a respectable increase in the recipta, the market was firmer than on the day fore; in fact, packers paid about 5c advance for thoogs they bought. The offerings were pretty us form in quality, and the bulk crossed the scales \$3.70@3.95. Common to prime light sold \$1.80@4.00: poor to good heavy packers at \$1.62.80; and fair to choice heavy shippers at \$3.70.80.50; and fair to choice heavy shippers at \$3.70.80.50.

Raw York, July 9.—Gi

LIVE STOCK. Cattle. 6, 390 6, 018 5, 600 Hoas, 7, 312 15, 028 16, 800 Sheep. 222 454 1,200

39, 140 49, 113 .....18, 008. eek....12, 426 1,876 ...... 3,208 3,939 ...... 1,612 4,237 of the recent seizures in London of rican meat within the space of four in Commercial Bulletin says: the seizures in question have been cedented in quantity since the imad meat began. The only previous to approached them in magnitude in seven days in October, 1876, one week in the previous Septemtotal quantity of American meat orities have found it necessary to for food has not averaged much annually, or 1 per cent of the imast year it was 238 tons, against f good meat disposed of. Of the se-half came over in the 'Bolivia.' ter in the 'Alsatia,' both from New

e market was unimproved. On the osition of affairs was, if possible, satisfactory to the selling interest o preceding days, trade showing hile prices were not a whit better; slesmen claimed that they were uns good figures as on the day before, tatements are hardly borne out by sales, which show no appreciable tendance of buyers was liberal—as as of late,—but no class took hold but interest, and excepting Texas and excepting Texas and excepting Texas at the opening to the close. There of droves of very superior cattle, e exception \$5.00 was the top of the control of the close of the control of the QUOTATIONS.
Graded steers, weighing \$4.85@5,10

Graded steers, weighing upwards. 34.85@5, 10

Fine, fat, well-formed ag 1, 250 to 1, 450 lbs. 4.55@4.70

Well-fattened steers, 0 to 1, 200 lbs. 4.20@4.40

Section of the steers of the

CATTLE SALES.

Price. No. Ar. Price.
25.20 17. 1,280 \$4.12½
25.00 11. 1,310 4.25
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25.00 11. 1,310 4.25
25.00 11. 1,310 4.25
26.4.75 18. 1,282 4.12½
26.4.70 11. 1,182 4.12½
27.7 Exas. 810 3.20
27.7 Exas. 810 3.25
28.7 10.00 18. 10.00 18. 12½
29.7 10.00 18. 10.00 18. 12½
20.00 18. 10.00 18. 12½
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20.00 18. 18. CATTLE SALES.

peddled out to the local butchers at \$2.75@3.50. The market closed firm with about all sold.

All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 to for piggy sows and 80 los for stage. HOG SALES. ## No. | No. 

...256 ...272 ...280 ...278 ...301 ...215 

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 9.—BEFVES—Receipts for two days, 4.580; market firm; fairly active at an advance of about \$1 per head; some 30 car-loads Terms and Cherokee cattle sold at 7½@8½c, and common to strictly prime native steers at 8½.69½c for natives; exporters used 800 fat steers at 9½.60 loc; shipments since Monday, 550 live cattle and 1.420 quarters of beef.

Sinker—Receipts, 7,300 for two days; market stronger, with an upward tendency for lambs; sheep, \$3,00@5.00 per 100 lbs for poor to prime, with star-load of choice, 120 lbs average, at 25.45; imbs, \$4,00.67.00 per 100 lbs, with choice dersey stock at \$7,25@7,50; shipments yesterday and today, 1,850 live sheep and 500 carcasses of mutton. Swins—Receipts for two days, 3,900; none for sale alive for the last three days; dressed hogs form at 5½@de per lb, with light pigs at 6½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

A 17; through consignments. 970 cars; good demand at a shade lower prices; good attendance of parchasers; offerings compare favorably with last week; sales of shippers' steers at 34.35-65.12½; butchers' and medium grades shippers, \$4.00@4.25.

SHEFF AND LANES—Receipts to-day, 1,200; through consignments, 47 cars; fair demand; prices generally unchanged; some sales rather higner, owing to light supply; wales common to good clipped sheep at \$3.25-63.95; no choice stock on the market; Wisconsin lambs, 35.40.

Hoss—Receipts to-day, 3,220; through consignments, 19 cars; good demand at a shade advance in price; Yorkers, \$4.25; good and choice medium and heavy, \$4.25-64.35.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

East LIBERTY.

East LIBERTY.

LIBERTY.

East LIBERTY.

Receipts to-day, 935 head from this market; total for two days, 1,088 through and 1,174 local; supply good, with active market and good demand; all sold but one load of common, at an advance of a full 14c over this day a week ago; best, \$5.00@ 5.20; fair to good, \$4.30@4.90; common, \$3.80@4.00. 4.00.
Hous—Receipts to-day, 880 head; total for two days, 1,650; Yerkers, \$3.85@4.00; Philadelphias, \$4.10@4.20.
Surer—Receipts to-day, 2,100 head; total for two days, 7,600; selling at \$3.00@4.25.

ST. LOUIS. July 9.—CATILE Receipts. 2,900; active; all sold at steady prices; good to choice heavy shipping steers. \$4.70@5.00; light, \$4.40 @4.65; native, grass. \$3.75@4.25; grass Texan, \$2.50@3.25; shipments. 200.

SEEP. Receipts. 800; steady; good demand; fair to choice, \$2.75@3.50; Texan and Colorado, \$2.50@3.00; lambs. \$1.00@2.50; shipments, none.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY. Mo., July 9.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports receipts, 1, 106; shipments, 1, 235; iow; native shippers, \$3.50@4.50; native stokers and feeders, \$2.50@3.50; native cows, \$1.75 22.85. Hogs-Receipts, 1,729; shipments, 843; active and firm; good to choice, \$3.70@3.80; inferior to fair, \$3.55@3.65.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, July 9.—Hoss—Demand fair and market firm for light; heavy dull and drooping; common. \$3,00@3.55; light. \$3.00@3.80; packing. \$3.70@3.90; butchers', \$3.90@4.00; receipts, 2,400; shipments, 390.

LUMBER. The carge market was quiet and weak. A few vere made, but none were made public. Com

sales were made, but none were made public. Common inch was irregular in price, and piece stuff was quoted at \$6.00\text{\text{\text{0}}6.25}, the outside for straight choice stock. Lath and shingles were unchanged. Following are the quotations of cargoes:

Choice strips and boards. \$11.50 \text{\text{\text{\text{0}}6.30}} \text{\text{\text{0}}} \text{\text{0}} \t

The yard limber market was active and without quotable change. Some graces of inch are billed tow and then for less than published rates, and 

B stock boards, 10@12 in., rough...
B stock boards, 10@12 in.
C stock boards, 10@12 in. C stock boards, 10@12 in.
D or common stock boards.
Fencing, No. 1
Fencing, No. 2
Green, inch, common
Common boards, dry.
Cull boards
Dimension stuff.
Joint and scantling, green
Culls, 2 in.
Culls, 2 in. 12. 00@17. 00 12. 00@13. 00 9. 00@10. 00 8. 25@ 8. 50 8. 50@ 9. 00 9. 00@10. 00 Joists and scantling, green 8.00
Calls, 2 in 6.50@ 7.50
Pickets, rough and select 8.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed 16.00@18.00
Lath, dry 1.50
Lath, green 1.35
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry 2.00@ 2.15

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following were received by the Chicago Livense. Liverscot, July 9-11:30 a. m.—Flour, 8s 6d @10s 3d. Wheat—Winter, 8s 10d@9s 6d; spring, 7a 4d@8s 3d; white, 8s 6d@9s 6d; club. 9s 3d@ 8s 9d. Corn, 4s@4s 2d. Pork, 47s. Lard, 32s 3d.

28 9d. Corn. 4804s 2d. Pork. 47s. Lard. 32a 3d.

Liverrool. July 9-1 p. m.—Flour—Extra State. 11s 6d. Wheat strong, with an advancing tendency; red winter, 9s 6d; No. 3 spring. 7s 11d; No. 2 do, 8s 9d. California 1d higher. Corn in good demand and tending upwards; 4s 2½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat for the United Kingdom in good demand and for the Continent in fair demand. Corn in good demand. Weather unsettled. Pork—Western P. M., 47s. Lard. 32s 3d. Bacon—Long clear. 26s 9d; short clear. 27s; Cumberlands, 26s 6d.

London, July 9.—Liverpool—Wheat. rising; California, 9s 5d@9s 10d; white Michigan, 9s 6d, Western red. 9s 5d; No. 3 spring, 7s 11d; No. 2 do, 8s 9d. Corn better; 4s 2½d. Mark Lane—Wheat active and tending upward. Corn in fair demand and steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dearer; fair average red winter. 45s 6d. Corn a shade dearer. Cargoes on passage—Wheat in fair demand and prices a shade higher. Corn hardening. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 9,000 qrs. Weather in Engiand—Heavy rain. Stock of flour in London. 220,000@225,000 bris.

Liverrool. July 9—11:30 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d.
Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 10d; suring. No. 1, 8s 3d; No. 2, 7s 4d; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 9d; Liverrool. July 9—10s Lard. 32s 3d. Liverrool. July 9—10s Mark. Lard. 32s 3d. Liverrool. July 9—10s Lard. 32s 3d. Liverrool. July 9—10s Lard. 32s 3d. Liverrool. July 9—10s Mark. Lard. 32s

PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s. Lard, 32s 3d. Lvarroot. July 9.—Corrox—Moderate inquity: freely supplied; 6%@6 15-16d; sales 6,000 lais; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 4,000. Tanabarupra-Strong; No. 2 to No. 1 red win-t, 7s 7d@@8s 6d. Flour-Western canal, 8s 9d LLOW-Fine American, 32sd.

RDON, July, 9. - REPINED PETROLEUM-6%@

D OIL—28s@28s 5d. Dr. July 9.—Petroleum—17d. NEW YORK. ORK, July 9. -GRAIN-In wheat an active, very sensitive market was noted again | 36%@36%c September. Onts higher; 30c bid cash;

to-day, influenced by the hardening tenor of advices by cable and the buoyancy reported from the West. Speculation exhibited renewed confidence, and, on the earlier operations, carried up values 1@2c a bu; export inquiry also active, though checked by the advanced views of sellers; at the close the options sold down a little, but spot lots were firm at the advance; 247,000 bn No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring sold at \$1.15@1.16,

of which 225,000 bn were for export.

Phovisions—Hog products somewhat firmer and fairly active. Mess pork in moderate demand for early delivery at firm figures; quoted at \$10.25 for new ordinary brands, and \$9.50 for old; 450 bris new at \$10.25; other kinds nominal; for forward delivery, meas quiet but stronger, with his conton. new at \$10.25; other kinds nominal; for forward delivery, meas quiet but stronger, with July option quoted at \$10.15@10.25, August at \$10.15@10.25 asked, and September at \$10.20@10.30; October at \$10.35@10.40. Bacon quiet, with short clear quoted at \$5.45, and long clear at \$5.25. Western lard fairly active; prices! "irmer for early delivery; sales of 975 tes at \$6.37%@6.40. for forward delivery is medicate request." July options quotod at \$6,37%36.40; August at \$6.45\tilde{6}.647\tilde{6}; September at \$6.50\tilde{6}.52\tilde{6}; October at \$6.57\tilde{6}.60; year option at \$6.37\tilde{6}.60;

Sucans—Raw in fair request at full prices, closing at 6.7-16e for fair; 6-9-16@6%c for good refining Cuba.
WHISRY--50 brls sold at \$1.05%. PRESENTS -- Modetately active at about previous rates; accommodation offered quite freely for

early use.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Cottron—Market dell and easier at 12 3-16@12 5-16c; futures weak; July. 12.11c; August, 11.17c; September, 11.09c; October. 11.28c; November, 10.90c; December, 10.86c; January, 10.90c; February, 10.97c; early use.

March, 11.08c.

Flour-Higner: receipts, 18,000 brls; super State

March, 11.08c.

Flour-Higner: receipts, 18,000 bris; super State and Western, \$3.75@4.10:common to good extra, \$4.20@4.60: good to choice, \$4.65@6.05; white wheat extra, \$4.75@5.25; extra Ohio, 4.15@6.00; St. Louis, \$4.10@6.50; Minnesota patent process, \$5.75@8.00.

Grain-Wheat-Unsettled but generally higher; receipts, 32.000 bn; rejected spring, \$4c; No. 4 do, 96c; No. 3 do, \$1.02@\$1.02%; No. 2 do, \$1.15@1.16; ungraded do, 98c@\$1.13; ungraded winter red, \$1.14@1.21; No. 3 do, \$1.16; No. 2 do, \$1.15@1.16; ungraded on, 98c@\$1.13; ungraded amber, \$1.18@1.22; No. 1 do, \$1.12 ungraded winter red, \$1.14@1.21; No. 3 do, \$1.12; ungraded winter red, \$1.14@1.21; No. 3 do, \$1.12; ungraded winter, \$1.18@1.22; No. 1 do, \$1.12 ungraded winter, \$1.18@1.22; No. 1 do, \$1.21 ungraded winter, \$1.18@1.22; No. 1 do, \$1.194@1.20%; No. 1 white, July, \$1.18 bid, \$1.20 asked; No. 2 ed, July, \$1.19% bid, \$1.16% asked, No. 2 red, July, \$1.19% bid, \$1.16% asked, No. 2 red, July, \$1.19% bid, \$1.20% asked; Angust, \$1.15 asked, Rye firmer; Western, 63c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn active but lower; receipts, 71.000 bu; yellow Western 48% de, \$46 co. No. 2 white, 50c; round yellow, 50c; steamer July, 44% old, 45% saked; No. 2 July, 45% old, 45% casked; No. 2 July, 45% o

mess. \$10.25; old, \$9.50. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats quiet but steady; long clear middles, \$5.25; short do, \$5.50. Lard a trifle firmer, less active; prime steam, 6%c.
BUTTER—Duli and unchanged.
CHESSE—Nominally unchanged.
WHISKY—Firmer; held at \$1.07%.
METALS—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

July 9.—Flour—Firm and higher; Western superfine, \$3.25@3.75; do extra, \$4.00@4.75; do family, \$5.00@5.75.

Grain—Wheat—Western steady; No. 2 Pennsyl-GRAIN—Wheal—Western steady; No. 2 Fennsylvania red, \$1, 20@1.21; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, \$1.164; July, \$1,14%@1.14%; August, \$1.13%@1.13%; September, \$1.13@1.13%. Corn—Western firmer and nigher; Western mixed,

spot and July, 44%c; August, 45%@46c; Septem spot and July, 44%; August, 45%@46c; September, 46%@46%c; steamer, 42%@43c. Oats steady and fru: Western white, 38@40c. Western mixed, 36@37c; Pennsylvania, 38@40c. Rye steady at 58@60c.

HAY—Firm and scarce; prime Pennsylvania, 314.00@16.00. HAY—Firm and scarce; prime Pennsylvania, \$14.002 fig. 00.

Provisions—Firm. Mess pork, \$10.75. Bolk meats—Loose shoulders, 4½c; clear rib sides, 5½c; packed, 4½@5½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5c; clear rfb sides, 6c. Hams, 11@12c. Lard, 7c. Butrrsm—Firm; prime to choice Western packed, 10@11c.
EGGS—Scarce and firm at 11c.
PETROLEUM—Dull; crude nominal; refined, 6½ @7c.
COFFEE—Firm and unchanged.
Whisky—Unchanged.
Whisky—Unchanged.
Fratentrs—To Liverpool per steam firm. Cotton, 3-16d; four, 2s; grain, 5½@dd.
RECENTS—Floor, 1.265 bris; wheat, 81,000 bu; corn, 89,100 bu; cats, 2,600 bu; rve, 400 bu. Shifments—Wheat, 143,800 bu; corn, 29,600 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS, La., July 9.—Flour—Quiet and

unchanged.
"Grain-Corn quiet and weak at 47@52c. Oats-Market onll at 37c. CORN MEAL-Demand fair and prices higher at \$2.50@2.60. HAY-Scarce and firm; prime, \$18.00; choice,

\$22.50@23.50. Provisions-Pork-Demand fair and market firm at \$10.50@10.75. Lard steady; tierce, 7%c; keg, 25.00
15.50
13.50
41.50
25.00
25.00
25.00
11/2c, as in size.
WHINKY—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05
80.00

GROCKPRES—Coffee steady with a fair demand; 714@714c. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, 414c; packed, 414c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 414c; clear rib, 614@614c; clear, 614@ G1.10.

GNOCERIES—Coffee steady with a fair demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11@14\(\frac{1}{2}\)C. Sugar—Good demand at full prices; common to good common, 6\(\phi\)GU\(\frac{1}{2}\)C; fair to fully fair, 6\(\phi\)GU\(\frac{1}{2}\)GU\(\frac{1}{2}\)C, prime to choice, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)GU\(\frac{1}{2}\)C, yellow clarified, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)C. Molasses duil and nominal; fermenting, 24\(\phi\)SOC; common, 25\(\phi\)28c; fair, 28\(\phi\)30c; prime to choice, 32\(\phi\)35c. Rice—Scarce and firm at 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)C\(\frac{1}{2}\)Tyle.

Bran—Quiet at 65c.

TO THE STATE BOSTON. Boston, July 9. —Flour—Steady; Western super-fines, \$3.00@3.25; common extras, \$3.75@4.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras, \$4.00\pi.25; winter wheats. Ohio and Michigan, \$4.75\pi.5.50; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.00\pi.6.00; St. Louis, \$5.50\pi.8.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring wheats, \$6.00\pi.8.50; winter, \$6.00 M8 50

GBAIN-Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 47@48%c; GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 470481/c; No. 1 and extra white, 42@45c; No. 2 white, 401/6 @41c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 381/623/c. Ryce, 65@66c.

Recentry—Flour, 2, 949 bris; corn, 50,000 bu; wheat, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,200 bris; corn, 25,000 bu. Wool.—Quiet; supplies arriving freely; stocks rapidly accumulating; fine fleeces neglected; medium and combing and delaine still in very fair demand; manufacturers disposed to hold off; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 371/6238c; medium and No. 1, 39@41c; Michigan and Wisconsin nominally 38@8c; combing and delaine, 41@44c.

. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. July 9.—FLOUR—In good demand; prices a shade higher; Minnesota extra family, medium to choice, §4. 87½6.5.30; do fancy, \$5.30@5.50; Ohio extra family, good, \$5.50@5.62½; Minnesota patent process, \$6.70@6.75.

Rye flour firm at \$3.25.

GRAIN—Wheat excited; No. 2 red in elevator, car lots. \$1.14½. Corn in good demand; reiected on track, 43@44c; steamer do, 43@44c; yellow Western do. 46c; sail mixed do, 45@46c. Oats firm; moderate inquiry; mixed Western, 37@37½c; fair Ohio white, 39c.

Provisions—Firm. Prime mess beef. \$12.00.

Hams—Smoked, \$10.50@11.50; pickled, \$8.25@9.50. Lard—Western, \$6.25@0.50.

Butters—Steadier; croamery, 15@17c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 14@15c; Western Reserve extra, 11@13c.

Eggs—Market dull; Western, 10@11c.

Curesss—Weak; Western full cream, 5@5½c.

Petrocleus—Market dull; crude, 6c; refined.

WHISKY-Firm; Western, \$1.07.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—Corrox—Qujet at 12%c. FLOUE—Dull and unchanged. Grain—Wheat firm and higher; red and amber, 97c. Corn quiet; white, 44c; mixed, 39c. Oats —Market easier: white, 34c; mixed, 33c. Rye —Market easier: white, 34c; mixed, 35c. Kve dull and lower at 54c.

HAY—Steady at \$12.00@15.00.

POUTSIONS—POR quiet, but steady, at \$10.75.
Lard steady; choica leaf tierce, 7%c; do kez. 8½
@8%c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, \$3.75;@3.
3.90; clear ria, \$5.05; clear, \$5.0. Bacon steady; shoulders, 4%c; clear rib, \$5.40@5.65.

Hams—Sugar-Cured. 10@11c.

WHISKY—Steady at \$1.94.

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Mo., July 9.-FLour-Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN-Wheat higher; No. 2 red, \$1.00%@
1.00% cash; \$1.00 July; \$7.00 August; \$1.00 Sentember; No. 3 red. 98%@97c. Corn better; 35c cash bid; 34% July; 35%@35% August;

20% c bid July; 26% c bid August: \$26% c bid September. Rye nominally 48% 249c.

Whisky-Firm at \$1.05.
Provisions-Pork steady at \$10.25. Dry saited meats firm; shoulders \$3.75@3.85; long clear, \$4.85; short clear, \$5.05@5.10; short ribe, \$4.85.
Bacon firm at \$4.25@5.50@5.80@5.85@5.50@5.85.50
Bacon firm at \$4.25@5.50@5.80@5.85@5.50@5.55. Lard nominal at \$6.05.
RECHIPTS-Fiour, 28@ bris; wheat, 105 cars; corn, 70 cars; cats, 26@ sr; rye, 1 car; barley, 2 cars.

Shipments-Flour, 5.867 bris; wheat, 45 cars; corn, 70 cars; oats. 5 cars; barley, 1 car.

Hogs-Slow and lower: Yorkers and Baltimores. \$3.70@3.85; rongh heavy shipping, \$3.30@3.00; butchers to Philadelphias, \$3.70@3.95. Receipts, 4,689 head; shipments, 1,617 head.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. July 9. —COTTON—Dull at 12c.

FLOUR—Stronger; family, \$4.75@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm, and higher; new, 95c

@\$1.07; receipts, 48.000 bu; shipments, 38,000

bu. Corn stronger at 38\4@39c. Oats in good degmand at full prices; 34@39c. Rye in good demand, and prices a shade higher at 58@59c. Barley nominally unchanged.

Provisions—Pork quiet but firm at \$10.25@10.50.

Lard stronger; current make, \$6.00@0.05. Bulk meats strong; improved demand; shoulders \$3.00; short ribs, \$4.96 cash; \$5.12% seller September; short clear, \$5.10. Bacon in good demand, at \$4.37%, \$5.37%@5.40, and \$5.70@5, 75. WHISKY—Active and firm at \$1.04.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.
Linserd Oil—Steady at 65c.

11.000 11.00 BUFFALO.
BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 2.185 brls; wheat. 156, 935 bu; corn, 121,900 bu; oats, 26,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Railroad: Wheat, 11,016 bu; corn, 77,037 bu. Canal: Wheat, 7.745 bu; corn, 16,-

77,037 bu. Canal: Wheat, 7,745 bu; corn, 16,825 bu.
Grain—Whent, fair/demand; steady; sales 2,500
bu Green Bay at 98c; 4,000 bu Duluth at \$1,10.
Corn quiet; steady; sales 4,100 bu by sample at
88c; 4,500 bu No. 2 Western at 40@40'4c in car
lots, Oats held at about 37c. Rye inactive:
Canal. Fremere—Steady; large engagements at
5c for wheat, 4½c for corn, 3½c for oats to New
York.

TOLEBO. Tolero. July 9.—Grain—Wheat strong: amber Michigan, July, held at \$1.08; No. 2 red winter, July, \$1.07%; August and September, \$1.05; Western amber, August, \$1.05; new No. 3 red, \$1.04. Corn steady; high-mixed, 39%c; No. 2 spot and July, 39c. Sats quiet; No. 2 held at 34c; 33c bid; Michigan, 33%c. \*
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., July 9. - FLOUR-Quiet and steady.

Grain-Wheat stronger; extra, \$1.13; No. 1 white. \$1.114; July, \$1.114; August, \$1.074; September, \$1.074; bid; milling, No. 1, \$1.07 bid; new amber, July, \$1.05.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,566 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS. Indianapolis, July 9.—Hoss—Steady, at \$3.15 @4.00. Receipts, 4.300. Grain—Wheat active, firm, and higher: No. 2 red, \$1.05@1.07; July, \$1.01@1.04; August, \$1.00@1.014; Corn firm at 36@36%c. Oats steady at 32%@33%c. Provisions—Shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 6c, Lard—\$6.12%. Hams—8%@9c.

KANSAS CITY. RANSAS CITY.

RANSAS CITY.

Mo., July 9.—Grain—The Price Curreed reports wheat receipts. 532 bu; shipments, 7,452 bu; firm: No. 2 cash, 97%c; July, 57c; No. 3 cash, 95c; July, 94%c. Corn—Receipts. 207 bu; shipments, 2,297 bu; firm; No. 2 cash, 30%c; July, 30%c.

OSWEGO. Osweco, July 9.—Grain—Wheat in moderate demand; white Michigan, \$1.15@1.16. Corn steady; No. 2 Western, 45%c; rejected, 44c. PEORIA.

PEORIA, July 9, -HIGHWINES-Very firm sales 100 bris at \$1.04. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., July 9. - PETROLEUM - Unchanged.

Pittsrung, Pa., July 9.—Petroleum—Quiet; crude, 75c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6%c, Philadelphia delivery.

Oil City, Pa., July 9.—Petroleum—Market opened firm with 69%c bid; advanced 70%c; declined to 69%c; advanced to 70c, at which price it closed; shipments, 43,000 bris; averaging 30, -000; transactions, 230,000.

COTTON. MENPHIS. Tenn., July 9. -Corroy-Quiet: receipts, 33 bales; shipments, 340; stock, 5,865; sales, 1,250 to spinners; midding, 11%c. New ORLEANS, July 9.—Corron—Steady; mid-dling, 11%c; low do, 11%c; net receipts, 180 bales; gross, 181; exports, coastwise, 1,639; sales, 1,350; stock, 20,236.

DRY GOODS. New York, July 9.—Cotton goods generally quiet in first hands, but prices remain firm and stocks light; grain bags in active demand by West-ern buyers; dark prints meeting with more attention; dress goods quiet; men's wear of woolens only in moderate request, but stocks are well in bands, and prices firm; foreign goods duil.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 9.—Spirits Turpen-rine—Quiet at 26c.

### THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Life-Insurance. To the Editor of The Tribune. "CHICAGO, July 9.—The following insurance tem taken from the Equitable Life of New York, and your comments thereon, are misleadng:

Each Tontine policy will contain a definite sur-render-value in cash, in case of withdrawal at the end of the Tontine period.

A policy-holder would understand that he night withdraw at any time before the full term specified in the policy, and receive a certain sum in cash for such portion of the policy he had paid to the time of withdrawing; but this is not so. He must paying for the full term, as otherwise he will forfelt all he has paid,

if it is all but the last installment.

A SUPPERER. Question and Answer.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 9.—Please inform me through our paper of the following: Can a marriage in this State be declared void n the absence of a license? Or, in other words, s a marriage pot legal when there has been no cense taken out?

To what penalty does a clergyman lay himself To what penalty does a clergyman lay himself liable by uniting parties without a license? Can a third party effect a separation by law because there was no license issued? S. C. H. [A marriage in Illinois is not void for want of a license,—there being no fraud,—and, although a license is called for by the statute, a marriage otherwise legal would be binding at common law. The penalty referred to in the third question is \$100, and the answer to the last inquiry is "No."!

Not the "Favorite."

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 8.—Under the heading 'A Good Day's Work," in your last Sunday's edi-tion, you give a report of the inquest held on William Caton,—according to your statement ex-engineer of the "Favorite," plying between the shore and the Government pier. The "Favorite," owned by the undersigned. is the only vorite," owned by the undersigned. is the only boat of its name that has, since the beginning of the season, carried passengers between the two above-mentioned points, and has never had in her employ any person by the name of William Caton. Every one who has visited the "Favorite" can testify that her engineer, Mr. Joseph Wisneaux, has never been seen on board the ship in any other than a sober state, and that we think too much of our passengers and customers and value their safety 'oo highly than to take into our employ a man who is in the least subject to drink. Respectfully, J. SCHIER, Owner of Steamer "Favorite."

Swisshelm vs. Curtis. CHICAGO, July 9 .- Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm -DEAR MADAM: I cannot think of your intending ever to use your facile pen and terse style to do injustice; but I cannot help the suspicion that you have written in The Trib-unz of July 6 of Prof. Curtis' reply to Inger-soll without your usual care to learn the facts. You seem to have had no other knowledge of You seem to have had no other knowledge of the reply than the meagre report found in The TRIBUNE of June 80 of that part of it contained in the Professor's morning sermon, whereas, if you had heard the discourse itself and that of the evening also, you would know that the reply was not "principally an exhortation and a prediction"; that the Professor took up the Colonel minutely, item by item, and followed his lecture in its order, refuting each state-

ment, each sneer, each cavil, even the blasphemons and indecent ones, tall the evening discourse wearied many by its length. So far from dealing in merely general replies and depunciations, he was very specific in his answers. Whether they satisfied all his hearers or not, he cannot be accused of evading any of Ingersoll's points. Inquire of any one who heard both sermons. I am sure you will learn your mistake. Very respectfully, H. L. HAMMOND.

The City-Hall Examination.

The City-Hall Examination.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 9.—In your issue of this morning, on the City-Hall examination, you state, in substance, that the Citizens' Committee, "The Felch-Lawler gang," were unwelcome, of course, but forced themselves upon the Committee. Permit me most respectfully to assure you that this statement is without the slightest wittee. Permit me moss respectfully to assure you that this statement is without the slightest foundation in truth. The facts are simply that the experts, or one of their number, invited five of the Citizens' Committee to be their associates in the making of the examination, for the special purpose of pointing out what they have been pleased heretofore to consider and designate as general defects in the construction of the new City-Hall Building, all of which has been done in the most courteous manner, and to the entire satisfaction of the gentlemen named as the opers. Your article further states that it was not long, however, before they became obnoxious, and to avoid and suppress them the Committee were forced to adjourn at an early hour. Here, too, the article is equally at fault. The facts are, some of the contractors commenced to divert the attention of the experts from the real defects in the building and stone by calling their attention to unimportant and trifling matters till they concluded to adjourn to get rid of, if any one, not of the Citizens' Committee, but of the contractors and their friends. All of which is submitted with great consideration and respect. Yours obediently,

Elevated Railways. To the Editor of The Tribune

CHICAGO, July 9.—Since my last communica-tion to you, the three elevated railway compa-nies of Chicago have applied for the assent of the City Council for the privilege of their construction; and so many erroneous statements bave appeared regarding them in nearly every one of the city papers, that I feel it necessary that something further should be said for public

information.

The Chicago companies do not seek to intro duce here anything like the unsightly, cumbrous, noisy roads, such as have been built in New York. There they obstruct the streets with posts, and over these is a heavy wooden truss bridge on which the common wooden railroad ties are laid. Our plans are so entirely

truss bridge on which the common wooden railroad ties are laid. Our plans are so entirely different that I would be pleased to show them at my office in decided contrast to those in use in New York.

The public interest in this subject is greatly enhanced by the acknowledged fact that cheap rapid transit is an indispensable necessity if a city is to assume large proportions.

Time is money, and it does not pay nowadays to waste one hour of precious time going and returning from work. There are only three practical methods of rapid transit yet devised. One is by a tunnel under the ground, one is on a surface road, and one is by an elevated way. On the surface, and in a crowded city, speed is impossible without a total disregard for life and property and sufficient power to clear all obstruction from the track. Any one familiar with the screech of the steam whistle, the clangor of bells, and the waving of white and red flags at every street crossing, will at once recognize this fact.

A tunnel is safe and practicable, but under a crowded city at a depth sufficient to be dry and safe it would not be patronized by enough people to pay its operating expenses. American people generally prefer anything else, and their last resort is to go under the ground.

The elevated roads owe their success to the facts that they are in pure air, free from dust, free from obstruction of any kind; are not subject to accident or collision, and can furnish such rapid transit, and such cheap fares, as to be at once the most popular method of locometion. I have long been familiar with this whole subject, and some years ago invented and perfected a plan of my own. But my economical plan of wood has been superseded by a mitch better one of wrought iron throughout, as iron is getting cheaper year by year.

better one or wrought from throughout, as from is getting cheaper year by year.

The best plan I have yet seen is to erect from arches across a street from curb to curb, taking the space only that is now occupied in so many places by unsightly telegraph-poles. On a succession of these arches, the road-bed is constructed of iron girders, continuous from one end of the road to the other, and so constructed that the wheels, running on iron rails at the botthat the wheels, running on iron rails at the bot-tom part of the girders, are entirely closed up from sight, and, by revolving inside of a limited air-space, and on rails placed on elastic cush-

air-space, and on raits placed on elastic cushions, are as near noiseless as could be expected. The ascent to the road is provided by circular iron stairways at suitable intersections of the streets, so inclosed and protected as to be free from all objection. At the head of each of these stairways a small iron waiting-room is provided, and its doors are kept closed, except when the cars are ready to be entered.

In the construction of an elevated railway the preliminaries are essentially different from any other road. No such right of way is wanted, as we have been accustomed to understand that term. The streets are left just as free for all business purposes as they were before. No private rights are, or need be, involved. Every owner of property has just as free rights of access, ingress, and egress as ever. And, if the latest improvements are introduced here, as they must of necessity be, there is not a street in Chrcago that would not be greatly benefited by such a road. Their introduction here would at once place Chicago as the second city in the at once place Chicago as the second city in the

Union.

I know it is the intention of the three Chicago companies to adopt all the latest improvements and to construct three grand trunk lines, to meet, if possible, in some central point, and in time diverge with branches sufficient to reach all the suburbs. The introduction of these roads may be regarded as the poor man's boon, and will so increase the possibilities of the future that they will materially hasten the time when Chicago will be the leading city of the United States.

GEORGE W. WAITE, C. E.

Ulrich's Ventilated Mattress. CHICAGO, July 9 .- To the Commissioner of Health-DEAR SIR: I have long contemplated a method relating to an improvement in the sani-tary condition of the beds used in hospitals and generally which may interest vou, and perhaps cause you to advise their adoption in the hospitals of Cook County.

Under the present system of beds all the waste particles of the body, amounting in the average to thirty ounces per day, thrown off through the pores of the skin amounting to about 7,000,000-2,800 to the square inch-during the time it remains in bed, are retained between the mattress and bed covering. This tween the mattress and bed covering. This poisonous air, composed mostly of carbonic acid,—as deadly as the choke-damp in wells,—if it escapes, does so near the mouth of the sleeper, and is liable to be breathed into the lungs. If it remains in the bed surrounding the body, it is liable to be absorbed through the pores and to stop natural and healthy perspiration, as oxygen is not permitted to enter into contact with it so as to reproduce a natural temperature. I have seen it stated that pure, healthy air should be composed of composed of

 
 Nitrogen
 77.50

 Oxygen
 21.00

 Aqueous vapor
 1.42

 Carbonic acid
 0.08
 

stroying carbonic acid and other poisonous gasses with little or no life-sustaining oxygen in it nor the necessary nitrogen.

To produce heat, as well as cleanse this air, it must come in contact again with oxygen, which is found in the pure air which must be brought into the sleeping-room and surround the bed. A colder atmosphere brought in contact with the body throwing off carbonic acid and vitiated air in the bed, instead of causing coldness, as at first might be expected, will produce combustion which cannot take place in or out of the body without producing heat. As the heavy and vitiated air naturally sinks, while purer and warmer air rises, it is easy to see how this difficulty may be avoided.

After providing for proper ventilation of sleeping-room, near the floor, and the exclusion of sever gas, turn next to the ventilation of mattresses upon the bed, so that the vitiated air may pass down and out, the bure oxygen air may come in contact with the air in the bed, producing combustion and generating heat about the body of the sleeper, which pure air about the body will accomplish better than a large amount of bed-clothing. The heat in the bed will not escape downward through these ventilators, as air is a bad conductor of heat.

It is to accomplish this I have finally adopted a method by which it can be accomplished in a very inexpensive method, by putting ventilators vertically through the mattress, which I have patented, and to which I should like to call your attention, and, if favorable to you, have

youradopt in the hospitals under your charge, commencing during the warm months, when this improvement will prove coel and agreeable.

I have made arrangements with the large mattress manufactory of E. M. Hulse & Co., through whose aid this can be accomplished without losing the mattresses now in the hospitals, and with little expense to you, making it a test as to the utility of the invention, the effect of the improvement unon the patients in the hospitals to be made public. If this improvement proves beneficial, its principle good will be apparent to those laboring under sickness and compelled to remain in bed for days and weeks. Its general adoption will tend to check disease and death, and prolong life.

Benjamin Franklin stated that it was said—he does not sav where—of Methuselah that when he was 500 years old the angel of the Lord appeared unto him and told him to arize and build himself a house, for he was to live yet 500 years longer. "If I am to live but 500 years," said Methuselah, "it is not worth while to build me a house; I will sleep in the open air, as I have been used to do." The moral of this story is easily seen. At this advanced are of the world's history, whoever, after 5,000 years' experience, science can and should give us a house, and beds in the house, to enable us to live under shelter and in civilized comfort, and at the same time have all the benefit of the pure air of heaven surrounding our bodes in and out of bed that Methuselah possessed in the open air of the world before the flood.

It has been stated by a medical writer of the last century, "If any person will take the trouble to stand in the sun and look at his own shadow on a white-plastered wall, he will easily perceive that his whole body is a smoking mass, with vapor exhaling from every part of it. This vapor is subtile, acrid, and offensive to the smell; if retained in the body it becomes morbid, but, if reabsorbed, highly deleterious. If a number of persons, therefore, are confined in any close blace not properly ventila

### THE NEW KHEDIVE.

Uncomplimentary Opinions of Towsk Pasha, "A Friend of the Fellaheen," writing from Paris to the London Daily News shortly before the deposition of the late Khedive of Egypt, gives the following uncomplimentary estimates of the character of his successor:

the deposition of the late Khedive of Egypt, gives the following uncomplimentary estimates of the character of his successor:

"There are signs in the present aspect of the Egyptian crisis of another bunder. Tewfik Pasha, Ismail Fasha's eldest son, is spoken of in certain quarters as his successor: This being so, it is important that the British public should be made acquainted with the young man before dignity under the joint assume the viceregal dignity and sandth assume the viceregal dignity under the joint assume the viceregal dignity under the joint assume the viceregal dignity under the joint assume the viceregal dignity under the joint

"Thave been led to address you these remarks by a letter I have just received from the editor of a popular Arab journal, who has been fighting the cause of the fellaheen for many years, and who knows all classes of the Expetians from the Effendinah to the slaves in the harems of Cairo. He is horrifled at the prospect of Tewfik's advancement to his father's place. I give his own English. 'I hope,' he says, 'to be able to give you an exact account of all I thoroughly know about Prince Tewfik, whom an English ladv, of the Princess of Wale's company, while in Egypt, had surnamed Prince Toothpics on account of his having been her cavalier in a Khedivial ball for more than an hour without a word besides "Out, Madame; non Madame!" A stupid fellow indeed he is; and Nubar, the sharp Armenian who knew him since his childhood and saw him grow in ignorance and bigotism, was not wrong in thus qualifying him him when he was asked by respectable people in France to give his opinion on our Heir Prince. I know him personally, and we have often spoken familiarly together; and I dare say that he is far from being witty; he is even unpolite, and, more than once in my presence he insulted people of certain rank, accompanying his injuries by foolish laughter. At school (as teachers in our country fear to chide the sons of Pashas), he was not only an idle and a lazy fellow, but he used to accuse falsely his companions for the wicked enjoyment of seeing them flogged. . . . He loves none of his brothers, for he considers himself superior to them, though in reality he is inferior to them in instruction. He does not know well even his mother tongue. He said once to Prince Hussein, his brother, in a moment of anger, "I shall be once your sovereign, and I will treat you as papa treated Mustapha and Halim." Upon which Hussein gave him a strong slap, He dislikes Hassao, his other brother, and I shall never forget his unspeakable delight when I translated the English papers that blamed his mean conduct for not having obeyed the orders of Osma

likes Hassan, his other brother, and I snail never forget his unspeakable delight when I translated the English papers that blamed his mean conduct for not having obeyed the orders of Osman Pasha and run to the help of the Turkish troops against the Russians. Tewfik then could not help exclaiming before me: "And that boy thinks himself to be a warrfor! He is the shame of our familt. He is not a pions Mohammedan. He neither prays nor fasts."

"Tewfix's father, the Khedive, despises him. He said once to the Mouffetich, from whom I heard it, 'I am not at all lucay in my children. I ought to have had for my heir Prince Hassan, and not that good-for-nothing boy Tewfik, who spends hours and hours in counting his beads.' Now, sir, snail I tell you how be lives? Very well. He always rises three hours later than the sun, and, believing his Roval dignity compromised by staying long with his women, he at once goes down to his salamieh (men's apartment), where he breakfasts alone, served by a dozen attendants,—all shent, cross-handed, and their eyes cast to the ground. He is a regular swell. He then takes a few mindtes' walk in his magnificent garden, followed by many octitioners, whose netitions he never reads, but whose presence flatters him, particularly because they kiss his hand. In the different Ministries he occupied he never did anything; be only puts his seal on the papers that his sous-Minister presents him. On his return home he goes on doukey-back round his palace. He dines with four or five shelus (priests). This is the Prince, sir, whom your English Government wishes to let rule over us. Thank you. We prefer his father. So say all my poor countrymen."

The Soir goes further, and savs that the utter imbecliity of Tewfik Pasha is notorious. It is quite clear that by his countryman he is regarded with scorn and contempt, for his vices as well as for his feebleness of intellect.

A Waggish Soldier—Gen. Lee asked a stranger one day, whom he found eating green persimmons, if he did not know they were unit for food. "Pm not eating them for food, General," replied the man, "I'm eating them to draw my stomach up to fit my rations." With Sanford's Jamaica Ginger handy, even ills resulting from scant rations might have been prevented.

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Superintendent of Public Property hereof.

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OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, TRAASCRY DEPARTERINT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1879.

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Nos. 154, 169, and 158 Washington-st., all of which
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Leave. | Arrige. Aurora Passenger. 3:15 pm \* 7:55 am
Mendota & Ottawa Express 4:35 pm \* 30:60 am
Aurora Passenger. 5:30 pm \* 3:56 am
Ouwners Grove Accommodation 6:15 pm \* 3:56 am
Orecport & Dubuque Express 9:30 pm \* 4:35 am
Precport & Express 9:30 pm \* 6:35 am
Constitution 6:55 am
Kanssa City & St. Joe Express 9:00 pm \* 6:55 am
Kanssa City & St. Joe Express 9:00 pm \* 6:55 am
Kanssa City & St. Joe Express 9:00 pm \* 6:55 am
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Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 50 South Clark-st. Kanass City & Denver Fast Ex. 2:235 vm 5:30 vm 5:30 vm 5:30 vm 5:30 vm 5:30 vm 5:40 vm 5:40 vm 7:40 vm CHICAGO, WILWAITER & RE. PAUL RATIONAY

\* 7:55 am \* 7:45 pm Milwaires Special (Sundays)...

\*\*isconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, and Mensaha through Day

Kupress...

\*\*Waukresha, Madison & lows Ex
press (Coonomwor Saturdays...

\*\*Libertyville Accommodation...

\*\*B:50 s m \*\*16:30 a m \*\*

\*\*G:10 p m \*\*

\*\*G

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pauli and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winona. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. pot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

St. Louis & Texas Express ... 8:30 am | 6:45 pm |
St. Louis & Texas Fast Une ... 8:50 am | 6:30 am |
Cairo & Sey Oricans Express ... 8:50 am | 6:30 am |
Cairo & Texas Express ... 8:50 am | 6:45 am |
Springfield Kippress ... 8:50 am | 6:45 am |
Springfield Night Express ... 8:50 am | 6:45 am |
Feorit, Burlington & Kookak ... 8:50 am | 6:41 am |
6:41 am |
6:42 am |
6:43 am |
6:44 am |
6:44 am |
6:45 am | Dubuque & Sloux City Express ... 10:00 a m 2:20 p m Dubuque & Sloux City Express ... 9:30 p m 3:35 a m To:000 Passenger. .... 4:30 p m 3:30 a m

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

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dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. | Leave. | Arrive.

PITTSBURG, PL WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
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65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. | Leave. | Arrive.

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Her Economy and Her Ambition .-- Her Beauty, Her Wit, and Her Vanity.

She Hates America and Adores Europe-Tired of Life, and of Having Lived."

The obituaries of the late Mme. Patterso Souaparte were so full, and incidents of her ife have from time to time obtained so much licity, that there is very little left for the er to tell. If there is any man, howver, who could give us any new facts in regard to this remarkable lady's career that man is Mr. Eugene L. Didier, of Baltimore, who bas had liar facilities for the work. The volume of peculiar mentions for the work.

"Life and Letters of Mme. Bonsparte," which
Charles Scribner's Sons will publish during the
week, will find a large circle of interested readers, as much for the sake of the letters as for the biography in its new and compact form. Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte has read the proofs of this volume, so that all of its statements re-garding his family may be taken as authorita-tive. The letters form the chief object of attive. The letters form the chief object of at-tention, and are held together by a connecting thread of biography furnished by Mr. Didier. Mme. Bonaparte was a clever and at times brill-lant letter writer, as selections from her correspondence published in Scribner's Monthly testify. These were merely the appetizer, the raw oysters, in fact, of the feast to come. It will be a long time before we are permitted to end the diary of this interesting woman, which, we are told, is quite as

. PIQUANT AND CAUSTIC PIQUANT AND CAUSTIC

as our imagination would lead, us to expect.

That important manuscript is in the hands of
Mr. Charles Bonaparte, who has come to the
conclusion that the times are hardly ready for
als grandmother's diary.

That Mme. Patterson Bonaparte's father was
the son of an Irish farmer and came to America

in 1766, where he rose to be one of the wealthiest and most honored merchants in the country, is well known. He was a strict, methodical man, and the career of his daughter "Botsey" was a source of great annoyance to him. He opposed her marriage with Jerome as bitterly in the beprinting as Napoleon did in the end, and he was not at all surprised by the course of events. There is no question but that Jerome loved his beautiful American wife, but he feared his

rother more.

Mme. Bonaparte accepted her fate as inevi able. She was too thorough a woman of the orld to be deceived by Jerome's honeyed the became a hard, cold, cynical woman is hard-y to be wondered at. She found that wealth and rank are the levers that move the world. nd she devoted her life to the acquisition of the ue after she had lost the other. She was one after sue had lost the other. She was clever enough to get a divorce from her husband by a special act of the Maryland Legislature, for she had so poor an opinion of his sense of honor that she determined to forestall him in any attempt he might make to enrich himself with her fortune. Her father, as will be seen by the following letter written to her at London, evidently thought

HER GRIEF HAD MADE HER MAD:

DEC. 13, \$1815.—DEAN BETSEY: Since I wrote you on the 16th ult., in answer to to yours of 2d of December. I have received your two letters of 22d August and 23d September, with all the notes and tickets accompanying the last. They have been seen or heard of by no person but my-leif, and, to be candid with you, I would have been shamed to expose them to any one else. From those letters, as well as the former, I am persunded you are pursuing a wrong course for happiness; but I hope and pray you may soon perceive your mistake, and that you will look to your mother country as the only place where you can be really respected, for what will the world think of a woman who had recently followed her mother and ser last sister to the grave, had quit her father's house, where duty and necessity called for her attentions as the only female of the family left, and thought proper to abandon all to seek anmiration in foreign countries; surely the most charitable construction that can be given to such conduct is o suppose that it must proceed in some degree from a state of insanity, for it cannot be supposed that any rational being could act a part so very inconsistent and improper. HER GRIEF HAD MADE HER MAD:

During the winter of 1815 Mme. Bonaparte sited Paris, where she enjoyed

During the winter of 1815 Mme. Bonaparte visited Paris, where she enjoyed

A GREATER SUCCESS

than was ever reached by any A werican woman. Louis XVIII. expressed a wish to see her at Court, but she declined to be presented, saying that, as she had received a pension from the Emperor, she would not appear at the Court of his ancessor, ingratitude not being one of her vices. The Duke of Wellington was among her admirers, Talleyrand praised her wit, Mmc. de Stael extolled her beauty, and the leading men of the time sought her acquaintance. She met Chateanbriand, who had returned from his sentimental pilgrimage to the East; Sismondi, Humboldt, Canova, the Duchess de Duras, and other celebrated men and women, who hastened to Paris after the restoration.

The greater part of Mme. Bonaparte's correspondence during the spring and early summer of 1830 related to the invitation to Jerome, her son, to visit his father's family in Rome. While she seriously objected to interrupting his education, she did not wish to lose the opportunity of his becoming acquainted with his relatives, from whom she hoped he might acquire some pecuniary and social advantages. Mme. Bonaparte limited her expenses while in Geneva to \$3,000 a year. She had lodgings in a boarding-house, and paid \$60 per month. An extract from a letter from Jerome to his grandfather gives us an accurate description of

BER STYLE OF LIVING AT THIS TIME:

Mamma lives now in town, in the cheapest way assible, on account of the troubles in Baltimore, in has no man-servant, but one single woman, he does the business of waiter and femme denabre. As for the cleaning of the apartment, such consists of four rooms,—a parlor, bedroom remamma, another for myself, and a fourth for maid—that is very trifling. Her meals are armished by a woman for a certain price percent.

nonth.

Notwithstanding her plain and economical node of life, her personal attractions made her curted, and she was invited everywhere. In a steer from Jerome to his grandfather, dated eneva, Nov. 6, 1820, he writes:

Geneva, Nov. 6, 1820, he writes:

Mamma goes out nearly every night to a party or a ball. She says she looks full ten years younger than she is, and if she had not so large a son she could pass for five and twenty years old. She has a dancing master, and takes recurlarly three lessons a week, and has done so for the last six months; is every day astonished at the progress she makes, and is fully determined to dance next writer. She constantly regrets that she had not danced at Paris. She is not fully satisfied with Geneva, for the laws are very severe. Among others, it is positively forbidden to dance after midnight, or to go out of town after 11 o'clock at night without a particular permission from the chief magistrate.

JEROME, DID NOT APPRECIATE EUROPEAN LIPP is highly as his mother. In one of his letters

is highly as his mother. In one of his letters is says:

Since I have been in Europe I have dined with Princes and Princesses and all the great people in Europe, but I have not found a dish as much to my aste as the roast beef and beefsteaks I ate in South treet, [at the house of his grandfather].

Jerome, or Bo as his mother more frequently sailed him, came to America, and she really felt tery lonely without him, for she writes:

I love him so entirely that perhaps seeing him nay render my feelings less disagreeable. I hate it is externed and the chimate destroys the little health which has been left me, but any inconceniences are more supportable than being separated from one's children. How much more we ove our children than our husbands! The latter re sometimes so selfah and cruel, and children annot separate their mothers from their affection. In spite of her own unfortunate marriage, lime. Bonaparte believed that the best thing a roman could do was to marry; that even quartels with one's husband was preferable to the mui of a solitary existence; that there were nany hours besides those appropriated to the world which one could not get rid of; and she ometimes expressed a wish to marry a second time to avoid ennoil and tristesse

Mine. Bonaparte returned to America in July, SM, and went immediately to Lancaster, Massarder, Jerome had been rusticated for three morths. After her return to Baltimore she roots the following

to her friend, the dashing Lady Morgan:

I wish I come see and listen to you once more; ut this, like all my desires, must be disappointed, and I am compelled to agretate forever in a suntry where I am not happy. My son is very intiligent, and very good, and very handsome; all case advantages and to the regret I experience at edestiny which compels me to lose life in this ion of ennal. You have a great deal of imagino, but it can give you no idea at the mode of themes militated on us. The men are all mernits, and commerce, although it may fill the life, clogs the brain. Bayend them constitues.

houses they possess not a single iden; they never visit except when they wish to marry. The women are all occupied in les details de menage and nursing children; these are useful occupations, but do not render people agreeable to their neighbors.

I su condemned to solitude, which I find less insupportable than the dull reunions which I might sometimes frequent in the city. The men, being all oent on marriage, do not attend to me occause they fancy I am not inclined to change the cyils of my condition for those they could find me in another. Sometimes, indeed, I have been thought so empayee as to be induced to accept very respectable offers, but I prefer remaining as I am to the horror of marrying a person I am indifferent to. You are very happy, in every respect, too much so to con-

ofters, but I prefer remaining as I am to the horror of marrying a person I am indifferent to. You are very happy in every respect,—too much so to conceive what I suffer here. I wish I could return to Europe, but it is impossible—a single woman is exposed to so many disagreeable comments in a foreign country; her life, too, is so solitary except whan in public, which is not half the day, that it is more prudent for me to remain here; besides, I have at present only £1, 100 a year to spend, which, you know, make only £5, 000f,—not enough to support me put of my own family, where, I have nothing to spend in eating, or in carriages, rent, stc.

rent, etc.

She did not remain long bored by America, for she again sailed for France June 6, 1825.

We are given letters

WRITTEN BY PRINCE JEROME TO HIS SON.

WRITTEN BY PRINGE JEROME TO HIS SON.

It must have seemed strange to him to write to the young Jerome as a father when he refused to acknowledge the mother, but Princes are often obliged to do very strange things.

When Mme. Bonaparte received the news of her brother's marriage she wrote to her father:

I am sorry to hear of the irreparable folly which William has committed. Marrying is almost a crime in my eyes, because I am persuaded that the highest degree of virtue is to abstain from augmenting the number of unhappy beings. If people reflected they would never marry, because they entail misery upon themselves when they bring children into the world.

Prince Jerome was very anxious to have his son stay with him altogether, but the young man objected on the ground that European customs were distasteful to him, and he believed that America was the only country where he could "have an opportunity of getting forward." He regrets that his lather's pecuniary affairs are in such a state that there was not the least bope of any assistance from him; that the greater portion of Mme. Mere's fortune has been consumed in supporting her extravagant children, each of whom was richer than she was in 1814. Jerome says his father has a pension from Russia and Wurtemberg of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a year, but \$30,000 a year would not cover his expenses. and the excess of his expenses over his income has to be supplied by his mother, whose fortune has been reduced in five years from \$1,000,000 to \$300,000.

Two years after his return to America, Jerome became engaged to be married to a young lady of Baltimore. This interriage was

A SEVERE BLOW TO HIS MOTHER, who had intended him to marry a lad, of rank.

A SEVERE BLOW TO HIS MOTHER, who had intended him to marry a lady of rank. She acted like an insane woman while her disappointment was fresh, and wrote the bitterest sort of letters to her father on the subject. She

This marriage must, as you both and every one knew, sevarate me from my son. It must, as you all foresaw and calculated upon, be to me during iffe a source of deep affliction and burning shame. Could I even believe what I sincerely desire—that the judgment which planned it will prove superior to mine—no one ever supposed, none who like or respect me can ever wish me to forget the treatment I have received.

Prince Jerome, however, seemed well pleased with his son's marriage. He writes: My Dran Child: I hasten to answer your letter of September, announcing your approaching marriage. Although I have not been consulted about so important an event, I suppose that you have carefully considered the matter; and although my consent is not necessary, I send you my paternal blessing and wisbes for your happiness. I am put quite at ease by knowing that you have the assent of my dear brother and that the marriage has been brought about by the good and worthy Mr. Patterson. I learn with pleasure what your grandfather has done for you in order to assure your fortune, and that your future wife is rich and endowed with all good qualities. Your happiness, my dear child, will nevertheless only depend on yourself. You must be placed in a natural and definite situation, for nothing in the world compensates for a false position. Now, the most natural thing for you to do is to be really, truly, and without reserve an American citizen. You will certainly find your-self in that position happier in every way than your MY DEAR CHILD: I hasten to answer your letter self in that position happier in every way than you brothers and sister.

Mme. Bonaparte new made up her mind to SPEND HER MONEY AND ENJOY HERSELF. Before this time she says: I often tried to reason myself into the courage notes tried to reason myseir into the coorage necessary to commit suicide, when I contemplated a long life to be passed in a trading town, where everything was disgusting to my tastes and where everything contrasted so strongly with my wishes.

Now such as determined to make a change in her manner of living:

her manner of living:

I have hitherto lived in the meanest, most comfortless manner, as you all know. The miserly way in which I have lived, and the beggarly shifts to which I have been obliged to resort to collect my present means, have been a great disadvantage to me the very respect. If I could have made a tolerable appearance it would have changed my affairs very materially, not to say how much more agreeable life would have been to me than it has been. I shall in future spend 34,000 a year.

Had I possessed the means of living comfortably

Ishali in future spend \$4,000 a year.

Had I possessed the means of living comfortably I should not have felt so cruelly the curse of existence. My life, from the want of money, has been a disgusting burden.

Mme. Bonaparte, parsimonious in all other matters, was not so, Mr. Didler tells us, in regard to dress and ornaments. A letter from her to a friend in Baltimore has recently been discovered, in which she describes some of her jewels, and affords a glimpse of her inner life, showing that her eager, active, and unceasing pursuit of wordly bleasure had ended in enough and disappointment. Mme. Bonaparte was at the time 47 years old and still

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN IN EU-ROPE.

The letter is dated "Geneva, 30th March, 1883," and, after speaking of her future plans,—Aix for the summer and Paris the next winter,—she

for the summer and Paris the next winter,—she says:

I have had all my emeralds and diamends, with twenty large oearls and three white topazes, added to several rings andriny garnet cross, made into a magnificent ornament for my head. My solitaire diamond ring and a solitaire which I took out of a pin (once belonging to Princess Borghese) I have added to my earrings. My turquoise ring, my diamond garter ring, my emerald ring, my emerald cross, and two pairs of emerald earrings are all in the head ornament. Princess Galitzin says that it is a roval ornament. It is so contrived as to serve for the head, the neck, and the waist. The three white topazes are to be mistaken for diamonds.

Can you, for love or money, contrive to send me a string of white topases? I want to wear it as a necklace and pretend that they are diamonds. I want, too, as many as will make a buckle for my belt,—no one has them in Europe and they are round in the Brasils. Send for them if you cannot find them in Baltimore, and do contrive to forward them to me by some private conveyance to save the daties. Do not put off this commission, for, even if I have too many for myself, I can give what is left to the Princess, who is famous for making shifts and wearing false precious stones, and for contrivances of every sort to make an appearance on economical elegance. Do not shilly shally about these white topazes. By the way, If I could procure a large yellow topaz I should not be sorry.

.. I AM DYING WITH ENNUI,

I AM DYING WITH ENNUI,
and do not know in what way a person of my age
can be amused. I am treed of reading and of all
ways of killing time. I hear that Prince Jerome
and his wife are living at Florence, which will prevent me from returning there. There are quantities of Russian women in Geneva, because shelr
Emperor does not permit them to go to Paris.
Princess Basile Galitzin, however, is going for a
few weeks to purchase finery.
I doze away existence, I am too old to coquet,
and without this stimulant I die with ennui. The
Princess tries to keep me up to the toil of dressing
by telling me that I am a beauty. I am tirea of
life, sand tired of having lived. Do try to get me a
string of white topazes. It is a bore to grow old.
I live exclusively with the English and Russians.
The Genevans are too odious for any decent person to live with them. Lord Normandy is named
Governor of Jamaica. What a fall from his theatre at Florence! but he has no money and great
debts. I was very intimate with Lady Normandy
the last year of her reign at Florence. She is the
very quintessence of fashion—the fine flower of
bon ton. All is yexation and vanity.

In the summer of 1834 Mme. Bonaparte returned to America and took up her residence in
Baltimore.

HER DISLIKE TO EVERYTHING AMERICAN

extended even to the fashions, and before leaving Europe she haid in a supply of finery sufficient to last for many years, some of which she continued to wear up to the time of her death. Among other things she brought with her twelve bonnets, which she said "were to last her as long as she lived." The famous black velvet-bonnet with orange-colored feather, which is identified with her latter years, was not, however, one of these twelve. Another article, which she always carried with her on the street for upward of forty years, was a red umbrells, either open or shut; she was never without it. She was now in the 50th year of her age, and still so beautiful that one who had received nothing but unkindness from her, and who saw her now for the first time, declared her to be the most lovely creature she had ever beheld.

Again visiting Europe she returned to America in 1840. Mme. Bonaparte was in the habit of apending her summers at Rocksway Beach, and sometimes, but rarely, the Virginia Springs. Although she did not participate in the gayety of the ball-room, she always gathered a crowd around her by her sharp wit and clever satire. It is universally admitted that her conversational powers were of the highest order, that her great fluency of language and her large fund of anecdotes made her a most entertaining companion.

After she was 60 years old Mme. Bonaparte made another visit to Europe, and then returned to America, where the last eighteen years of her life were passed in a quiet boarding-house in Baltimore. Her time was employed in recalling the brilliant events of her European career and

HER FORTUNE AMOUNTED TO \$1,500,000,

her large income.

REE FORTUNE AMOUNTED TO \$1,500,000,
which yielded ber an income of nearly \$100,000
per annum, out of which she spent something
like \$3,000 a year.

The greater part of her money she accumulated during the last thirty years of her life by
saving, in her old age sne often said: "Once
I had everything but money; now I have nothling but money."

"Even when she had reached the advanced
age of 90 years," says Mr. Didier, "Mmc. Bonaparte was in the habit of visiting the business
parts of the city, collecting her divideads, making close bargains with brokers, and managing
all ber affairs with great shrewdness. She inyested her money in various ways, because, as
she said, 'It was not wise to put all your eggs
in one basket.'" Her biographer continues:

Parsimonious to all others, she was very liberal
to her grandsons. During the time that her grandson Jerome was in the French army she gave him
very large sums, saying "she wished him to appear in a manner betiting his birth, as the grandson of a King." On the 17th of June, 1870, her
son died, leaving his country seat to his two sons
jointly. She bought out Jeroune's share and
presented it to his younger brother. In the last
few years of her life she was accustomed to give at
Christmas a present of \$100 each to two or three
favorite relatives.

She was very regular in her hebits of life, retiring at 10 and rising promptly at 6, during her
residence in Baltimore. Of course, while living
in Europe, attending nightly balls and partice,
she was compelled to keep late hours, but she
never lort sleep at night without making it up during the day.

Contemporary testimony to her beauty is manimous. As some one said of her: "She charms
by her eyes and slays with her tongue." But if
her witticisms inspired fear, her gay manner and
child-like laughter took away their sting. She was

VERY VAIN OF HER PERSONAL CHARMS,
and once asked a lady who had recentiy returned

VERY VAIN OF HER PERSONAL CHARMS, and once asked a lady who had recently returned from Europe if "she had not heard of her beauty on the Continent." She was in the habit of standing before her portrait and viewing with complicating the wondrous beauty which had led captive the heart of Jerome Bonacarte.

Maic. Bonaparte was probidly sensitive about her age. One summer at the White Sulphur Springs she enjoyed the society of a Baltimore gentleman very much, complimenting his manners, conversation, etc., until one day he committed the fatal mistake of asking the Madame's age. She never spoke to him again. Another summer at York Springs, Pa., she was annoyed by the familiarity of a Mrs.—of Baitimore. One day, while scated at dinner next to Mme. Bonaparte, she remarked: "Madame, I am very glad to meet you. Thear you were once very beautiful, rlow old are you now?" To which Mme. Bonaparte cartly replied: "Nine hundred and ninety years niney-nine days and nine minutes."

Notwithstanding the quiet life she led in Baltimore, Mme. Bonaparte continued to enjoy the visits of her friends up to the very last. She conversed freely, often wifit yivactity, and frequently with bitterness. She had very little confidence in men, but did not withhold her admiration from her own sex, if she met one who came up to her standard, which was very seldom.

In a conversation on the subject religion with

standard, which was very seldom.

In a conversation on the subject religion with the late Mrs. John Eaget Howard, of Haitmore, Mme. Bonaparte said if she adopted any religion at would te the Catholic, became at least "THAT WAS A RELIGION OF KINGS a royal religion." Her niece, who was present, exclaimed: 'Oh' aunt, how can you say such a thing; you would not give up Presbyterianism?" To which Mme. Bonaparte responded: 'The only reason I would not give up Presbyterianism?" A carpet-bag containing valuables was Mime. Bonaparte's constant companion. If she was called to the parlor to see a visitor she took it with her and hung it on the back of her char. In every expedition this carpet-bag was taken, and on more occasions than one young gentlemen who wished to show some attention to Madame have been annoyed and embarrassed by being obliged to carry this thoroughly old-fashloned companion. In one of her earlier trips to Europe she carried in her own hands a small trunk containing her jewels. During the journey to Philadelphia she was introduced to a young gentleman of Baltimore, and upon ariving at the above city she handed him the trunk, saying. 'Young man, take this; it contains my jewels," and, taking his arre. sae said.

"I WILL HOLD ON TO YOU,"

"I Will Bollo On To You," which she did until safely settled in a carriage with her treasures. Her room was piled with frunks, and up to the time of her last illness she was in the habit of looking over her ancient finery. Each article had its history; this was her husband's wedding coat; this dress was given her by the Princess Borzhese; this one had been worn at the Court of Tuscany; this one she wore at the Pitti Palace on the day she met her husband; this one she wore when presented to Mme. Mere, etc.

During the last two years of Mme, Bonaparte's life her sigestive powers failed, and she lived almost exclusively upon brandy and milk. She went down-stairs for the last time on Christmas Day, 1878, but was taken ill five days afterward. Her physician knew this would be her last lilness, for she did not manifest any desire to leave her bed, as she had always done in previous indispositions. She said that she had a disease which medicine could not cure, —old age; and on some one's remarking in her presence that nothing was so certain as death, she isconically replied, "Except taxes." "I WILL HOLD ON TO YOU,"

And thus ends the story of one of the most beautiful, one of the cleverest, one of the most ambitious, and certainly one of the most unfor-tunate women of modern times. The life of Mme. Bonaparte belongs to history as well as to the great Napoleon.

### SILVER IN GERMANY.

The Loss of the Government by Its Sales.

Berlin Dispatch to Landon Standard.

After Prince Bismarck's denial in the German to alter the standard, Herr Von Dechend, President of the Imperial Bank, delivered a speech to show the importance of adhering to the order suspending the sales of silver. He said: Up to the present time, 639,000,000 silver coins had been meited down and 539,000,000 sold. The nominal loss on these sales amounted to 14 1-5 per cent, or 89,484,073 marks, of which 24,572,000 were accounted for by wear and tear, and the coins being stamped above their actual value. The actusl loss was therefore 64,911,980 marks. The price obtained per standard ounce was, notwithstanding, 4s 61/6d. Since 1878 the price of silver had fallen considerably, was, notwithstanding, 4s 646d. Since 1878 the price of silver had fallen considerably, and in the seven months ending on the 19th of May last, the date of suspension of sales, the price did not exceed 4s 2d, while sometimes it fell as low as 4s 036d ner ounce. That would give a loss on sales of 21 per cent. Even this price had to be put up with. The silver sold in this year, amounting to 28,000,000 marks, resulted, consequently, in a further loss of 7,000,000 marks, making the total nominal loss 96,500,000 marks, and the actual loss 72,000,000. What will be lost upon the sale, could not be calculated definitely, as there was no knowing how many of the thelers coined since 1750 had been lost or melted down. The experiences of the result arrived at when the two-thaler pieces were called in, gave, however, a tolorably trust-worthy indication of what might be expected. Of these two-thaler pieces no less than 17 per cent did not put in an appearance. Applying the same proportions to the thaler pieces, a further loss of 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 marks would be incurred if Germany were to continue selling the remainders of her silver at the price of the last five months. Accustomed as he [the speaker] was to formidable figures, and knowing very well that a reform of coinage could not be effected without scarffice, he was perfectly horrified at these figures, and he believed there were few members of that House who would not hare his fellings. This loss would not be reduced to any great extent. During the debate here on the Coinage act the price of silver in Loadon fell from 5a Id to 4s 1152d. Granting that a further reduction was to be expected, no one coulid have imagined that it would be so serious. Having these facts in view, he had deemed this duty to urge the Chancellor to suspend selling. Whether the suspension of sales, as her only large competitor in the silver market was Austria, who was no longer a seller. The mere anouncement of the intended suspension sent the price again apportant cause for his price woul and in the seven months ending on the 19th of May last, the date of suspension of sales,

melted silver in the imperial Bank, representing a value of about 60,000,000 marks, there are still in circulation thaler pieces to the value of about 415,000,000 marks.

If a government officer, President of the Imperial Bank, assures us that the disposal of this silver, representing some £24,000,000, would not be conducive either to the welfare of Germany or the world at large, & argues that the mixed standard virtually prevailing pending the calling in of all the thaiers will be indefinitely prolonged.

# CURRENT OPINION.

Albany Journal (Rev.).
The great Democratic campaign is reduced to a pitiful attempt to starve the Marshals and shield the lilicit whisky-distillers. To what

The Fitness of Things. The Philadelphia Ledger insists that the French Communists in New York City, who propose to give an "honor-lance" to the Zulu who killed the Prince Imperial, shall go in a body to pre-

Detroit Post (Rep.). If any gentleman who refuses to eat dime with Watterson, the wild alligator of the foaming Louisville Courier-Journet, is called a liar and a scoundrel, what possible blackguardism can adequately denounce any man who refuses to drink with him?

The Quinine-Makers.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.).
The quinine-professors of Philadelphia say they of quinine. They have fattened for so long upon the blood-tax that has just been repealed that they can well afford to retire from business

### The Difference

Denver Tribune (Rep.).
Some of the Democratic papers are indigfor Ewing. The display of virtuous denial is not mpressive. The only difference between But ler and Ewing consists in the fact that the for-mer has the more brains.

Why They Do Not Enthuse.

Washington Republican (Rep.).
Ewing's success in Ohio would naturally mean soft-money Democratic candidate for Pres hard-money Democrats of the East are not so boisterously enthusiastic about the campaign in the pivotal State.

Watterson and Painter. Cleveland Heraid (Rep.).
Mr. Watterson calls Mr. Painter a scoundrel; and Mr. Painter calls Mr. Watterson a ticket-ofleave man, a Rebel army powder-monkey, and various other soothing and conciliatory names. It is barely possible we may be entertained with a gory result from that Conkling-Lamar diffl-

Confederate with All Criminals Cincinnati Goverts (Rep.).
The Confederates adjourned Congress, leav-

to prosecute criminals of any kind. They pro pose a carnival season for illicit distillers. frauders of the revenue, counterfeiters, mail-robbers, and so on. They have made themselves confederate with all criminals, to protect crimes

The Old Ghost Revived.

Hartford Courant (Rev.).
So far as the original programme is concerned the Democrats are completely foiled. The blatant —make no attempt to disguise their disgust over what they consider a disgraceful backdown. The General Government will be conducted precisely as it would have been if the last Congress had passed the Appropriation bills, and saved the country the expense and annoyance of the extra session. The principal thing accomplished has been to bring before, the country the old question of State Sovereignty versus National Supremacy,—the question which was settled at Appomattox. The Republican party accepts the issue, and, while respecting the acknowledged rights of the States, will insist that the United States is a Nation, with constitutional power overthe States and over the people.

Rough on Boscoe.

Boston Transcript (Rep.).
Conkling behaves like an overgrown, petted school-boy of the first form, who has been flattered so much that he d superior clay to his fellow-pupils. He was politely asked to make a speech or two in Ohio, and he waspishly answered that he wouldn't, -so the report goes. Catch him going wouldn't,—so the report goes. Catch him going into the President's State, to do anything for Charles Foster which singlet redound in favor of the President or John Sherman,—not if he knows himself, and he, the pattern New York Senator, and dispenser of such choice excerpts of gestlemanly rhetoric as "liar, coward, and blackguard," thinks he does! Any Ohio politician is a bete noir to Roscoe Conkling, and must not come between him and his nobility. Conkling will make the greatest efforts in his life in those congenial walks of New York politics in which "liar, coward, and blackguard" comprise the largest part of the vernacular.

By Their Votes Ve Shall Know Them. Fosteria (0.) Review (Rev.).

When the two great Union soldiers who are now acting as decoys for the Cenfedro-Democracy were colleagues in Congress once upon a time, it became necessary, in the course of Congressional events, to elect a Doorkeeper of the House. Gen. James Shields, a Democrat, and a maimed hero of two wars, and Charles W. Field, a Rebel Brigadier, were the opposing candidates. When the name of Americus Vespucius Rice was called, he arose and modestly said, "I vote for Mr. Field." And when the name of the great and only Gen. Ewing was called he responded: "I sm paired with my colleague, Mr. Gardner; if he were present I swould vote for Mr. Field." And so the Confederate General was elected over the brave Union hero by an almost solid, Democratic, vote, including those of the two great Union Generals aforesaid. And now the Democratic journals of Onio are appealing to soldiers to yote for these two renegade representatives of the Union army. Ain't it a little too cheeky! maimed hero of two wars, and Charles W.

Chandler's Attack on the Silver Dollar. Memphis Avalanche (Ind.).
This extract from Zach Chandler's recent speech in the Senate is kept in a conspicuous

place on the Cincinnati Gazette's editorial page

It charges a conspiracy on the friends of the silver dollar:
For having attempted (there are honorable exceptions, and long may they be remembered) to damage the business interests of the country by forcing silver coin into circulation of more value than it represents, thus swindling the laboring man and producer by compelling him to accept 85 cents for a dollar, and thus enriching bullion-owners at the expense of the laborer: Twelve hundred million dollars are paid yearly to laborers alone in this country, and, by forcing an 85 cent dollar on workingmen, you swindle them out of \$180,000,000 yearly.

As a matter of fact, Senator Chandler knows

Occupanty.

As a matter of fact, Senator Chandler knows that the above is not true. He knows that every workingman with an "85-cent" dollar can purchase as much of anything as Senator Chandler can with a gold dollar. The Cincinnati Gazette also knows this. So does every intelligent person in the United States. But it is deemed necessary to keep up a war on silver, and, as it cannot be conducted with facts, they are either ignored, or so perverted that they cannot be recognized.

A Southern Democratic View of the Late Session of Congress, Vicksburg (Mss.) Herald (Dem.). After a long, trying session, Congress has at last adjourned. Taken as a whole the session will prove advantageous to the South, though some glaring blunders were unquestionably committed by Southern Democrats. The great blunder, and the one which led to the others, was committed by the Southern Democracy in blindly following the Northern Democracy in the beginning of the session. In this way the Southern men were led into an approval of the "rider" method of legislation,—a method that "rider" method of legislation,—a method that is tricky, questionable, and one which does not, and never will, meet the approval of the people. Under this unwise leadership the Southern Democrats were roughly handled by the President, when, if they had not resorted to the rider plan, they could have secured all they did, and been in much better trim to appeal te the people. But, notwithstanding the fact our party were worsted by it, we are glad this "rider method" has been so badly used up that it is not likely it will be resorted to again, at least for many years. Another mistake some of the Democrats made was in voting against the National Quarantine bill,—the measure of all others bafors Congress the South valued highest. A few more straws like this will break the Solid South camel's back, but these State-rights men seem to think the South belongs to them, and that it doesn't make the least difference what they do. Among the good measures secured are the Mississippi Improvement law, the Free Quinine law, and the repeal of the test-oath. An effort was made to put silver on an equal footing with gold, but a want of harmony among Democrats caused it to fail. This will furnish real campaign-capital to the Greenbackers, and greatly strengthen their party.

Canada and Annexation. Toronto (Ont.) Globe (Ultra Revalust).

Whatever may become of the Tilley tariff, the

tendency will now be away from, instead of to-ward, annexation to the United States. If Mr. Goldwin Smith is pleased at this result he has been very much misjudged, and has himself to blame for it. If he sees cause to regret it, then nothing is more certain than that he and the peo ple of Canada must agree to disagree about the political destiny of the Dominion. There is no reason why we should seek severence from the Empire, and the recent Liberal victory is the best guaranty that we will do nothing of the sort. There is, on the confrary, every reason why we should seek to make the very most of the connection. There is a growing conviction among our agricultural population that the raising of produce for the British market is to raising of produce for the British market is to become their most profitable occupation. The live cattle 'rade is only beginning, and it will yet develop into proportions such as even the most sanguine of its early promoters would not allow himself to anticipate. The miserable farce of pretending to coerce the United States into reciprocity of trade by a reciprocity with England, which we have and can always have without coercion, is the most reciprocity with England, which we have and can always have without coercion, is the most valuable to us. When the United States is ready—and that time will not be hastened one jots by the Tilley tariff—to adopt a more sensible fiscal policy than their present one we shall share in the resulting benefit. Till then our best plan is to go on our own way, developing to the utmost of our ability the trade we have, and keep intact a political alliance that has done much for us in the past, and may do yet more for us in the future.

### JEFF DAVIS.

The Full Text of His Recent Speech Before the Mississippi Press Association.
Seashore (Miss.) Gazette.

We publish by authority a report of ex-Presient Jefferson Davis' remarks at the Press Convention at Scranton. It is proper to say that Mr. Davis went from the train to the hall of the Convention, and spoke without previous

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is not in the power of words to express how deeply I am touched by the warmth and cordiality of your reception. From my earliest youth my hopes, and aspirations, and interests have been identified with Mississippi. Duty has often led me beyond her boundaries, but whether serving in camp or Cabinet, in the field or in the Senste,—whether leading her brave sons to battle or bound with chains in the darkest dungeon,—my allegiance and my affections have been ever true to Mississippi. In that dark period of which you have spoken [to Maj. Barksdale] we were not only fettered in body, but bound in speech, so that scarcely a word could be uttered in vindication from calumny, for the voice of the press was then hushed by the power of the bayonet. Among the charges for the voice of the press was then hushed by the power of the bayonet. Among the charges with which we were so freely flouted was the renewed accusation that Mississippi had at a former period repudiated her own just and honest debts. As one who had no part or sgency in the legislation of that period,—as one who was always known to be the advocate of the payment of every honest debt at whatever cost of labor or sacrifice of interest,—let me say here that the charge is untrue, and that no taint of "repudiation" sulles the fair fame of our State. I rejoice with you in the restoration of freedom, and that Mississippi is again governed by Mississippians. In the darkest of gour troubles it has been a Mississippi is again governed by Mississippians. In the darkest of, our troubles it has been a conduction to be able to say, with the patriarch Job, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and to feel an abiding confidence in the final triumph of truth. Gentlemen of the press, it is especially gratifying to meet so many of you as-sembled in council, for on you is largely de-pendent the future weal or woe of our beloved State. The power which you wield is the most potent for good or evil. It can hardly fail to be potent for good or evil. It can hardly fail to be exerted for greater good, and the promotion of a higher standard of public and personal morality, through mutual conference and counsel. The tone of the press in Mississippi is already. In my judgment, unsurpassed by that of any other State; and I think I have a right to judge, having formerly been an active member of a political party, and as such amenable to the criticisms of the newspapers of the opposite party. No man has ever had

ber of a political party, and as such amienable to the criticisms of the newspapers of the opposite party. No man has ever had less cause to complain of his opponents on the score of truthfuldess, or candor, or courtesy, or decorum. If may not be improper here to state that, since the meeting, Mr. Davis has said in private conversation that this remark was specially suggested by seeing before him Col. F. A. Tyler, of the Holly Springs South, who was thirty years ago the editor of a paper opposed to him in politics, but always distinguished by its fairness and courtesy.] Most cheering of all, my countrywomen, is the expression of the kindness and approval of so many of that sex which was "last at the cross and first at the sepulcher." and which, in our own day, has furnished the most shining examples of unselfish and heroic fidelity to truth and right, to God and country. Seeing you here, I am tempted to repeat a remark made once before, although it was misinterpæted and misrepresented by our enemies, that I had never seen a Southern woman who was "reconstructed." Your devotion and your steadfast fidelity give us reason to hope that the children of such women will yet vindicate the principles we maintain. Let no one suppose that I am advocating revolution or a revival of sectional strife. It is not the good of the South alone, but of all parts of the country, that requires the maintenance of sound constitutional principles. We, of the South, have never been disuntomists. We were always the most steadfast friends of the Union as organized by the Constitution. Nullification and secession—for a resort to which in our despair of the preservation of a constitutional Union we have been so bitterly reviled—were first suggested to us by the North. They originated in New England. We resorted to them reluctantly—in the last extremity—as a dire necessity, and not from choice or on light occasion. As the South was then—so may fe ever be—true to the Union of the Constitution. My friends,—for all Mississippians are my friends

### EDUCATIONAL.

Young Ladies' College of the Ursuline Con-

vent. Toledo. O.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Toledo, O., July 7.—The seventh annual commencement-exercises of this widely-known institute of learning, together with the varied entertainments which usually accompany the entertainments which usually accompany the event in connection with this College, have just closed, and were the most successful ever held in Toledo. Large and select gatherings were present on each secasion; and Bishop Gimore, of Cleveland, distributed the medals and honors. This is the most noted, and probably the largest, Female Catholic University in the West,—being in charge of fifty of the most experienced and able teachers belonging to the learned Ursuline Order of Nuns, the Mother-Superior of which is no other than the sister of Chief-Justice Dunne. It is an immense structure, the academy and couvent being one and the same building. In the College-classes are to be found young ladies from nearly all the States, as well as from Canada, Ireland, etc.; while many Protestants generously forego their religious preferences in order to obtain an education within the walls of this model institution. The training is of the very highest and most superior order, embracing the languages, sciences, arts, and music, as also a sound commercial knowledge, together with every species of household, domestic, and useful information adapted to ladies. There are also a Kindergarden and Normal School attached to the College; and all are incorporated as a Catholic Female University under and in accordance with the laws of Ohio.

Among the young ladies who won narticular distinction in the exercises just closed, as also during the scholastic year now ended, may be mentioned Miss Martha Crissev, of Chicago, Ill., who carries with her to her home a beautiful gold medal awarded to her for polite deportment, as also several premiums for general proficiency in the various branches of study in which she is engaged.

Danger from the Oil-Wells. event in connection with this College, have just

PUBLIC HEALTH.

A Talk with Dr. De Wolf About Sanitary Matters.

Certain Things which Ought to Be Attended To at Once.

Chicago Can Be Made the Healthiest City in the World.

"The sanitary condition of Chicago," remarked Health-Commissioner De Wolf yesterday afternoon, "is one of supremest importance. This Department, over which I have presided during the past thirty-two months, is, by the action of the Council and in the estimation of too large a proportion of our citizens, placed at the tail-end of municipal affairs. It is very little attention is given to it. It ought to be the most important feature of city affairs, in a great measure the city's importance.' "WHAT IS THE PRESENT HEALTH CONDITION, Doctor?" inquired THE TRIBUNE reporter, to whom the foregoing observation was made.
"It is very good for this season of the year.

Last week there was somewhat of an increase of mortality as compared with previous like periods this season. There was a total of 287 deaths, and I consider this very heavy." "What were the prevailing diseases?"

"Of this aggregate, twenty-two were from phthisis pulmonaris. We generally expect the largest number of deaths from consumption in November, and not in July. Then there were sixty-eight cases of cholera infantum. These were principally amongst the lower classes, and resulted chiefly from excesses indulged in by mothers during the Fourth of July. You know these people go off celebrating, have bad habits, and drink and eat all sorts of things to excess, and the result is, the infants suffer the consequences. Of the total deaths, 196 were amongst children of 5 years of age and under. There were also thirty-three cases of convulsions. This means often importance on the part of mothers nursing, and the result is an increase of mortality amongst the little ones." principally amongst the lower classes, and result-"Do you think the

SUDDEN CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE have had their effect in proflucing death?"

"Last week the temperature did not range very high. Of course the sudden changes are very hurtful. There is a great deal of humidivery hurtful. There is a great deal of humdity in the atmosphere, and the excessively warm temperature followed by cold has its effect upon the health. But this is something that is God's work, and sanitary regulations can hardly prevent ill effects from this source."

"How is the death rate thus far the present

week?"
"As compared with last week it is

MATERIALLY LESS.
The heavy rains of Sunday and Tuesday bave The heavy rains of Sunday and Tuesday have had the effect to wash out the filth of gutters and streets. They are, and have long been, extremely dirty. This condition of things prevails to a great extent in the Fitth, Sixth, Sezenth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards. Up to Sunday the streets from the river to the lake, and from the river, north, to Sixteenth street, south, were in an abominable condition. These thoroughfares should be cleaned every two days, and it would be economy to expend money for this purpose. We have a magnificent water supply, and it should be turned to account in flushing the agreets and gutters. The Health Department has nothing to do with cleaning these thoroughfares, but it ought to have. If it is thought that this Department basn't a head capable of looking after this work, it ought to get one just as soon as possible, and place the labor in his hands. The Council ought to make an appropriation for this purpose. Look at Boston. Last vear it gave its Health Department \$174,000; here I am ordered to do twice as much work for \$46,000, and this for a city twice the size of Boston, and there is double the amount of labor to be performed. There is no reason under heaven why, with the gutters, streets, and alleys clean, Chicago shouldn't have what we claim, a deathrate lower than any city is the United States of 20,000 population. You see we have no old people here, that is, those born and grown to old age.

WE ARE YOUNG AND VIGOROUS. Last year the total death-rate was 16.49 per 1,000 of population. This rate is low, but if a rate of twelve per 1,000 is taken as the standard for a town or city in which no person dies of a preventable disease we have in our mortuar which the removable causes of disease prevail in our midst, and the necessity of the most vigorous and untiring efforts to effect their removal or destruction. Last year there was a little more than the usual amount of money expended by the Administration m cleaning streets and gutters. It may perhaps be interesting to take a glance at the mortality lists for a few years. The mortality for 1878 was 604 less than that of 1877, and, notwithing the large accessions to our population, less ing the large accessions to our population, less than that for any year since 1872, as follows:

10, 156 1876 8, 673 9. 557 1877 8, 026 8, 025 1878 7, 422 "In 1875 there was an excessive heat during a portion of July, and the death-rate was unusually large for the week ending the 20th of that month from diarrheea diseases and sun-

"But to recur again to

The Plan of Scavengering.

The Department of Health of a great city should have a care beyond the routine of this work, and the looking after men and borses and carts connected with such work, great as it is; it should be animated by a spirit of prevention, of anticipation, of danger, and it should find some sign of an intelligent appreciation of the consequences of sanitary neglect. It is the legitimate work of the Health Department to reform tenement houses, suppress epidemics of preventable diseases, reconstruct, clean, and disinfect vaults, regulate offensive trades, inspect the food supplies, and destroy or consign to the rendering tanks everything unwholesome, to elevate the standard of municipal cleanliness in streets and alleys, and yards. The judicious expenditure of money for the purpose of keeping the sheets clean is not to be weighed in the balance against cleanlinets. It is the most extravagant expense to be fithy. I have twenty-two teams to remove the garbage of half a million people. Let any one look into the alleys of the city and see how clean they are kept. But it is a great task with the assistance at hand to do this work.

MORE MONEY IS NEEDED, THE PLAN OF SCAVENGERING.

MORE MONEY IS NEEDED, and the service should be increased. I am not influential enough to secure appropriations. When more money is wanted, we are told there is none to be had. I wish the people themselves would discuss the matter. I am sure they would be willing to pay special assessments for the purpose of keeping the gutters and streets clean." "Do you think we will have an increase

death-rate this summer?"
"Yes, I do; but it will be in common with
the whole country. Next year it will no doubt
be largely increased, for we will probably have THE SEEDS OF CHOLERA

sown in our land. It doesn't exist on this continent now, but it will come to us from abroad beyond all question."

"Amongst the wards of the city where do you find your nignest death-rate?"

"Let us look at the Fourteenth Ward. It has a population of, say, \$52,000, or about twelve or thirteen to the acre. In this ward the average of sewerage to the acre is thirty feet. Here the death-rate reaches above thirty to the 1,000 population."

"And where the lowest mortality?"

population."

"And where the lowest mortality?"

"In the Fourth Ward it is very low. There is a population of 23,000, or about twenty to the acre. As the density of population is greater it ought to indicate a higher rate of death. But the sewerage here is about ninety-four feet to the acre, and the death-rate drops to about thirteen to 1,000 population per annum. This ward is paved and the gutters built no and keet fairly clean.

together with every species of household, domestic, and useful information adapted to ladies. There are also a Kindergarden and Normal School attached to the College; and all are incorporated as a Catholic Fetnale University under and in accordance with the laws of Onio.

Among the young ladies who won particular distinction in the exercises just closed, as also during the scholastic year now ended, may be mentioned Miss Martha Crissev, of Chicago, Ill., who carries with her to her bome a beautiful gold medal awarded to her for polite deportment, as also several premiums for general preficiency in the various branches of study in which she is engaged.

Danger from the Oll-Wells.

A scientific lunatic calls upon the Government to cork up all the Pennsylvanis odi-weils, as the oil comes from the centre of the earth, where, in the eternal fitness of things, it has beet in use for untold ages in greasing the axis of this mundane sphere; and he fears that, when the lubricator by centrifugal force has all been drawn away from its natural and useful position, the axis will become rusty, the revolutions of the earth become less frequent, and finally cease altogether.

It is abready lower than any city in the world, so far as reported upon, of equal population, and lower than any, with one or two exceptions, of smaller population. The minimum of tweive has in one or two instances been reached, but those eties have far less population than Chicago. With our breezes and water, and the application of the latter to our already dirty streets, the death-rate can be reduced from its already low figure to over the point I have above indicated. It is importance of cleanlines in and about this death-rate will be a contact the proper to the world, so far as reported upon, of equal population, and lower than any, with one or two exceptions, of smaller population. The minimum of tweive has in one or two instances been reached, but those eties have far less population. The minimum of tweive has in one or two instances of the populati

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Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to

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Dz. RADWAY: With me your Bellef has worked wondors. For the last three years I have had frequent and
severe attacks of sciatics, sometimes extending from
the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times in bota lower limbs.

During the time I have been thus afficied, I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by vise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures. men and fools, noping to sind relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminen physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself). I was induced to fry your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me case, after bathing and rebolar the state of the control of the state of t

RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA, DIPHTHERIA

INFLUENZA. Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For beadsche, whether sick or nervous: rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys: pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, chilbiains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued usafor a few days effect a permanent cubs. Price, 80 of a continued was for a few days effect a permanent cubs.

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That instantly stops the most exeruciating pains, stays initianimation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organ, by one application. In from One to Twenty Minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Innrm, Crippled, Nerv Nenralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

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Inflammation of the Kidneys, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing. Palpitation of the Heart

Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza. Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism,

Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bits. The application of the Ready Relief to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Hearthure, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysester, Colle, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.
Travelers should siways carry a bottle of RADWATS
READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in wast will prevent sickness or pains from change of wast.
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BE IT SEATED IN THE
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CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
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OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED By Dr.RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

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Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet run, purce, regulate, purity, cleanse, and strengtien. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver. Bowels, Kifaneys, Bladder, Nervous Discasta, Headache, Constipation, Coativeness, Indigention, Dyspensia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warracted to effect a positive care. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury mineral of electrona drugs.

67 Observe the following symptoms resulting free Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Activity of the stomach. Names, Heartburn, Disguss of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach Sour Eructations, Shrings or Flutterings in the Piles or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture pots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull Pain the Stomach Stomach of Perspiration. Yellowses of the Side and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Caesa, Limba and the Stomach of Head, Burning in the Fiesh.

A few does of Radway's Pills will free the order from all pof the above-rimmed disorders. Frical Scents person.

READ " False and True." Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 22 Wes

VOLUME X CUTICUBA, CUTICUB

the Skin and Scapes since birth.

The treatment prescribed to some of the Curicuna Rason, ret powerful blood purifier, an Doricuna, the great skin of Boar should be the only soan assed skin for cleaning purpo-

HUMOR ON Bince Birth Cured, After Treatment Had Messrs. Weeks & Potierson, 2 years of age, has had of his face since he was bor last four months has apread o the face, the chin, ear, and must have it died and irritated he scratched the surface all what was applied. I used man of friends and my physician w found Curuuxa, which imitching and inflammation, and Respectfully. Respectfully, With Walworth Boston, April 15, 1878.

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J. S. Weeks, Esq., Town T. Yt., says in a letter dated Macharm on my naby sface and entirely, and has nearly clear lawe recommended it to se has ordered it for them.

M. M. Chies, Esq., 41 Says: "My little daughter, If the doctors call Eczems, everything, and at last bave she is almost a new child handy."

PRICKLY Incidental to the Templesse find \$1 for a large bo small one that I received son very efficacious, especially in as some people call it. I yours trefly,

Mason, Tex., Sept. 22, 18

Curicuma is a most valuation. It heals all cuts, bruis the skin, restores the hair we diseases, removes dandruf clean and the hair soft and pable as it is effective, and is case by the Curicuma Soar recommended to mothers for and scale of infants and child well as Medicinal, and is the freshing Soap for the nurser; prepared. prepared.
Parents have our assurant contain nothing injurious tevidence of which may be foof Dr. Hayes and Prof.

The CUTICUMA REMEDIES at Potter, Chemists and Drugs, st., Boston, and are for as Price of Cuticums, small boxes, 31. Resolvent, 31. Soap, 23cents per cake; by cakes, 75 cents. COLLINS VOLTAIC ELECTRIC from PLASTERS

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